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CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

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1944a

TAIWAN (Formosa)

Taichu Province

OPNAV 13-26



Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

Navy Department

15 October 1944

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U.S. Office of Naval Operations

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LETTER OF PROMULGATION

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations,
Navy Department.
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16 September 1944

CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK
TAIWAN (Formosa)
Taichu Province
OPNAV 13-26

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Vice Admiral, U. S. Navy
Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

EP

PREFACE

This handbook is intended to be a catalogue of facts about Taichu Province that will be useful to civil affairs officers. In addition to data applying specifically to Taichu, a considerable amount of general information is given to supplement that appearing in OPNAV 50E-12, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa)* and OPNAV 50E-13, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa)*, *Economic Supplement*. Throughout this compilation the dominant purpose has been to present to the fullest extent possible all information of likely value rather than to attempt a well-balanced treatment of the province. This has been particularly true when the information given is not available elsewhere. Thus, the chapter on Welfare has been given somewhat more extensive treatment than the actual accomplishments of welfare organizations in Taichu would justify in a well-balanced account.

Most of the information has been derived from Japanese sources. Particularly important has been the *Survey of Taichu Province (Taichu-shu Yeran)*, published in Taihoku-shi in 1929 for the Taichu provincial government. Whenever possible, material from this publication has been carefully checked against later sources. It must be further pointed out that many of these Japanese sources are inconsistent, and very difficult to check. This is particularly true of figures. In view of these facts this volume should not be considered as complete or infallible. Moreover, further information will be available later since additional Japanese information is now in the process of being translated.

It must be pointed out that great difficulty has been experienced in satisfactorily transliterating Taiwan place names. This difficulty arises from the fact that place names (with the exception of aborigine villages) are written in Chinese characters. These characters are not only pronounced differently by the Chinese and Japanese, but they are also pronounced differently in the various dialects of Chinese, and there are variant Japanese pronunciations, with no set rules to govern which should be used. Thus, there is no single pronunciation which will cover all purposes. Still another complication arises from the fact that there is more than one way of transliterating both Chinese and Japanese into English (Roman) letters.

Perhaps the greatest confusion will be the difference between the pronunciation used by the local inhabitants, most of whom speak either the Amoy or the Hakka dialects of Chinese, and that which is used by the Japanese. This latter version is what appears on most maps and in almost all written material about the place. Another difficulty lies in the fact that some places have been given new names, i.e. new characters, since the Japanese occupation, though among the older inhabitants the old name is still in use.

In this handbook the preferred Japanese pronunciation is used since that is the one appearing on maps, etc. For the same reason the older, or Hepburn, system of transliterating is employed instead of the newer and more difficult Nihonshiki style. As an aid in handling this problem an alphabetical list of place names in Taichu Province has been included as Appendix IV. This list gives transliterations of both the Japanese and local pronunciations.

Taichu Province is divided for administrative purposes into Taichu-shi, Shoka-shi, and eleven *gun*: Daiton, Hokuto, Inrin, Nanto, Niitaka, Noko, Shoka, Taiko, Takeyama, Tosei and Toyohara. The two *shi* are geographically located within Daiton-gun and Shoka-gun respectively, but they have separate administrations. The term *gun* is roughly equivalent to the American county. The eleven *gun* are divided into *sho* and *gai*. These terms are applied to geographical areas roughly corresponding to townships. There is no good distinction between them available. The *sho* and *gai* are in turn composed of *aza* which are villages or hamlets. The subdivisions of the *shi* are *cho*, and these in turn are divided into *chome*. The final subdivision, *banchi*, is the house number. A *sha* is an aborigine village. As it is impossible to translate any of these Japanese words accurately into English they have been retained in order to avoid any possible ambiguity.

Whereas in writing an address according to American usage it is customary to put the house number first, followed in order by street, town, county, state, etc., the reverse is true of Japanese addresses. For example, Taichu-shu, Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai, Rokko, 25-Banchi; or Taichu-shu, Taichu-shi, Akebono-cho, 6 Chome, 352-Banchi.



Frontispiece—Dense tropical jungle growth which typically covers uncultivated portions of the lowlands.

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CHAPTER I
GEOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

1. General survey. Taichu Province with an area of 2,850 square miles (7,382.9426 square kilometers) is the largest province in the island. There are two cities, Taichu and Shoka, eleven *gun*, and 57 *gai* and *sho*. Taichu-shik, the former capital of Taiwan, is the present seat of the provincial government as well as the economic and cultural center of the province. In 1940, the population of Taichu Province was 1,303,710, roughly 22.22 per cent of the population of Taiwan. Of this number, 38,729 persons were Japanese, 16,300 residing in Taichu-shi and 2,977 residing in Shoka-shi. Hokuto-gun with 4,151 Japanese led the other 10 *gun* in the number of Japanese residents. Formosan-Chinese numbered 1,260,000, about 96.7 per cent of the total population of the province. Of a total of approximately 155,921 aborigines in Taiwan, 20,986 lived in Taichu Province in 1935. The *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan), 1939, gives the aborigine population for Taichu province at only 13,815 for the year 1938.) The aborigine territory in which the majority of these live is located in Noko-gun, Niitaka-gun and Tosei-gun.

(Agriculture constitutes the most important enterprise of the inhabitants, the chief products being rice, pineapples, bananas, and sugarcane.) In 1939, Taichu ranked first in rice production, the yield amounting to 2,606,000 *koku*, exceeding the production of Shinchiku Province, which ranked second, by over 650,000 *koku*. In the same year 89,410,000 pineapples, about two-thirds of the total Taiwan harvest, were produced. Approximately 65 per cent of all the banana-growing land is found in this province; 1939 production was 138,943,000 *kin*, almost one-half of the island production. In sugarcane production for the same year Taichu ranked second to Tainan with a yield of 5,023,328,000 *kin*, about one-fourth of the total Taiwan production.

The relative importance of Taichu Province to the island as a whole has been increased through the completion of several large hydroelectric plants by the Taiwan Electric Company, a quasi-public concern. In 1929 two power plants at Lake Jitsugetsutan produced over 85 per cent of all hydro-electric power produced by the Taiwan Electric Company and 64 per cent of its total output. In 1940 they still produced over half of all the power used in Taiwan. Also it is reported that a third project was under construction to supplement the Jitsugetsutan plants. It was to include two generator stations to be located at Musha in the aborigine territory of Noko-gun, one to have a capacity of 21,400 kilowatts, the other, a capacity of 27,100 kilowatts.

The province also contains the island's largest lake (Jitsugetsutan), the longest river from source to mouth, the Seira-kei, also known as the Dakusui-kei, and the two highest mountains, Niitaka-yama (Mt. Morrison) and Tsugitaka-hama (Mt. Sylvia).

2. Location. Taichu province is located in the middle of the island. Its width east and west is 46 miles, and its length north and south is 58 miles. To the east is Ka-

renko with Gokan-zan, Noko-zan, and Tandaizan. To the southeast is Niitaka-yama. To the south, as the border of Taichu Province and Tainan Province, is the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei). To the northeast is Tsugitaka-yama and to the north, near the border of Taichu Province and Shinchiku Province, is the Taian-kei. To the west, Taichu Province faces the sea and develops with gradual slopes into a fertile plain. The land area of the province is 2,850 square miles (km² 7,382.9426) compared with a total of 13,881 square miles for the island.

This area is divided administratively in accordance with local law and custom, between the *heichi*, or plains regions, which covers 1,389 square miles (km² 3,596.9540), and the *banchi*, or aborigine region, comprising 1,461 square miles (km² 3,785.9886), and sharp restrictions are imposed upon travel between the two. The forest area is 537,767 *ko*, comprising about 20 per cent of the entire forest area of Taiwan. The administrative territory contains 136,775 *ko*; the aborigine territory contains 400,992 *ko*. The forest belt commences with a tropical forest belt on the coastal area and ends with the frigid forest zone of the Chuo Mountain Range. Numerous plant belts abound between the two zones, but there are few copses in the coastal region. In 1939, the area of cultivated land in Taichu was 177,504 *ko*, of which 110,487 *ko* were rice fields and 67,017 *ko* were *hata* (fields other than rice).

3. Coast. The coast line on the west is approximately 61 miles (25 *ri*) in length and is, in the main, low and shallow, being paralleled by numerous sand bars and mud flats which project offshore at low water. There are no good harbors, as the water is shallow and of irregular depth, making it necessary for ships to anchor some distance out and communicate with the shore by means of bamboo rafts or other shallow craft. Particularly is this true along that portion of the coast from Taianko about 30 miles southwest to Shazan-sho in Hokuto-gun. Between these two places the water is shallow and the depths very uncertain. Ships are advised not to approach nearer than a 20-meter depth. Because of the lack of adequate natural harbors for the province, the Japanese have constructed an artificial harbor at Gosegai in Taiko-gun.

4. Rivers. Most of the rivers in the province originate in the region of the Chuo Mountain Range and run in a westerly direction through the rich plain into the sea. They are of little commercial value. The four large rivers the Seira-kei (sometimes called the Dakusui-kei), the Taiko-kei, the Taian-kei, and the U-kei, each over 48 miles (20 *ri*) in length, are wide, with low banks and shallow tortuous channels. Under normal conditions the volume of flow is small but with the coming of heavy rains they become swift torrents which overflow both banks and cause great damage to fields, crops, and livestock as well as loss of life. To prevent flood damage the government has constructed a number of revetments.

The names of the rivers of this province in the order

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in which they empty into the sea from north to south are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Taian-kei | 6. Bakushoseki-kei |
| 2. Taiko-kei | 7. Kyudakusui-kei |
| 3. Taito-kei (also known as U-kei) | 8. Gyoryo-kei |
| 4. Yoshiseki-kei | 9. Seira-kei (also known as Dakusui-kei) |
| 5. Rokko-kei | |

Taian-kei. The Taian-kei, approximately 49 miles (20 ri) long, originates in Taihasen-zan and Tsugitakayama and flows westerly along the border of Shinchiku Province, dividing into many interlacing branches near the vicinity of Takuran (Shinchiku Province). These branches enter Taichu Province at Naiho-sho, Shichikaiseki, which is in the northern part of Toyo-hara-gun. From here most of the river branches flow slightly to the south of, and parallel to, the northern boundary of the province, passing to the north of Taiko-gai, Taiko, and emptying into the sea. There are two bars at the mouth of the river between which is a channel marked by bamboo stakes. The water depth offshore is from 9.1 to 14.6 meters. This channel serves as an anchorage for Chinese junks which are protected from the waves by the bars except in high water. These junks ride in at high water but run aground during low water. The mouth of the river in Taiko-gun is located 8 miles southwest of Tsusho village in Byoritsu-gun of adjoining Shinchiku Province. It is approximately 3 miles south of the dividing line between the two *gun* of the above provinces. Just to the south of the river mouth is Taianko, where a superintendent of customs is stationed. Three miles inland from the mouth is Taiko-gai, Taiko, with two conspicuous hills on the northern and southern sides which serve as landmarks for recognizing Taian harbor.

Taiko-kei. The source of the Taiko-kei is to the north and east of the source of the U-kei. It flows into the southern part of Tosei-gun at Tosei-sho, Fujuk-yaku. Here it turns almost due north, dividing into many interweaving branches until it reaches the town of Tosei. From here it flows west along the northern boundary of Sekko-sho in Tosei-gun, thereafter continuing along the northern boundaries of Toyohara-gai and Kamioka-sho in Toyohara-gun and Kiyomizu-gai in Taiko-gun until it empties into the sea slightly north of Kiyomizu-gai, Chokaiko.

Taito-kei (U-kei) Hokko-kei and Nanto-kei. The U-kei is approximately 68 miles (28 ri) long. It has its source in the Chuo Central Mountain Range in aborigine territory. It flows past the aborigine village of Arei in the southern part of Tosei-gun, then, emerging from aborigine territory, it enters the northernmost part of Noko-gun, flowing past the town of Suichoryu in Kokusei-sho. Continuing in a southerly direction it is met near the town of Kokusei by the Hokko-kei which flows from the direction of Musha. Turning in a southwesterly direction the U-kei is met just south of Kokusei by the Nanko-kei which passes Hokusanko in Kokusei-sho and turns in a northwesterly direction, following the highway before it joins the U-kei. The river continues in a southwesterly direction for a short distance until it reaches Heirin in Soton-sho of Nanto-gun. From this point it turns sharply to the northwest, at the same time dividing into many interweaving

branches, all of which pass through Soton. From here these branches divide into numerous distributaries, most of which flow in a northwesterly direction midway between Shoka-shi and Osato-sho, Osato, until they reach Ujitsu-sho, Ujitsu, in Daiton-gun and there form the Taito-kei. Here the river broadens and the current becomes stronger. The Taito-kei follows the northern border of Shoka-gun to the sea, passing through the towns of Oden, Daito, and Ryusei in Taiko-gun. The river mouth is about 13 miles south-southwest of Taianko and about 5 miles south-southwest of Gosei harbor. The village of Takatsukutsu is situated on the north shore of the river mouth. The Taito river is navigable for about 10 miles from the mouth to Ujitsu. Ships anchor in the offing and communicate with the shore by means of rafts.

Yoshieki-kei. In the hills south of Nisui in Inrin-gun, where the Dakusui-kei becomes the Seira-kei, a northern branch of the Dakusui-kei passes through Nisui and Tanaka, dividing into two branches east of the town of Eisei in Inrin-gun. The branch turning westward becomes the Rokko-kei and the branch continuing northward becomes the Yoshiseki-kei. The latter passes through the eastern section of Inrin-gai, through Renkachi in Omura-sho, then near the town of Chokakushi in Omura-sho, thence northward to Katan in Shoka-gun. From here this river flows north-west, and approximately halfway between Rokko-gai and Shoka-shi, at the town of Koken in Rokko-gai, it turns west and, flowing past the towns of Hobi, Nansei, and Shinseki in Rokko-gai, enters the sea. The town of Rombi in Rokko-gai is to the north of the river mouth.

Rokko-kei. After branching westward from the Yoshiseki-kei east of Eisei, the Rokko-kei passes through the town of Inrin and continues in a northwesterly direction along the western half of the northern boundary of Inrin-gun from Nanko in Hoen-sho to Hoan in Fukko-sho of Shoka-gun. From here this river turns north, flowing through the town of Rokko on the coast where it empties into the sea north of the mouth of the Bakushoseki-kei. The coast between Rokko and Tokatsukutsu to the north is low lying and dotted with hillocks about 20 meters high. It is paralleled by mud flats and sand bars which project some 2.5 miles offshore at low water. There is a channel to the north of Rokko where junks may enter and anchor. They run aground at low water and communication must be had with the shore by smaller boats.

Bakushoseki-kei, Kyudakusui-kei, Gyoryo-kei, and Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei). The Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) from the mouth to its most distant source is said to be the longest river in Taiwan. The Taichu Survey gives its length at about 102 miles (42 ri). This river is the northernmost of a group of rivers and streams which originate in the Noko and Niitaka mountains and fan out from the pass through the mountains at Nisui, flowing as through a delta in different directions across the plain to the sea. From near Gaishatei in Shushu-sho of Niitaka-gun to the mountains at Nisui, the river is known as the Dakusui-kei. From the mountain pass at Nisui the river fans out in several branches or distributaries. The northernmost branch which flows into the sea near Rokko-gai is known as the Bashushokie-kei. The shorter southern branch which flows into the

sea along the border of Taichu Province and Tainan Province is generally known as the Seira-kei, although some authorities continue to call it the Dakusui. On the coast between the mouths of these two rivers, two other branches flow into the sea; they are known as the Kyudakusui-kei and Gyoryo-kei respectively. The mouth of the Seira-kei is about 6 miles south of Shazan in Hokuto-gun. Although there is a channel at the river mouth, it is dangerous for junks to anchor on account of heavy waves. The shore line from the mouth to Kaiko harbor 11 miles to the south in Tainan Province consists of a low strip, and at low water sand and mud flats project for several miles off shore.

Other Rivers. Descriptive information is not available with reference to a few other rivers located in the aborigine territory.

Taian-kei embankment construction. Construction on two embankments on either side of the Taian-kei was started in 1920 and completed in 1922. The north embankment in Shinchiku Province is over 5 miles in length. The southern embankment in Taichu Province is over 2 miles in length. Total cost was Y2,430,000.

Taito-kei (U-kei) embankment and revetment. Construction of an embankment and revetment on the Taito-kei was completed in 1924. The embankment upstream was reported to be in the vicinity of Mantoroku in Muho-sho, Daiton-gun, and that downstream at Tokataukutsu in Ryusei-sho, Taiko-gun.

Taiko-kei embankment construction. Construction was begun on an embankment for the Taiko-kei in 1921. The length (not indicated) was subsequently extended over 8,000 feet at a cost of Y390,000. The main purpose of the construction was to strengthen and make secure the foundation of railway bridges of the government-owned coastal railway line. Further extension of construction downstream was contemplated to give additional flood protection.

Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) embankment and revetment. Construction of an embankment and revetment for the Seira-kei was started in 1912 and completed in 1921. The right bank is in Taichu Province and the left bank is in Tainan Province. Its entire length exceeds 26 miles and the construction cost amounted to Y2,860,000.

5. *Lake Jitsugetsutan.* Lake Jitsugetsutan is on the western slopes of the Chuo Mountain Range almost at the geographic center of Taiwan. It is located in Niitaka-gun, Gyochi-sho, about 13 nautical miles east of Nanto. It is approximately 2,700 feet above sea level and is surrounded on all sides by rolling hills which present luxuriant tropical vegetation. Behind these are mountains such as Suishadai-san and Taisen-zan, which rise to a height of several thousand feet. Before its development as a hydroelectric project in 1930, it had a circumference of slightly over 9 miles and an average depth of 15 feet. The facilities which have been erected have altered the appearance and size of the lake. A 160-foot concrete dam was erected at Bukai on the upper reaches of the Dakusui-kei, 9.3 miles northeast of the lake, making a reservoir 5 miles long and 197 feet wide. In order to provide abundant water for Jitsugetsutan, tunnels and canals have been built leading up to the head of the lake. The inflowing water is again dammed up at Lake Jitsugetsutan by two huge reinforced concrete core-walls, one 1,181 feet long at Gyochi-sho,

Suisha, and another 590 feet long at Gyochi-sho, Tosha. This has caused the waters of the lake to rise about 65 feet and has immersed the shore, swallowing rocks and many trees previously visible. This has covered a considerable portion of a small mountain island which is located in the southern arm of the lake and divides it into two halves. The water is led off from the lake into a tunnel 13 feet in diameter and, falling some 1,100 feet, is diverted into 5 penstocks, each 47 to 66 inches in diameter, connected to five generators, each of which has a generating capacity of 20,000 kilowatts. The first generating plant itself, known as Jitsugetsutan Plant No. 1, is located in Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Monpaitan. Three years later a second plant was completed at Shushu-sho, Suiriko, southwest of the Tosha dam. The exact location of this plant, known as Jitsugetsutan Plant No. 2, is not known. Information placed it south of the first plat, near a railroad. The location described, however, was more applicable to a point a little to the east, in the valley running down from the Tosha dam. This plant receives water from the lake via a conduit 16,151 feet long. It has penstocks 948 feet long and an effective head of water of about 450 feet. The generating capacity is 43,500 kilowatts during the high water level period through 6 to 9 months of the year. Power from these plants is distributed throughout the west coast region of the island by a 154,000-volt transmission line, 116.19 miles to a substation at Taihoku and 99.7 miles to one at Takao. A substation in Taichu Province is located at Muho-sho in Daiton-gun.

Formerly called Lake Candidius in honor of a Dutch missionary it is now called Lake Jitsugetsutan by the Japanese. The northeast portion of the lake is referred to as Jitsu-tan (Sun Lake) and the southern surface, south of the island within the lake, is referred to as Getsu-tan (Moon Lake). The Formosan-Chinese and aborigines have given the lake a number of names including Dragon Lake, Lake of the Dragon's Foot, and Pool which Feeds Dragons. A smooth mirror-like surface reflects the surrounding mountains, presenting a scene of great beauty. Formerly, the only village was located near the southern extremity at a narrow bay which was hidden between wooded hills on a steep mountain slope. This place was inhabited by some 75 natives who eked out an existence by fishing and a little farming. Nearby was a police station and on a hill over it was a Japanese hotel with rooms that looked out over the whole lake. It is not known to what extent this situation may have been changed by the construction of the electric-power facilities. A seaplane anchorage is reported to be located on the lake at 23°51'N, 120° 54'E.

6. *Mountains.* Two-thirds of the area of Taiwan is mountainous. The central and eastern half is a rugged mass which forms the Chuo Mountain Range (Central Mountain Range) running from the southern tip (Cape Garambi and Cape Byobito in Takao Province) to the Taihoku plain at 25°N. Latitude. This range branches westerly into Tsugitaka-yama, Suisha-san, and Niitaka-yama and connects with the eastern part of Taichu Province. The Taichu Survey, 1929, states that of 48 mountains in Taiwan which exceed 100,000 *shaku*, 28 are located in this province. The Taiwan Jijo (Conditions In Taiwan) 1939, pp. 2-3, indicates that there are

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62 mountains in Taiwan which exceed 9,900 *shaku*.) Two of these are the highest peaks in the island. Niitaka-yama (Mt. Morrison) at the center of the island is the highest peak, rising to 13,075 *shaku* (3,962 meters), the next highest being Tsugitaka-yama (Mt. Sylvia) at the northeast, which rises to 12,792 *shaku* (3,931). The following table lists the mountains that exceed 10,000 *shaku*.

Table 1—Mountains Exceeding 10,000 Shaku, Taichu Province

From west to north	Meters	Shaku
Tosei-gun (Border of Karenko)		
Koyuki-yama	3,043	10,043
Oyuki-yama	3,600	11,880
Tsugi-aka-yama	3,931	12,972
Momo-yama	3,602	11,188
Nankotai-san	3,797	12,531
Chuotan-san	3,715	12,260
Hakkotai-san	3,349	11,052
From north to south	Meters	Shaku
Noko-gun (Border of Karenko)		
Hitsuroku-san	3,370	11,151
Kitagokan-zan	3,394	11,200
Gokan-zan	3,394	11,200
Togokan-zan	3,394	11,200
Kiraishu-zan-hokuho	3,605	11,895
Kiraishu-zan	3,544	11,695
Kiraishu-zan-nampo	3,334	11,002
Noko-zan	3,252	10,732
Noko-zan-nampo	3,333	11,000
Hakuseki-zan	3,138	10,354
Antogun-zan	3,089	10,193
Otakuban-zan	3,304	10,903
Takushatai-san	3,278	10,816
Niitaka-gun (Border of Karenko, Takao, and Tainan)		
Daisekiko-zan	3,048	10,060
Tankai-zan	3,371	11,125
Maborasu-yama	3,806	12,560
Shukoran-zan	3,883	12,650
Niitaka-yama	3,962	13,075
Within Niitaka-gun		
Torantai-zan	3,465	11,436
Guntai-zan	3,292	10,865
Toguntai-zan	3,605	11,895
Minamitai-zan	3,076	10,150

7. Plains. The Taichu plain, unlike the plain of Tainan Province, does not lie in unbroken expanse from the coast to the foothills of the Chuo Mountain Range. In addition to the coastal plain, there is an elongated central plain north and south of Taichu-shi in a basin drained principally by the Taito-kei. Cutting off this inner plain from the coast is a range of hills which run from the Seira-kei below Nisui a distance of approximately 20 miles northward to the valley of the Taito-kei whence, after a short break near Shoka-shi, it continues northward a distance of about 12 miles more to the valley of the Taito-kei. Sharoku and Daito are important railroad stations situated just west of this range. These low mountains or hills range upward to an elevation of 1,509 feet near Nisui. In addition to the

coastal and inner plains, there is a valley in the Chuo Mountain Range around Hori in Noko-gun almost due north of Lake Jitsugetsutan.

8. Climate and weather.

a. *Meteorological observatories, weather stations, and rainfall stations.* The principal meteorological observatory, located at Taihoku-shi, has the duty of general supervision over all the meteorological organs of the island. Weather stations are located at 12 places in the island, including one at Taichu-shi. Aside from these, there are branch weather stations at 9 places, such as at airports, important as aeronautical weather stations. Weather observation is also carried on at lighthouses and at 157 places designated as rainfall stations. The Taihoku observatory receives telegraphic weather reports three times a day (at 0600, 1200, and 1800) from all the other observatories and weather stations of the island. Similar reports are received from stations outside the island and from ships in nearby waters. From these sources as well as from the regular radio weather broadcasts received from the central observatory at Tokyo, complete meteorological data for the whole area are compiled and charted. Weather forecasts prepared from these data are transmitted to the various weather stations of the island and broadcast, along with all storm warnings, over the radio stations.

The Taihoku observatory, as well as a number of the weather stations, is equipped with seismological instruments and maintains a record of earth shocks and disturbances. It also makes observations with respect to magnetic deflections and time, reporting each day at noon the official time to the island postoffices, the railway bureau, and other agencies. In addition it publishes the "People's Almanac."

Data on rainfall are collected from some 33 stations (in addition to the weather station). Such rainfall stations are generally located at police stations or schools and the data are usually collected and recorded by the police or school personnel. The locations of rainfall stations in Taichu Province and their elevations above sea level (in meters) are given in the table below.

Table 2—Rainfall Stations, Taichu Province¹

Location	Elevation (in meters)
Shoka-shi	45
Hokuto-gun	
Chikuto-sho	
Chikuto	50
Denbi-sho	
Nankosei	30
Hite-sho	
Sankaisei	94
Keishu-sho	
Keishu	50
Nirin-sho	
Nirin	10

¹ The following additional places with the elevation indicated were not definitely located: Hakurei 621, Hokokei 375, Onoe 2,242, Noko 2,697 and Bishi 100.



Figure 1—Mount Tsugitaka in winter.



Figure 2—Mountain range in eastern Taichu Province. "X" marks Mt. Niitaka.

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<i>Table 2 (Cont'd)</i> <i>Location</i>	<i>Elevation</i> <i>(in meters)</i>
Inrin-gun	
Inrin-gai	
Inrin	40
Shato-sho	
Shato	40
Niitaka-gun	
Shushu-sho	
Shushu	197
Aborigine Territory	
Hattsukan village	2,841
Mashitarun village	1,210
Namahaban village	795
Tandai village	1,636
Tompo village	1,121
Noko-gun	
Hori-gai	
Daitojo	447
Hori	447
Aborigine territory	
Bandai village	1,258
Taiko-gun	
Daito-sho	
Daito	7
Oiwake	—
Taiko-gai	
Taiko	30
Takeyama-gun	
Rokkoku-sho	
Shohanten	447
Tosei-gun	
Shinsha-sho	
Suiteiryo	485
Tosei-sho	
Shorai-san	2,591
Tosei	400
Toyohara-gun	
Kiyomizu-gai	
Kiyomizu	20
Naiho-sho	
Getsubi	206
Kori	234
Toyohara-gai	
Toyohara	300

There are two storm-warning stations in this province, one located at Taichu-shi, the other at Rokko-gai, Rokko (Taiko-gun). Warning of approaching storms is given by means of signals hoisted conspicuously at the station. Only the following signals are made:

(1) To warn of threatening weather or actual danger from storm winds: by day, a red ball or sphere; by night, one red light;

(2) To warn of typhoons and other bad storms: by day a cylindrical-shaped red cone; by night, two vertical rows of lights side by side.

b. *Climate in general.* Taiwan, situated in warm tropical seas between the world's largest land and water masses, has an essentially maritime climate governed in winter by the great Asiatic anticyclone and in summer by the Pacific anticyclone. The climate is characterized by mild warm temperatures and mod-

erate to heavy precipitation. During the northeast monsoon, which prevails 87 per cent of the time during the three winter months, the winds blowing out of Asia in a clockwise direction have a trajectory over the East China Sea or western North Pacific so that they have become warm and moist by the time they reach Taiwan. Similarly during the southwest monsoon, which, prevailing only 24 per cent of the time during the three summer months, is less constant than the winter monsoon. The winds blowing out of the Pacific in a clockwise direction have a long trajectory over warm tropical seas so that they arrive over Taiwan very warm and moist. Convectional showers and thunder storms result when this tropical maritime air is heated by the Taiwan land mass.

Weather conditions are influenced greatly by local topography. The windward slopes of the mountains and the lowlands at their feet receive heavy precipitation while on the leeward side the airflow is dry and warm. Thus, maximum cloudiness and rainfall occur on the north and east slopes of Taiwan in winter and on the western and southern slopes in the summer. Since conditions over any short period depart widely from the mean, particularly during the spring and summer, and average pressure conditions are continually being modified and disturbed by migratory high-pressure and low-pressure areas, average conditions are more the exception than the rule.

Taichu Province, together with Shinchiku Province to the north and Tainan Province to the south, constitutes the central climatic zone of Taiwan.

c. *Precipitation.* The amount and intensity of rainfall determines to a large extent the usability of all means of transportation and affects the storage of supplies and the comfort of personnel. Precipitation is high throughout Taiwan, but because of the mountainous topography there is a great variation in local conditions. In Taichu Province rainfall is abundant. Annual precipitation is about 71 inches but ranges from 50 inches near the seashore to 90 inches in the mountain regions of Noko-gun and Niitaka-gun. The northwestern portion of the province (Toyohara-gun) has less than 100 days of rain a year; precipitation for the rest of the province is in excess of 100 days a year. It is stated that the May-August period brings most of the rain, while the September-December period, and to a less marked degree the January-April period, are dry. This means that some portions of the agricultural region may suffer periodically from a too heavy rainfall and from dry periods. In this connection not only is the seasonal distribution of precipitation important but also its distribution by days and even hours, for Taichu has been known to have 12 inches of rainfall in one day (probably in a period of a few hours). This leads, of course, to flood conditions and extensive damage and necessitates special arrangements on the one hand for prevention of floods and drainage and, on the other, for irrigation.

d. *Humidity.* Relative humidity in Taiwan is high throughout the year. At the Taichu-shi station the mean relative humidity ranges from 79 per cent during the months of October and November to 83 per cent during the months of March and April. Excessive hu-

Table 3—Monthly Mean Precipitation (Inches) At Selected Stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Taichu-shi.....	1.4	2.6	3.9	5.1	9.5	13.4	10.4	12.9	6.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	68.1
Inrin-gun, Shato-sho, Shato.....	1.4	1.9	3.7	3.7	7.8	10.1	12.0	9.6	5.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	57.6
Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai, Nanto.....	1.5	1.9	4.1	4.6	9.2	11.8	14.4	12.1	6.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	69.5
Niitaka-gun, Aborigine territory, Namahaban village.....	1.3	1.9	3.9	4.7	14.2	13.5	18.0	11.3	5.3	2.1	1.3	1.8	79.4
Tandai village.....	1.3	2.2	5.4	6.8	8.2	10.4	16.9	16.5	9.1	2.7	2.2	1.1	82.8
Noko-gun, Hori-gai, Hori.....	2.4	3.0	6.0	6.4	13.2	14.8	14.9	14.4	7.2	2.3	1.2	1.5	87.3
Aborigine territory, Bandai village.....	1.7	4.1	9.3	9.8	17.4	8.6	11.7	12.5	2.8	3.3	1.3	2.6	85.2
Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho, Getsubi.....	0.6	2.3	5.0	6.1	7.8	7.0	6.6	7.3	0.7	5.9	0.9	0.6	50.8
Kori.....	1.6	2.4	5.5	5.1	10.1	10.1	11.8	9.8	6.4	1.7	0.9	1.0	66.2

Table 4—Number of Days With Precipitation (0.004 Inch)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Taichu-shi.....	8	10	12	11	13	16	15	18	9	4	5	7	128
Inrin-gun, Shato-sho, Shato.....	6.4	6.9	9.8	8.5	10.4	18.4	15.1	14.9	8.5	2.9	3.5	4.3	104.6
Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai, Nanto.....	6.8	7.5	11.3	9.5	11.5	14.1	15.1	17.2	9.1	4.1	4.0	4.9	114.9
Niitaka-gun, Aborigine territory, Namahaban village.....	5.9	6.6	10.0	9.4	18.4	17.7	18.6	19.3	12.4	7.1	4.6	6.3	136.3
Tandai village.....	6.1	7.0	11.0	10.0	17.4	17.9	14.7	17.1	9.3	6.3	5.6	5.4	127.8
Noko-gun, Hori-gai, Hori.....	8.5	9.9	12.5	10.5	16.2	18.3	18.7	20.1	13.8	6.3	5.4	7.5	147.2
Aborigine territory, Bandai village.....	6.6	9.8	13.8	11.6	18.2	15.8	14.4	15.6	9.8	8.2	3.6	8.4	135.8
Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho, Getsubi.....	4.0	8.3	10.7	8.7	9.8	14.0	11.7	14.0	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.3	98.7
Kori.....	8.1	9.0	12.9	9.3	11.4	13.2	13.7	14.3	7.3	3.2	3.5	6.2	112.1

Table 5—Mean Temperature (Degrees Fahr.) At Selected Stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Taichu-shi.....	60	60	65	71	77	80	82	81	79	75	69	63	72
Shoka-shi.....	68	67	72	73	83	84	85	83	84	84	79	70	78
Hokuto-gun, Nirin-gai, Nirin.....	62	62	68	71	79	82	84	83	80	75	69	62	73
Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai, Inrin.....	61	62	68	72	79	81	83	82	80	76	70	64	73
Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai, Taiko.....	62	60	66	71	79	82	84	84	80	76	69	63	73
Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara.....	63	61	66	71	78	80	82	81	81	77	71	64	73

Table 6—Mean Daily Maximum Temperature (Degrees Fahr.) At Selected Stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Taichu-shi.....	71	70	74	80	86	89	90	90	89	85	80	74	83
Shoka-shi.....	75	72	78	78	87	87	89	87	87	88	86	78	83
Hokuto-gun, Nirin-gai, Nirin.....	67	68	72	77	86	88	90	89	87	82	76	68	79
Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai, Inrin.....	68	69	75	77	85	86	88	87	86	82	79	72	80
Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai, Taiko.....	68	65	74	77	87	88	92	92	88	83	78	70	80
Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara.....	70	68	73	77	84	86	88	86	88	84	79	71	79

Table 7—Mean Daily Minimum Temperature (Degrees Fahr.) At Selected Stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Taichu-shi.....	53	53	58	65	70	74	75	75	73	67	61	55	65
Shoka-shi.....	61	62	66	69	79	80	80	78	80	79	73	63	73
Hokuto-gun, Nirin-gai, Nirin.....	57	55	63	65	73	75	77	77	74	68	62	56	67
Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai, Inrin.....	54	55	60	67	73	76	77	77	74	70	61	55	67
Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai, Taiko.....	57	54	59	64	72	75	77	76	72	68	61	56	66
Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara.....	57	54	59	66	73	74	77	76	74	69	64	57	67

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Table 8—Meteorological Data For West Central Taiwan

	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Air Temperature (F°) (Taichu)													
Monthly mean.....	71.8	60.8	59.4	64.8	71.4	77.0	79.9	81.5	81.0	79.3	74.7	68.5	63.0
Absolute maximum.....	99.0	85.6	88.0	90.1	92.3	94.3	96.6	97.7	99.0	95.0	94.8	89.8	86.0
Absolute minimum.....	30.2	34.9	30.2	41.2	49.8	59.0	62.2	70.0	69.8	57.9	52.7	44.4	39.7
Precipitation (In.) (Byoritsu)													
Monthly mean.....	65.63	2.67	4.05	7.61	5.51	11.42	7.31	7.96	7.89	5.80	2.39	1.31	1.61
Maximum per day.....	10.98	2.42	3.07	5.47	4.08	8.90	7.27	8.64	10.98	9.88	6.93	3.15	1.61
Number of rainy days.....	110.6	9.1	11.5	14.6	9.7	10.9	11.3	10.8	10.2	7.1	2.9	4.5	8.0
Relative Humidity (%)													
Monthly mean.....	81	82	81	83	82	82	82	81	82	81	79	79	80
Absolute minimum.....	26	31	29	33	41	35	41	37	36	31	36	32	26
Cloudiness (0-10 scale)													
Monthly mean.....	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.0
Average number of cloudy days (8 — mean)													
.....	118.9	9.9	11.4	13.9	12.1	12.6	13.0	8.8	10.5	5.0	6.2	7.6	7.9
Clear Days (2 — mean)													
.....	29.3	5.1	4.4	2.5	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	4.6	8.8	7.8	7.4
Sunshine Duration (hourly) (Taichu)													
5-6 a.m.....	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
6-7 a.m.....	57.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.9	9.3	10.1	16.6	9.2	6.9	1.4	0.0	0.0
7-8 a.m.....	149.7	5.9	6.7	8.6	10.7	14.1	14.7	23.2	17.1	19.8	14.3	7.3	7.3
8-9 a.m.....	208.2	13.7	10.7	13.3	14.4	17.1	16.3	24.9	20.9	23.3	20.4	15.8	17.4
9-10 a.m.....	235.2	18.9	12.5	16.5	17.0	18.9	17.2	25.3	22.1	25.0	22.9	17.7	21.2
10-11 a.m.....	245.9	20.3	14.8	18.5	18.5	20.3	16.9	24.2	21.2	25.3	23.2	20.0	22.7
11-12 Noon.....	237.9	21.4	14.9	19.3	17.5	19.4	15.9	21.2	18.8	24.9	22.8	19.7	22.1
12 Noon-1 p.m.....	235.3	20.8	15.2	20.2	17.6	18.8	16.1	20.4	18.1	23.5	22.0	19.6	23.0
1-2 p.m.....	239.8	21.3	15.2	21.0	17.9	19.4	15.9	21.6	17.7	23.6	23.9	18.9	23.4
2-3 p.m.....	234.1	20.3	14.4	21.3	16.2	18.8	16.3	20.3	17.5	24.4	23.6	17.9	23.1
3-4 p.m.....	218.4	19.7	14.0	18.9	13.2	18.5	15.3	17.8	15.6	23.9	23.1	17.5	20.9
4-5 p.m.....	184.1	13.5	11.9	16.1	10.9	17.0	12.7	15.3	12.1	22.8	20.9	15.2	15.8
5-6 p.m.....	85.4	0.8	2.1	6.0	6.0	14.4	10.4	11.7	8.0	15.9	8.2	1.6	0.3
6-7 p.m.....	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	3.2	3.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total.....	2345.8	176.4	132.7	180.5	163.1	208.8	281.5	247.1	199.5	237.5	249.1	171.2	198.3
Wind Conditions (Percentage of winds from 8 points of compass)													
N.....	37	56	58	50	39	24	11	11	11	30	49	54	60
NE.....	7	9	7	6	6	5	3	4	6	8	9	12	10
E.....	4	3	2	2	3	4	4	6	7	7	3	2	2
SE.....	4	1	1	1	2	5	9	9	10	5	1	1	1
S.....	8	1	1	3	6	10	24	20	17	7	2	1	1
SW.....	6	2	2	3	6	9	17	13	12	5	3	1	1
W.....	6	3	3	6	9	10	9	10	9	7	5	3	2
NW.....	10	8	10	13	18	18	7	10	11	13	10	9	6
Calm.....	17	17	16	16	17	19	16	16	16	18	17	17	15
Mean direction of upper cloud.....	S 87°W	S 66°W	S 63°W	S 67°W	S 75°W	S 75°W	S 84°W	N 7°W	N 25°E	N 39°W	S 72°W	S 42°W	S 62°W
Mean direction of middle cloud.....	S 56°W	S 52°W	S 65°W	S 64°W	S 62°W	S 68°W	S 55°W	S 45°W	S 24°W	N 28°W	S 51°W	S 39°W	S 50°W
Average number of days with gale (10-15 m.p.s.) (22-33.5 m./hr.).....	31.7	5.4	4.6	2.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.4	3.8	4.9
Average number of days with strong gale (15-29 m.p.s.) (33.5-64.8 m./hr.).....	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Average number of days with typhoon (more than 29 m.p.s.) (64.8 m./hr.).....	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....

Table 8—(Continued)

	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>—(Cont)</i>													
Monthly mean velocity (m./hr.).....	6.5	8.0	8.0	7.2	6.0	5.1	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.5	7.4	7.8
Maximum Velocity and Direction.....	N	N	NNW	N	N	N	NW	N	NNE	N	N	N	N
Thunderstorms	85.0	33.5	51.9	37.8	28.4	36.5	40.9	41.4	52.1	85.0	60.0	45.0	44.7
Average number of days..	51.9	0.8	0.7	2.4	2.9	4.4	9.4	12.8	12.2	5.2	1.0	.....	0.1
Fogs													
Number of days.....	10.1	2.6	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.4	.....	0.1	.....	.....	0.9	0.6	1.4
Frost													
Number of days.....	0.6	0.1	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wind Conditions													
Percentage of winds from 8 points of compass....	37	56	58	50	39	24	11	11	11	30	49	54	60

midity, besides contributing to the discomfort of personnel, causes the rapid deterioration of metals, wood, and leather goods and the mildewing of clothing and other gear.

e. *Temperature.* Temperatures are moderate throughout Taiwan. Temperatures below freezing are rare except at high altitudes. The months from June through September constitute the hot season when the weather is uncomfortably warm though the thermometer rarely registers above 90° F.

f. *Winds.* The greatest wind velocity occurs in Boko-cho (the Pescadores) followed by Koshun in Takao Province; Taichu Province is the region of the greatest calm. The winds blow in a southwesterly direction from May to September but in this province their velocity is very weak. During this time there are frequent storms which wash away the summer heat. Then the winds change, and during the months November to April there are the strong winds of the northeast monsoon. Taiwan lies in the typhoon belt, but Taichu is seldom visited by typhoons and damage from wind is always slight.

g. *Evaporation.* High precipitation and humidity together with low wind velocity makes for a low rate of evaporation. The surface of the ground tends to remain saturated for long periods. Food, gear, and other supplies become moist and are dried with difficulty.

h. *Earthquakes.* Taiwan, lying along the volcanic belt that encircles the Pacific Ocean, is a land of frequent earthquakes. In the 28 years between 1909 and 1937 the island was visited by 9,248 quakes, a yearly average of 330 or approximately one a day. Few of the

tremors, however, are violent. In the same 28-year period only 40 were strong enough to result in casualties or destruction of property. Moreover, as the force of the quake tends to be confined to a small meographic area, the number felt in any one part of the island is greatly reduced. This is shown in the following table.

Table 9—Average Yearly Incidence of Earthquake in Taiwan (By Regions)

Karenko	113.9
Northern region (Taihoku, Shinchiku, Giran)....	87.3
Taito	48.0
Southwestern region (Kagi, Tainan, Geito)	47.5
Central region (Taichu, Nanto).....	26.5
Koshun (only the southern border).....	6.8
Other	0.6
Total	330.6

A notable feature of earthquakes in Taiwan is that they may come in series. Thus between March 17 and April 14, 1906, Kagi was hit by 6 quakes strong enough to be destructive of life and property. Between September 15 and December 13, 1922, Taihoku had 7 such quakes. On April 21, 1935, a great earthquake, which affected only Shinchiku and Taichu provinces, was followed by four additional quakes during the ensuing three months at intervals of one to three weeks. Two years after the 1935 quakes the reconstruction of the

Table 10—Destructive Earthquakes, Taichu Province, 1909-1937

Date	Region affected	Casualties	Damaged buildings
23 May 1910	Nanto-gai and Shoka-shi	3	42
28 Aug. 1916	Nanto-gai	175	5,499
15 Nov. 1916	Nanto-gai and Taichu-shi	21	1,069
5 Jan. 1917	Noko-gun, Hori-gai	139	1,756
7 Jan. 1917	Noko-gun, Hori-gai	21	685
21 Apr. 1935	Shinchiku and Taichu Provinces	15,329	53,688
30 May 1935	Taichu Province, Upper reaches of Taito-kei	..	26
7 June 1935	Taiko-gun, Gosei-gai area	2	195

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devastated area was reported to be only partially finished. It should be noted that the crude earth or mud construction of native dwellings makes them peculiarly vulnerable to earthquakes.

9. **Land use.** As previously stated the Japanese authorities have divided Taiwan into the *heichi*, or plain region, and the *banchi*, or aborigine territory, and have placed very sharp restrictions on travel between the two

(see Location, ante). Japanese statistics on Taiwan exclude the aborigine territory unless indication is made to the contrary. The following tables give unusually detailed data on the various uses of taxed and untaxed land. The first two are for Taiwan as a whole, the last two for Taichu Province, which has two tax offices, one at Taichu-shi and the other at Nanto-gai. (See also chapter on agriculture).

Table 11—Taxed Land in Taiwan by Type of Use, Area, Number of Taxable Units and Total Taxes, 1939

Type of land	Area in ko ¹	No. of units ²	Total taxes in yen
Total	1,127,433	2,772,114	8,330,305
Paddy field	538,511	1,392,337	5,789,324
Dry field	319,220	720,172	1,413,940
Fish culture land	14,199	7,939	33,550
Building sites	38,799	443,180	951,499
Mountain forests	213,961	175,960	100,994
Miscellaneous sites	2,743	32,526	40,998

Table 12—Untaxed Land in Taiwan by Type of Use, Area, Number of Taxable Units, and Ownership, 1939

Type of land	Government owned land		Privately owned land	
	Area in ko	No of units ²	Area in ko	No. of units ²
Total	87,346 ³	130,406	92,838 ⁴	613,113
Paddy fields	2,418	9,052	133	578
Dry fields	5,808	11,112	192	422
Fish culture land	618	195	0	0
Building sites	1,680	6,842	1,657	18,654
Mountain forest	47,999	28,544	20,413	1,591
Miscellaneous land	596	6,875	812	2,538
Salt fields	18	24	2,586	1,305
Mineral springs	6,720	3	8,372	5
Ponds and marshes	368	501	12,093	30,312
Plain	20,860	22,671	19,576	58,179
Pasture	48	38	2,454	128
Shrine sites	17	40	159	485
Confucian shrine sites	6	99	415	5,036
Cemetery sites	1,668	740	10,743	26,793
Railroad sites	817	1,274	110	525
Park sites	5	37	167	363
Military training sites	1,409	871	225	644
Shooting ranges	111	56	2,358	2
Battery sites	333	697	0	0
Lighthouse sites	58	16	0 ²	1
Roads	846	28,086	5,310	213,966
Railroad tracks	756	4,517	549	4,959
Ditches	21	207	111	626
Gutters	839	7,458	15,106	240,856
Embankments	48	451	297	5,145

¹ A ko equals 2.397 acres.

² The number of units of privately owned land is not to be confused with the number of owners, as one man may own more than one plot of ground.

Source: *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan) 1939, Chap. 1, The Land and the Population.

³ Given total 87,346 does not agree with calculated total 94,067.

⁴ Given total 92,838 does not agree with calculated total 103,838.2.

Table 13—Taxed Land in Taichu Province by Type of Use, Area ¹, Number of Taxable Units and Total Taxes, 1939

	Taichu-shi Tax Office			Nanto-gai Branch Tax Office		
	Area in ko	No. of units	Taxes in yen	Area in ko	No. of units	Taxes in yen
Total	153,147	378,441	1,826,837	59,792	111,386	300,335
Paddy field	89,960	220,483	1,376,252	17,501	52,171	189,954
Dry field	38,569	63,646	252,080	22,769	30,235	77,233
Fish culture lands	379	1,950	1,578	20	177	83
Building sites	6,838	71,762	179,599	1,582	16,512	22,321
Mountain forests	17,029	14,215	9,645	17,872	10,613	10,078
Miscellaneous sites	372	6,385	6,661	48	678	666

Table 14—Untaxed Land in Taichu Province by Type of Use, ¹ Area Number of Units and Ownership, 1939

Land use	Taichu-shi Tax Office				Nanto-gai Branch Tax Office			
	Government-owned land		Privately-owned land		Government-owned land		Privately-owned land	
	Area in ko	No. of units	Area in ko	No. of units	Area in ko	No. of units	Area in ko	No. of units
Total	10,764	21,351	14,413	45,500	3,068	5,504	1,607	11,672
Paddy fields	316	975	30	154	125	363	4	17
Dry fields	1,532	809	18	46	75	236	2	10
Fish culture land	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building sites	162	836	254	3,379	28	269	56	278
Mountain forests	2,288	569	5,720	354	1,977	946	187	16
Miscellaneous land	21	698	153	525	6	233	2	16
Salt fields	0	0	275	6	0	0	0	0
Mineral springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds and marshes	3	15	66	590	1	9	41	250
Plains	5,324	2,591	1,873	5,778	387	538	552	2,104
Pasture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrine sites	0	0	5	9	0	0	4	31
Confucian shrine sites	2	18	63	862	1	3	14	189
Cemetery sites	483	121	2,399	3,891	326	75	324	401
Railroad sites	124	94	19	103	10	27	6	25
Park sites	0	0	26	26	0	0	9	8
Military training sites	71	11	0	0	8	2	0	0
Shooting ranges	22	22	0	0	18	1	0	0
Battery sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lighthouse sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	258	13,903	317	19,501	59	2,499	126	6,318
Railroad tracks	121	377	120	1,260	40	170	33	429
Ditches	1	2	22	70	1	3	2	45
Gutters	36	297	3,039	8,802	7	129	242	1,516
Embankments	1	2	12	144	1	1	2	19

¹ Some errors which cannot be reconciled appear in totals.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

1. **Source of data.** Population data for 1940, available only for Taichu Province, Taichu City, Shoka City, and the 11 *gun*, have been taken from *Taiwan Sotoku-fu fuho* (April 22, 1941). Population data for 1935, available for the smaller administrative units, (*gai*, *sho*, and *aza*) as well, have been taken from H. Sawada, *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (Gazetteer of Japanese Place Names), 1939. A study of maps and other sources of materials definitely indicates the existence of other places which were not listed by Sawada. It may be possible that the populations of the communities not listed by Sawada are, in fact, included with those of adjacent towns or villages (*aza*). Thus, a *gun*, *gai*, or *sho* whose total population equals the sum of the inhabitants of the listed towns and villages within it, may actually contain one or more towns or villages omitted in the Sawada listing.

In addition, several omissions, errors, and inconsistencies in the data are readily observed and it has not been possible to correct or reconcile some of them. It is believed, however, that the figures do constitute the most nearly accurate statistics available for any recent years and may be relied upon as a fair approximation of the number of inhabitants of the province and its subdivisions for the years mentioned.

2. **Population density.** Taichu, with an area totalling 2,850 square miles and a population of 1,307,710 in 1940, has a population density of 459 per square mile. This figure is a little over island average of 425 persons per square mile, and is about 22 per cent of the total island population. The *heichi* (plains region), 1,389 square miles with a population of approximately 1,284,791 (est. 1940) has a density of 925 persons per square mile. The *banchi* (aborigine territory), 1,461 square miles with a population of approximately 22,919 (estimated 1940, including aborigines and others), has a density of 16 persons per square mile.

The concentration of population on the western coast is dictated by the topographical configuration of the island (there being high mountain ranges in the central and eastern areas), and by the concentration of

the aborigines in the mountain valleys. The Formosan-Chinese did not consider it safe to occupy the narrow plain along the east coast, to which many Japanese farmers migrated after the occupation, but continued to concentrate on the west coast plains. As a result there was little room on the west coast for Japanese agriculturists. The Japanese officials, professionals, business men, and clerks found on the west coast are mobile while the Japanese farmers settled on the east coast are more permanently located.

3. **Racial composition.** Racially, Taichu province falls into two distinct areas, the aborigine territory which has only a few inhabitants who are not aborigines, and the lowlands or plains region which has principally Formosan-Chinese, Japanese, and a few foreigners mostly from continental China. The aborigines in Taichu are Tayal, Bunun, and Tsuo. The Tayal are concentrated in Noko-gun and Tosei-gun, the Bunun in Niitaka-gun and Noko-gun, while the Tsuo, with a very small population, are in Niitaka-gun.

The Formosan-Chinese who inhabit the lowlands or plains region are of Fukienese and Hakka extraction. The former represent more than three-fourths of the population and hence through sheer weight of numbers exercise considerable influence in the total economy. The latter have remained distinct from the other Chinese in dialect, dress, and some ways of village life. They fiercely resisted the initial Japanese invasion and since that time have shown great interest in politics and representative government. Moreover, prior to the Japanese invasion there was a good deal of bad blood between the Fukienese and the Hakka groups because of differences in customs, manners, and temperament. The Hakka group is reported to be concentrated mainly in Taiko-gun at Taiko, Gosei, and Tokatsukutsu, and in Shoka-gun at Rokko.

4. **Population statistics.** In 1928 the population of Taichu Province was 971,565. By 1935 the number had increased to 1,218,754, and by 1940 to 1,307,710. For detailed population statistics, see the Appendix.

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

1. **Relative importance of agriculture.** Taiwan's economy is mainly agricultural. In evaluating the importance of agriculture it should be borne in mind that frequent ambiguities are found where sources fail to distinguish clearly between (a) agricultural production (as raw materials) and (b) the value or volume of processed agricultural products, and the cost of the processing. The processing sometimes appears under agriculture and sometimes under industry; often there appears to be a confusion of both in the same statistics. In 1937 the total value of all agricultural products (Y403,000,000) was about half of the total value of all production. In 1939 this figure rose to Y551,826,000. These data understate the importance of agriculture because the sugar mills with an output valued at over Y200,000,000 annually, are included in manufacturing industry rather than agriculture. If the value of the output of such mills were classified as agricultural, it would be apparent that three-fourths of the output of the Island is directly dependent upon agriculture.

Taichu Province, embracing the great plain in the center of Taiwan, with rich soil and mild climate plus a well established irrigation system, is very important from an agricultural viewpoint. In 1939 total agricultural production amounted to Y145,478,000. Products of special importance include rice, sugar cane, pineapples, bananas and citrus fruits. In rice yield for 1939 Taichu ranked first, producing 2,606,000 *koku*, leading Shin-chiku Province by over 650,000 *koku*. In the same year sugarcane production amounted to 5,023,328,000 *kin*, Taichu, with approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Island production, ranking second to Tainan. Pineapple production for that year was 89,410,000 pineapples, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total Taiwan harvest. Approximately 65 per cent of all banana-growing land is located in Taichu and pro-

duction in 1939 was 138,943,000 *kin*, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total Taiwan production for that year. These products, as well as others of lesser importance, are discussed later in more detail in this section. All figures for 1928 are from a *Survey of Taichu Province*, prepared by the Taichu Provincial Government in 1929. All figures are from the Taiwan Annual Agricultural Report, prepared by the Agricultural Affairs Section of the Industrial Bureau of the Government-General and reprinted in the *Taiwan Agricultural Review* (1940). These figures do not include aboriginal territory.

(See the chapter on *associations* for agricultural associations, and the chapter on *government* for government control of agricultural products. Government control of industry, trade, etc., is treated in the chapter on *finance, industry and trade*.)

2. **Cultivated area.** In Taiwan the ratio of land utilization (ratio of land under cultivation to the total area of land considered fit for cultivation) is well over 90 per cent. For Taichu Province no figures are available. However, the secretariat of the government-general planning board has made a survey of the total land area for Taichu and the total land area is estimated at 761,192.96 *ko*, consisting of 370,851.60 *ko* for *heichi* (plains region outside aborigine territory) and 390,341.36 for *banchi* (aborigine area). In 1939 the total area of cultivated land in this province was estimated at 177,504.19 *ko*, but due consideration must be given to the probability that military demands since this time may have decreased the area of cultivated land. In 1928 the area of cultivated rice fields in Taichu was 98,123 *ko*, and of other cultivated fields, 65,539 *ko*, making a total of 163,662 *ko*. Complete data for 1939 are given in the following table.

Table 15—Value of Agricultural Production, Taiwan and Taichu Province, 1939

	Taiwan		Taichu Province	
	Value in yen	Per cent	Value in yen	Per cent
All products	551,826,343	100.00	145,478,676	100.00
Common products	279,841,146	50.71	79,837,167	54.88
Special products	155,556,110	28.19	35,791,052	24.60
Horticultural products	43,808,842	7.94	15,641,960	10.75
Sericulture	77,256	0.01	10,262	0.01
Live stock and dairy products	72,542,989	13.15	14,198,235	9.76

¹ See below for produce included under "common" and "special".

Table 16—Area of Cultivated Land, 1939 (in *ko*)

	All cultivated land	Rice fields				Hata (fields other than rice)
		All rice fields	Two crop	1st crop period	Single crop 2d crop period	
Taiwan	886,225.40	546,550.64	333,201.80	11,857.31	201,491.53	339,674.76
Taichu	177,504.19	110,487.00	105,562.25	410.03	4,514.72	67,017.19

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3. Ownership and management of cultivated lands. A general discussion of this topic may be found in OPNAV 50E-13 (*Taiwan—Economic Supplement*) page 12. With specific reference to Taichu some additional information is available with regard to the improvement of tenant farming. In view of the fact that customary tenant farming had been based upon verbal short-term contracts, it had become difficult to stabilize the tenant farmer's agricultural enterprises. Frequent disturbances occurred between landlords and tenant farmers. In an effort to improve the situation, Taichu Province, following the instructions of the government-general of Taiwan, has encouraged the use of written long-term contracts which would enable the tenant to settle down and engage in continuous agricultural work. In addition, self-government arbitration machinery was set up to settle conflicts between landlords and tenant farmers. Organizations known as *Konoshowa-kai*, consisting of landlords, tenant farmers, proprietor farmers, and representatives of agricultural industries, were established in the various *gun* with the aid of the government of the province and the government-general. In January 1929, the first of such organizations were established in Inrin-gun and Shoka-gun and in June 1929 others were established in Daiton-gun, Toyohara-gun, Taiko-gun, and Hokuto-gun. At that time efforts were being made to establish these organizations in all of the *gun*, but further data for this province are not available since 1929. At the end of March 1938, the ratio of written contracts to the entire farm area in Taiwan

was 76.6 per cent. Arbitration results were considered good, since 6,179 cases were successfully arbitrated out of a total of 6,489 cases.

It may also be noted that in Taichu Province the landowners bear all the public burdens of the land except the ordinary irrigation rate. The special irrigation cost, such as the one for the opening of a ditch, is borne by the landlord because such an expense is held to be part of the expenses of the land. Thus when dry land is turned into paddy through the opening of a ditch, the expense thereof is shouldered by the landowner. The tenant, however, assumes the expense of the ordinary irrigation rate as well as small expenses for repairing the ditches.

Tables 17 and 18 give statistics concerning the ownership and management of land.

4. Agricultural population

a. *General.* With improvements in methods of agriculture, the opening of government-owned plains to cultivation and clearing of mountain ground for fruit tree cultivation, there has been an increase in agricultural population. In 1928 the farm population comprised 59.9 per cent of the total population. In 1938 the total farm population of 707,716 was 55.2 per cent of the total population of 1,281,816. More complete figures as to individual farmers and farm households are given in Table 19.

b. *Immigration of farmers.* Immigration of farmers into this province began in 1908 when 357 Formosan-

Table 17—Owner and Tenant Operated Cultivated Lands, April 1, 1939

	Total (in ko)	Owner operated (in ko)	Tenant operated (in ko)	Total (in per cent)	Owner operated (in per cent)	Tenant operated (in per cent)
Total cultivated area, Taichu	169,983.01	66,484.49	103,498.52	100.00	39.11	60.89
Rice fields, Taichu	107,526.96	35,303.25	72,223.71	100.00	32.83	67.17
Hata (cultivated fields other than rice fields), Taichu	62,456.05	31,181.24	31,274.81	100.00	49.93	50.07
Total cultivated area, Taiwan	853,561.43	372,762.28	480,799.15	100.00	43.67	56.33
Rice fields, Taiwan	536,382.62	207,612.64	328,769.98	100.00	38.71	61.29
Hata (cultivated fields other than rice fields), Taiwan	317,178.81	165,149.64	152,029.17	100.00	52.07	47.93

Table 18—Number of Farm Households and Farm Land Owners, by Size of Farm Land, April 1, 1939

Size of farm land	Owners of cultivated land				Farm households			
	No. of persons		Per cent		No. of persons		Per cent	
	Taichu	Taiwan	Taichu	Taiwan	Taichu	Taiwan	Taichu	Taiwan
Total, farm land of all sizes	90,275	431,366	100.00	100.00	103,240	436,593	100.00	100.00
Less than 0.5 ko	41,755	186,423	46.25	43.22	26,802	111,805	25.96	25.61
0.5 ko to 0.9 ko	18,650	90,024	20.66	20.87	24,517	90,007	23.75	20.62
1.0 ko to 1.9 ko	14,787	74,151	16.38	17.19	29,029	113,117	28.12	25.91
2.0 ko to 2.9 ko	6,139	32,114	6.80	7.44	12,258	57,521	11.87	13.17
3.0 ko to 4.9 ko	4,524	24,238	5.01	5.62	7,591	41,749	7.35	9.56
5.0 ko to 6.9 ko	1,730	9,801	1.92	2.27	1,908	13,129	1.85	3.01
7.0 ko to 9.9 ko	1,089	6,210	1.20	1.44	738	5,938	0.71	1.36
10.0 ko to 19.9 ko	1,001	5,416	1.11	1.26	316	2,796	0.31	0.64
20.0 ko to 29.9 ko ¹	268	1,489	0.30	0.35	81	531	0.08	0.12
30.0 ko to 49.9 ko	188	845	0.21	0.19	...	...	...	...
50.0 ko to 99.9 ko	86	383	0.10	0.09	...	...	...	...
100.0 ko and over	58	272	0.06	0.06	...	...	...	...

¹ Data for farm households are given for 20.0 ko and over.

Table 19—Farm Owner Operators and Tenant Operators

	Total	Owner operator	Part owner operator and part tenant operator	Tenant operator	Percentage		
					Owner operator	Part owner operator and part tenant operator	Tenant operator
Taichu (1928).....	572,329	141,365	164,259	266,705	24.7	28.7	46.6
Taichu (1938) ¹	707,716	194,156	213,155	300,405			
Taichu (1939) ²	714,905	207,488	210,562	296,855	29	29	42
Taiwan (1939) ³	2,924,781	926,510	943,661	1,054,610	32	32	36
<i>Households</i>							
Taichu (1928) ³	91,779						
Taichu (1938) ¹	102,025	27,655	29,765	44,605			
Taichu (1939) ²	101,851	29,667	30,230	41,954	29	30	41
Taiwan (1939) ²	428,492	140,129	134,013	154,350	33	31	36

¹ Source: *Taiwan's Arable Land, Land Values, Farm Population and Agricultural Production in 1938*, Gerald Warner, American Consul, Taihoku, January 24, 1940. These figures are as of December 31, 1938.

² Figures are for the end of 1939.

³ In 1928 this figure was 56.7 percent of the total households and the average population per household was 6.2 persons.

Chinese households, consisting of 3283 persons, were recruited from Shinchiku Province by the Gensei Agricultural Station (*Gensei Nojo*) of the Sango Company (*Sango Koshi*) and settled in Nirin-sho (also Hito-sho) and Chikuto-sho, all located in Hokuto-gun. In 1924, 175 Formosan-Chinese households, consisting of 1,241 persons were recruited by the Taiho Development Company from Shinchiku and other provinces and settled in Nirin-sho and Hito-sho. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 32 households and 265 persons.

Since 1915 efforts have been made by the Taito Sugar Company, with government support, to attract Japanese colonists for the production of sugarcane. One source indicates that up to 1936, 156 Japanese families were brought to Taichu Province and each given 12.25 acres of land, a monetary subsidy and loans free of interest. A later source gives the following information with reference to settlement of Japanese families in this province by the Taito Sugar Company (*Taito Seito Kabushiki Kaisha*):

The Survey of Taichu Province states that in 1920, 9 independent Japanese households, consisting of 35 persons, migrated to Nirin-sho where they were given property by the government. During 1932 and 1934, 256 Japanese farmers, forming 56 households immigrated into Hokuto-gun, Shazan-sho. This undertaking is not regarded as successful because of a variety of factors, including the low price of sugarcane, the difficulties involved in specialized farming, and the inability of the Japanese immigrants to lower their standard of living to that of the Formosan-Chinese. Because of these

reasons, as well as the hostile attitude of the Formosan-Chinese, a number of the Japanese immigrants have left their villages, some of them renting their land to Formosan-Chinese and becoming absentee landowners.

5. Agricultural census and investigation

a. *Fundamental agricultural census.* In order to obtain fundamental material from the agricultural administrative point of view, various censuses have been conducted. A five-year census was begun in 1920 and completed in 1925, when a second was undertaken. This was completed in 1929. A third was started in 1930. During these periods successive investigations have been made touching such problems as distribution and management of cultivated lands, tenant farm customs, agricultural economy, supply and demand of important agricultural products, supply and demand of fertilizer, agricultural labor, produce markets, standards of farm life, etc.

b. *Grain-control census.* In order to facilitate the grain-control regulations, a census was started in 1937 in connection with the production costs of grain, the production amount of rice, the quantity on hand, and the fluctuations in price. The fair cost of production was to be arrived at by means of a uniform census method covering Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

c. *Census on mountain land development.* The entire area of the island is 3,700,000 *ko*, out of which 2,500,000 *ko* is area for forests and fields. With the pacification of the aborigines, efforts to develop mountain land have been intensified. Over Y2,740,000 was spent in the 11 years after 1925 for the investigation of forestry planning. In 1936 the government-general

Table 20—Japanese Agricultural Immigration Villages ¹

Province	Name of village	Date established	No. of households	Total population
Total in Taichu	All three villages		492	2,522
Taichu	Akizura-mura	1932 to 1936	156	744
Taichu	Toyoato-mura	1936	151	834
Taichu	Kashima-mura	1937 to 1938	185	944

¹ These villages are not shown in the latest population census, nor can they be located on available maps.

set up a mountain region development census fund and included it in the supplementary budget for 1936. At the first meeting of the mountain region census committee held in January 1937, main points of the census and the selected areas for census were decided upon. A 4-year plan was directed towards agricultural development and related matters such as the amount of woodland whose existence might be considered unnecessary, further forest planning, and the establishment of proper traffic facilities to mountain and forest areas. During 1938 a "present-condition" census was conducted at Taichu-shu, Taito-cho, and Karenko-cho covering 90,752 *ko* of land and an approximate planning census of 58,705 *ko* in Taichu-shu, Tainan-shu, Takao-shu, Taito-cho, and Karenko-cho.

6. **Provincial agricultural experimental station.** The Taichu-shu Agricultural Experimental Station is located at Taichu-shi, Niitaka-cho, and occupies 12 *chobu* (one *chobu* equals 2.45 acres) of land. A branch station is maintained at Daiton-gun, Daiton-sho. The station was established by the old Taichu-cho Agricultural Station. In April 1924 it became the provincial agricultural experimental station. In 1928 the staff consisted of 1 station head (also a technician), 1 clerk, 7 technical aides, and 6 helpers. The estimated 1928 expenditure was Y61,941. The organization included an agricultural technological department, a stock-raising department, and a general affairs department. Its main undertakings in 1928 were principally concerned with rice, sugarcane, and vegetables. With respect to rice, the research was very detailed, involving the cultivation of rice seedlings, their peculiarities, how affected by weather, cultivation and method of proper growth, together with fertilization and its relation to growth of the rice seedlings. In addition, experimentation was carried on with pollination of rice, diseases of the rice plant, and cultivation of seedlings from imported rice. The same general pattern of research was undertaken with respect to sugarcane and vegetable seeds.

7. **Training of model farmers.** Thirty-six farmers are carefully selected as model farmers. Four of this number receive commendation from the provincial agricultural committee and the other 32 receive commendation from the branch committees. Lectures are conducted through the branches of the provincial agricultural committee three times a year. At least three model farmers from each *gai* and *sho* are invited. At these meetings the aims of the provincial committee are explained and discussions on agricultural enterprise are conducted.

8. **Research committee for agricultural management.** This organization engages in research from both the scientific and practical points of view, enlarging the knowledge of its members and thus promoting the improvement of the agricultural operations of provincial farmers. Its members include employees of the agricultural industries department, interested farmers, and employees of sugar manufacturing concerns. Bimonthly and annual meetings are held. At the annual meeting, the program consists of reports on research, discussions on important items, the introduction of new principles, and lectures by noted authorities. The research results and lectures are then printed and distributed to the members.

9. **Irrigation.** In 1928 this province possessed the best irrigation facilities in the island. The four great rivers, Taian, Taiko, Taito, and Seira (Daksui), with many branches spreading out in spider-web fashion, have made it easier to establish such facilities for the generally flat land of the province. In the same year there were 26 irrigation associations and 371 privately established irrigation canals. The irrigation area of the former was 77,706 *ko* and that of the latter 7,984 *ko*, making a total of 85,690 *ko* and comprising about one-fifth of the irrigated area of the entire island. Only three are specifically mentioned, the Shihi Canal, whose location was not given, the Kori Canal in Naiho-sho of Toyohara-gun, and the Happo Irrigation Canal in the Inrin-gai area. The first was completed in 1911 at a cost of Y142,628 and covers an area of 3,923 *ko*. The second, completed in 1913 at a cost of Y995,962, covers an area of 3,246 *ko*, and improved the existing facilities of the Taian Canal and the Seizan Canal. The third was started in the Inrin-gai area on February 6, 1942. During 1928, the estimated expenditure of irrigation associations of this province amounted to Y990,900, out of which the sum of Y187,000 was for construction and improvement.

The water associations in Taiwan are juridical with articles of regulation and under the control of the government, which must give approval to the annual budgets. The fees and assessments against members of the association are collected by the government as a part of the taxes. Associations confined to a single *gun* are under the *gun* head. Those in two or more *gun*, but in a single province, are under the provincial government-general. Each association has a manager who is elected by the members, but the government has the right to appoint the manager if it so desires.

Private irrigation canals are those which have not received formal recognition as communal canals or those under the private ownership and management of individuals or small groups.

10. Fertilizers

a. **Artificial fertilizer.** Regulations governing the manufacture and distribution of fertilizer were put into effect in Taiwan on August 1, 1927, providing for inspection and limiting unfair practices on the part of dealers. While complete data are not available, it is known that manufacturers and dealers were licensed by the government-general and that peddlers were given permits by the province. The status of jobbers is not clear. Classified as manufacturers of fertilizer in Taichu Province in 1928, there were 176 proprietors and two jobbers. One was listed as an importing jobber. Fertilizer merchants were listed in two categories, one consisting of 753 proprietors, the other of 22 jobbers. Only one peddler was listed. The demand for fertilizer has increased with the farmers' realization of its importance in agricultural production. No figures are available for recent fertilizer purchases in Taichu; the purchases in 1928 are shown in Figure 21.

It is known that prior to 1939 little artificial fertilizer was produced in Taiwan, but sizeable amounts were imported, including nearly 200,000 tons of ammonium sulphate annually. While it is true that the improvement in the quality has increased the yield per acre,

Table 21—Fertilizer Purchases, 1928

Type	Quantity	Valuation (in yen)
Total: all artificial fertilizers		1,978,938
Bean-cake	777,557 cakes	1,795,073
Superphosphates	52,205 bags	132,225
Sulphate of ammonia	3,539 bags	17,653
Ammonia phosphate	641 bags	4,078
Mixed fertilizer	9,192 bags	29,909

it is believed that since 1940 a shortage of fertilizers has been a contributing factor in lowering yields.

b. *Vegetable manure.* Because of the importance of vegetable manure in improving the productivity of land, its production receives much encouragement. By means of lectures and short courses, farmers are shown its benefits and taught how to prepare it. Financial aid is also given for the increased production of this manure, the improvement of its quality, and the construction of storage places. A total of 333 storage places were constructed in Taichu during 1928 and the total production was 1,135,680,000 *kin*.

c. *Green manure.* Production of green manure is likewise encouraged. In 1928, 197 *ko* of land in this province was devoted to experimentation in the cultivation and gathering of this type of manure. Seeds were distributed without charge and the methods of cultivation were explained in lectures. The 1928 cultivated area was 33,934 *ko*, an increase of 914 *ko* over the previous year.

11. Inspection, inspection stations, and nurseries

a. *Rice inspection.* The present situation with reference to rice inspection in Taiwan is not entirely clear. However, it is believed that the government-general's chief interest in rice inspection is centered in rice which is intended for export. The Taiwan Rice Export Regulations, proclaimed in May 1939, were put into effect in November of that year. Under these regulations inspections were confined largely to government purchases. Rice-inspection stations were abolished and the offices or branch offices of the rice bureau handled rice inspection. The Rice and Other Cereals Inspection Office (*Beikoku-Kensa-sho*), which is a part of the Rice and Other Cereals Bureau (*Beikoku-Kyoku*), maintains branch offices and dispatch stations throughout the island. The location and personnel of those in this province are given below:

Taichu-shi

A branch office, personnel: 6 technical aides

Shoka-shi

A dispatch station, personnel: 6 technical aides

Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai

A dispatch station, personnel: 5 technical aides

Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai

A dispatch station, personnel: 5 technical aides

b. *Taichu rice seed inspection.* A Rice Seed Inspection Regulation, Provincial Regulation No. 6, was issued in May 1926, providing for one or two rice-seed inspectors in each *gun*. Special attention was directed to low-grade rice-producing areas in Taichu and the farmers were required to plant only such seed as was examined and passed by the inspector. It is stated that

the results have been beneficial and on the whole have been welcomed by the farmers. During the second crop season of 1928, the inspection area comprised 1 *shi*, and 11 *gun* containing 20 *gai* and *sho*. During the first crop season of 1929, 1 *shi* and 11 *gun* containing 17 *gai* and *sho* with a population of 29,898 were subject to inspection, and the total quantity of rice seed inspected amounted to 10,572 *koku*.

c. *Sugarcane nurseries.* The industrial development bureau (Shoku-san-kyoku) of the government-general maintains two out of a total of three nurseries in this province. They are located as follows:

Tosei-gun, Shinsha-sho

Dainan Sugarcane Nursery (Dainan-sho, Shobyō Yosei-sho) Personnel: 1 acting nursery head, 1 technician, 1 *zoku* (attached personnel), 3 technical aides; total 6. Approximate area in use: 1,100 *ko*.

Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho

Kōri Sugarcane Nursery (Kōri-sho, Shobyō Yosei-sho) Personnel: 1 acting nursery head, 1 technician, 1 *zoku* (attached personnel), 1 technical aide; total, 4. Approximate area in use: 800 *ko*.

The plants produced at the seedling nurseries are distributed to so-called intermediary nursery gardens or farms (functioning under Government Order No. 58 of 1924) which are set up by the sugar companies. Here they are nurtured and cultivated and then distributed each year by the sugar companies gratuitously to the farmers within the jurisdiction of their respective areas. The purpose of the plan is to renew the sugarcane plants of the whole island once every three years. The cane seedlings which are produced at the nurseries are from superior seeds imported from abroad or are from new seeds which are developed at the sugar-industry experimental station. Only plants which are healthy and free from disease are permitted, and crop rotation is practiced once every three years.

d. *Inspection of canned goods for export.* In the infancy of the pineapple canning industry in Taiwan, about 1926, there was a tendency, at times, to produce goods of poor quality. To remedy this situation the Canned Pineapple Inspection Regulation (*Hōri Kan-zume Kensa Kisoku*) was put into effect in 1927. Accordingly, inspection offices were established in the two cities of Keelung and Takao and inspection of canned pineapples for export was started. Subsequently, when tomato canning suddenly increased, the foregoing regulation was superseded by the Regulation Providing for the Inspection of Canned Agricultural Products for Export (*Yushutsu Kan-zume Kensa Kisoku*) which went

Table 22—*Inspection of Canned Products for Export, 1939*
(In cases)

Kind of goods	Total	Passed	Rejected
Total, all canned products	1,629,971 (sic)	1,511,019	118,957
Keelung inspection office	169,717	165,991	3,726
Takao inspection office	1,460,254	1,345,028	115,231
Pineapples	1,471,105	1,425,665	45,445
Keelung inspection office	165,263	161,537	3,726
Takao inspection office	1,305,842	1,264,128	41,719
Tomatoes	147,071	74,689	72,382
Keelung inspection office	183	183	
Takao inspection office	146,888	74,506	72,382
Others	11,795	10,665	1,130
Keelung inspection office	4,271	4,271	
Takao inspection office	7,524	6,394	1,130

into effect on November 1, 1938 and extended the scope of inspection to include canned tomatoes. In November 1939, regulation was revised to include the inspection of canned bamboo-shoots, papayas, mangoes, damson-plums, etc., intended for export.

No separate figures are available for the canned products of Taichu Province which pass through these inspection offices. Figures for Taiwan are given in Table 22.

e. *Tea inspection.* Regulations have been promulgated regulating the standards of export teas such as oolong tea, pouchong-tea, and black tea. The tea-inspection station is located at Taihoku-shu, Taihoku-shi. However, located in Niitaka-gun, Gyochi-sho, is the Gyochi Black Tea Experimental Branch Station, (*Gyochi Kocha Shiken Shi-sho*) under the agricultural experimental station (*Nogyo Shiken-jo*). Personnel: 1 head of station (also a technician), 1 technician, 2 technical aides.

f. *Inspection of fruit and vegetables.* A considerable portion of the responsibility for the inspection of fruit and vegetables is borne by the Taiwan Fruit and Vegetable Company (*Taiwan Seika Kabushiki Kaisha*). In May 1926, an inspection office was established in Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho. The amount handled in 1930 was 2,470,400 pieces, worth more than Y137,500. This concern also maintains a banana inspection station at Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai. The Taichu-shu Fresh Fruit Trade Association had a banana inspection station at Taichu-shi, Akebono-cho. During 1928 the quantity handled totaled 129,280,900 *kin* valued at Y9,845,738. The present status of this association is not known. The Fruit and Vegetable Trade Association also has an inspection station at Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai.

g. *Plant inspection.* Strict inspection of plants imported into the island is carried on in order to prevent spreading of harmful insects and germs, to obtain plants of better quality, and to maintain market prices. Two stations of the government-general are located in Taichu at the following places:

Inrin-gun, Inrin gai

A despatch station of the plant inspection station (*Shokubutsu Kensa-sho*) which is a part of the industrial development bureau (*Shokusan-Kyoku*), Personnel: 2 technical aides.

Taichu-shi

A sub-despatch station. Personnel: 1 technical aide.

h. *Extermination and prevention of harmful insects.* A great deal of damage has been done to agricultural products by the spread of harmful insects in Taiwan. Those insects which damage two important crops in Taichu are:

Crop	Insects
Rice plant	Leaf-hoppers Beetles Pearl moths Grasshoppers
Sugarcane	Black beetles Ringworm Male-crickets Termites

As early as 1908 regulations were issued concerning the extermination and prevention of harmful insects. At present insect control in this province is carried on in the following manner:

(1) Inspection officials are despatched to Taichu by the government-general. They make constant rounds of their territory which is on a *gun*-basis. This leads to early discovery of pests, and guidance is then given by the inspector regarding further prevention.

(2) Pictures and printed matter are distributed. Courses and lectures are given when considered necessary.

(3) Beneficial insects which are the natural enemies of harmful insects are propagated.

i. *Silkworm egg inspection.* Careful inspection is made of silkworm eggs and wild silkworm eggs in order to prevent the inception of a poison termed 'perbrine poison.' At present, sericultural diseases are non-existent in Taiwan. In 1934 the government-general appropriated a silkworm egg inspection fund and also issued regulations concerning sericulture. Additional regulations were promulgated in 1937 pertaining to wild silkworm control. At sericulture stations, disease inspection is conducted on imported silkworm eggs as well as those produced in the island. A despatch station of the sericulture station (*Yosan-sho*), which is a part of the industrial development bureau (*Shokusan-kyoku*) of the government-general, is located at Noko-gun, Horigai.

j. *Livestock inspection.* The nearest livestock inspection office of the agricultural inspection bureau is located at Tainan-shu, Kagi-shi. The provincial govern-



Figure 3—A farmer transporting bananas, picked in the mountains, to an export inspection station,

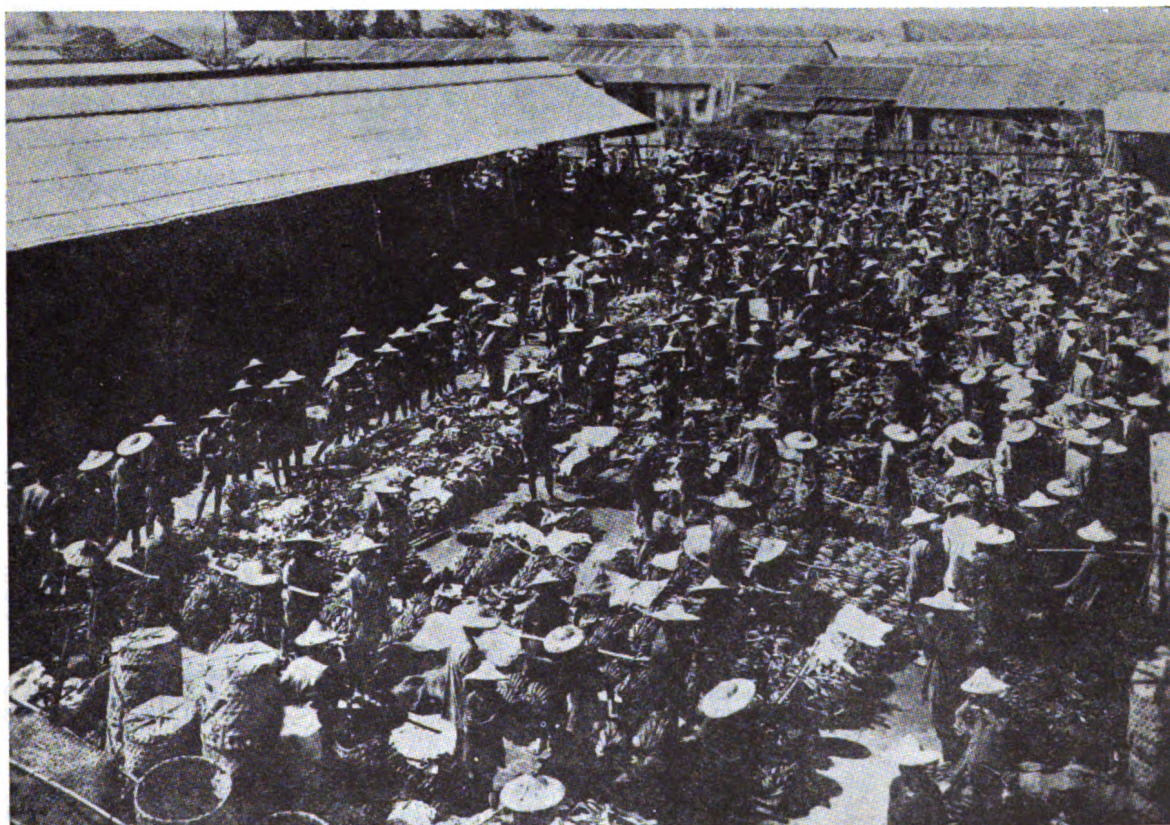


Figure 4—Banana market, Taichu City.

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ment is acutely interested in the prevention of disease among livestock. (See Livestock)

k. *Fertilizer inspection.* Unfair practices on the part of fertilizer dealers were limited by the issuance of the fertilizer control regulation of August 1927. Fertilizer inspection is under the industrial development bureau of the government-general which maintains an inspection station at Taihoku-shu, Taihoku-shi. Despatch stations are listed by the *Shokuin Roku*, 1939, for all of the provinces (including Boko) except Taichu. It is believed however that such despatch stations for fertilizer inspection are in fact located in Taichu Province. (See also Fertilizers, ante.)

12. Common agricultural products

a. *Rice.* This product is the basis of the economy of Taichu Province. The cultivated rice area is extensive and the quantity of production is large. Much energy has been spent in encouraging the cultivation of rice and in improving its quality and quantity. Two crops are harvested each year, the harvest time for the first crop being in June-July and for the second crop, in October-November. The main types of rice produced are *zairai*, or ordinary rice, and *horai*, or improved

rice of high quality, intended for export to Japan. The Taichu areas which have received special mention for rice production are Shoka-gun, the region around Kiyomizu-gai in Taiko-gun, and Toyohara-gun, where a variety known as *koroton* is produced. The *horai* rice from Taichu is known as 'central *horai*' in the mainland rice market where quality is highly praised.

The total rice production of Taichu in 1928 was approximately 28 per cent of the total production of Taiwan, and about the same average prevailed in 1939. The average production per *ko* in Taichu is higher than that of any other province. Figures in connection with rice cultivation and production in Taichu for 1928 are as follows:

All varieties:

Area of standing crop----- 143,068 *ko*
Amount harvested -----1,899,463 *koku*
Total valuation -----Y37,987,000

Horai variety

Area of standing crop----- 50,282 *ko*
Amount harvested -----679,873 *koku*
Total valuation -----Y14,148,000

The complete figures for the year 1939 are indicated in the following table:

Table 23—Area of Rice Fields and Rice Production, 1939
(Figures for all Taiwan are included for comparison)

	Area of stand- ing crop (in <i>ko</i>)	Amount har- vested (in <i>koku</i>)	Average pro- duction (per <i>ko</i> , in <i>koku</i>)	Value (in yen)	Average price (per <i>koku</i> , in yen)
Taiwan:					
All varieties	645,548.78	9,151,740		241,672,555	
1st crop	275,488.79	4,031,141	14.633	107,561,759	26.68
2nd crop	370,059.99	5,120,599	13.837	134,110,796	26.19
Taichu:					
All varieties	157,128.47	2,606,369		72,006,995	
1st crop	73,267.98	1,286,816	17.563	35,921,711	27.92
2nd crop	83,860.49	1,319,553	15.735	36,085,284	27.35
Taiwan					
All wet-field rice	620,860.28	8,951,264		236,883,475	
1st crop	268,520.87	3,969,636	14.783	106,079,507	26.72
2nd crop	352,339.41	4,981,628	14.139	130,803,968	26.26
Taichu					
All wet-field rice	155,735.67	2,597,812		71,789,316	
1st crop	71,986.08	1,278,822	17.765	35,717,707	27.93
2nd crop	83,749.59	1,318,990	15.749	36,071,609	27.35
Taiwan:					
Wet-field rice, Horai variety	317,041.29	4,796,731		131,225,917	
1st crop	156,081.53	2,421,840	15.517	66,836,710	27.60
2nd crop	160,959.76	2,374,891	14.755	64,389,207	27.11
Taichu:					
Wet-field rice, Horai variety	93,656.86	1,607,255		45,478,802	
1st crop	49,142.12	900,270	18.320	25,660,939	28.50
2nd crop	44,514.74	706,985	15.905	19,817,863	28.03
Taiwan:					
Wet-field rice common non- glutinous variety	243,641.69	3,318,115		81,454,196	
1st crop	103,961.68	1,441,193	13.863	35,913,866	24.92
2nd crop	139,680.01	1,876,922	13.437	45,540,330	24.26
Taichu:					
Wet-field rice common non- glutinous variety	50,202.75	792,219		20,359,595	
1st crop	21,441.18	352,931	16.460	9,236,533	26.17
2nd crop	28,761.57	439,288	15.273	11,123,062	25.32

Table 23—(Continued)

	Area of stand- ing crop (in ko)	Amount har- vested (in koku)	Average pro- duction (per ko, in koku)	Value (in yen)	Average price (per koku, in yen)
Taiwan:					
Wet-field rice, round grained					
glutinous variety	47,775.21	665,425		19,705,156	
1st crop	6,922.90	88,085	12.724	2,795,712	31.74
2nd crop	40,852.31	577,340	14.132	16,909,444	29.29
Taichu:					
Wet-field rice round grained					
glutinous variety	10,774.80	183,642		5,539,701	
1st crop	1,116.89	21,611	19.349	701,014	32.44
2nd crop	9,657.91	162,031	16.777	4,838,687	29.86
Taiwan:					
Wet-field rice, long grained					
glutinous variety	12,402.09	170,993		4,498,206	
1st crop	1,554.76	18,518	11.911	533,219	28.79
2nd crop	10,847.33	152,475	14.056	3,964,987	26.00
Taichu:					
Wet-field rice, long grained,					
glutinous variety	1,101.26	14,696		411,218	
1st crop	285.89	4,010	14.026	119,221	29.73
2nd crop	815.37	10,686	13.106	291,997	27.33
Taiwan:					
Dry-field rice all varieties	24,688.50	200,476		4,789,080	
1st crop	6,967.92	61,505	8.627	1,482,252	24.10
2nd crop	17,720.58	138,971	7.842	3,306,828	23.80
Taichu:					
Dry-field rice all varieties	1,392.80	8,557		217,679	
1st crop	1,281.90	7,994	6.236	204,004	25.52
2nd crop	110.90	563	5.077	13,675	24.29
Taiwan:					
Dry-field rice, non-glutinous	24,525.83	199,179		4,754,709	
1st crop	6,895.02	60,875	8.830	1,466,499	24.09
2nd crop	17,630.81	138,304	7.844	3,288,210	23.78
Taichu:					
Dry-field rice non-glutinous	1,371.12	8,413		213,740	
1st crop	1,280.22	7,978	6.232	203,540	25.21
2nd crop	90.90	435	4.785	10,200	23.45
Taiwan:					
Dry-field rice, glutinous	162.67	1,297		34,371	
1st crop	72.90	630	8.642	15,753	25.00
2nd crop	89.77	667	7.430	18,618	27.91
Taichu:					
Dry-field rice glutinous	21.68	144		3,939	
1st crop	1.68	16	9.524	464	29.00
2nd crop	20.00	128	6.400	3,475	27.15

Table 24—Rice Delivery Points, Taichu Province

Province	County	Municipality	Inspection Point
Taichu		Taichu-shi	Nippon Transport Corp. Nitto Merchant Marine Assn., Inc. Taiwan Warehouse Corp. Taichu-shi "A"
	Daiton	Muho-sho	Taichu Welfare Credit Trading Coop. with Surety Responsibility, Agricultural Warehouse Imperial Shipping Corp. Muho "B", Agricultural Warehouse Daiton-gun "A"
		Ujitsu-sho	Nippon Transport Corp. Ujitsu "B", Agricultural Warehouse
		Osato-sho	Nitto Merchant Marine Assn., Inc. Osato "B", Agricultural Warehouse Daiton-gun "A"
		Saiton-sho	Daiton-gun "A" Saiton "B"

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Table 24—(Continued)

Province	County	Municipality	Inspection Point
Taichu	Toyohara	Hokuton-sho	Hokuton "B" Daiton-gun "A" Shichorei "B", Agricultural Warehouse
		Nanton-sho	Nanton "B" Daiton-gun "A"
		Toyohara-gai	Nippon Transport Corp. Taiwan Shipping Corp. Toyohara Granary "B", Agricultural Warehouse Shinko "B" Toyohara-gun "A" Ho Ho-bo
		Kamioka-sho	Shinko "B", Kamioka Warehouse
		Naiho-sho	Nitto Merchant Marine Assn., Inc. Taiwan Shipping Corp.
		Tanshi-sho	Naiho "B", Agricultural Warehouse Nitto Merchant Marine Assn., Inc. Tanshi "B", Agricultural Warehouse
		Taiga-sho	Toyohara-gun "A" Taiga "B", Agricultural Warehouse
	Tosei	Tosei-gai	Toyohara-gun "A" Tosei "B", Agricultural Warehouse
		Sekko-sho	Kyu Ho-chi Sekko "B", Agricultural Warehouse
	Nanto	Shinsha-sho	Shinsha "B"
		Nanto-gai	Nanto "B", Agricultural Warehouse
	Nanto	Soton-gai	Soton "B", Agricultural Warehouse
		Soton-gai	Taichu-shu Rice Credit Trading Coop. with Surety Responsibility Nanto-gun "A"
	Nairokn	Nama-sho	Taiwan Gov. Gen. Rice Bureau Nama "B"
		Churyo-sho	Churyo "B" Nairokn "B"
		Shoka-shi	Taiwan Warehouse Corp. Nippon Transport Corp. Shoka-shi "A"
		Shoka	Shoka Business-Encouragement "B" Agricultural Warehouse
			Rokko "B"
		Kadan-sho	Ko I-ho O Shu Kadan "B", Agricultural Warehouse
		Wabi-sho	Shoka-gun "A" Shoka-gun "A"
		Shusui-sho	Wabi-Kosei "B" Shusui "B", Agricultural Warehouse
		Fuen-sho	Shoka-gun "A"
		Sensai-sho	Fuen "B", Agricultural Warehouse
	Taiko	Fukko-sho	Shoka-gun "A" Sensai "B"
		Kiyomizu-gai	Fukko "B", Agricultural Warehouse Shoka-gun "A"
			Kiyomizu "B", Agricultural Warehouse Taiko-gun "A"
		Taiko-gai	Rin Shu-kin Cho Ren Taiwan Warehouse Corp.
			Taiko "B", Agricultural Warehouse Taiko-gun "A"
		Gaiho-sho	Kaei Taiko Station Warehouse Kaei Jitsunan Station Warehouse Gaiho "B", Agricultural Warehouse
		Taian-sho	Taiko-gun "A"
		Sharoku-gai	Taian "B", Agricultural Warehouse
			Sharoku "B", Agricultural Warehouse Taiko-gun "A"
		Gosei-gai	Miyada Tatsuo Gosei "B"

Table 24—(Continued)

Province	County	Municipality	Inspection Point
Taichu	Inrin	Ryusei-sho	Ryusei "B", Agricultural Warehouse Taiwan Shipping Corp. Taiko-gun "A"
		Daito-sho	Taiko-gun "A"
		Inrin-gai	Daito "B", Agricultural Warehouse Itami Binsan Taiwan Warehouse Corp. Inrin-gun "A"
		Eisei-sho	Inrin Rice Marketing Coop. Hashin "B", Agricultural Warehouse Inrin-gun "A"
		Omura-sho	Eisei "B", Agricultural Warehouse Omura "B", Agricultural Warehouse Inrin-gun "A"
		Keiko-gai	Keiko "B", Agricultural Warehouse Inrin-gun "A"
		Hoen-sho	Inrin Rice Marketing Coop. Hoen "B", Agricultural Warehouse Inrin-gun "A"
		Shato-sho	Shato "B", Agricultural Warehouse Inrin-gun "A"
		Tanaka-sho	Chin Shin-zan Ri Shum-bu Taiwan Warehouse Corp. Tanaka "B", Agricultural Warehouse Inrin-gun "A"
		Nisui-sho	Hosaka Kanjiro Taiwan Warehouse Corp.
	Hokuto	Dembi-sho	Tanaka-hokuto Rice Marketing Coop. Dembi "B", Agricultural Warehouse Hokuto-gun "A"
		Hokuto-gai	Hokuto "B"
		Keishu-sho	Keishu "B", Agricultural Warehouse Hokuto-gun "A"
		Chikuto-sho	Hokuto-gun "A"
		Nirin-gai	Chikuto "B", Agricultural Warehouse Nirin "B", Agricultural Warehouse Hokuto-gun "A"
		Hito-sho	Hito "B", Agricultural Warehouse Hokuto-gun "A"
	Shinko	Taijo-sho	Yo Sho-Kei Taijo "B"
		Shazan-sho	Chin Ken-jo
		Shushu-gai	Shushu "B", Agricultural Warehouse Sho Ka-moku

Note: "A"—Rice Control Assn.

"B"—Credit Trading Coop. with Surety Responsibility.

(1) *Improvement of rice species.* Experimentation is conducted by the provincial agricultural department in the 7 chief rice producing *gun* in Taichu. Operating on 2 or 4 *ko* of rice fields, the planting is made with a selected quality of superior seeds supplied either by the provincial agricultural station or by the central research station. These seedlings are cultivated very carefully and the resultant seed is then distributed to farmers in small quantities as an experiment. During 1928, 1140 *koku* of seed were produced; of these, 1102 *koku* were distributed among 8,800 cooperating farmers. The provincial agricultural experiment station in 1915 started the development of a superior species of rice by means of artificial pollination and by selection of hardy plants. In 1919 the first distribution of seeds to farmers took place. Since 1925 the greater quantity of seed has been systematically supplied to the various agricultural stations for their work in improvement of rice species.

In line with the policy promoted by the government-general, experimental cultivation of superior species, produced or supplied by the provincial agricultural experiment station, has been conducted in various places throughout the province. The seed thus obtained is in turn used to further the improvement program. Since 1926, this seed has been used as a basis for determining which particular species should be encouraged. In 1929 it was reported that each *gun* maintained an average of 50 experimental stations every harvesting period. In the past the species of rice were all mixed, and quality had become poor, especially due to the mixture of red-rice, black-rice, and decan-grass which decreased both the yield and market value. At present the government-general grants subsidy funds to provincial governments for the improvement of *horai* rice. After 1940 it was planned to grant further subsidies for the improvement of glutinous rice species. The subsidy to the

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provincial agricultural societies in Taiwan in 1938 amounted to Y9,854. (See also Rice Seed Inspection)

(2) *Rice control.* The government-general conducts rice control in Taiwan in accordance with the rice policy of Japan. In view of the fact that the home government (department of agriculture and forestry) wished to control the seasonal appearance of rice on the markets, it was decided to buy the rice in the island. Since 1933 the government-general has encouraged the storing of the unhusked rice which makes its appearance during November and February and thus has controlled its export. From 1933 to 1935, subsidy funds were granted for the construction of additional storage facilities and yearly encouragement funds were given for storage of unhusked rice. In addition, capital was lent at a low rate of interest. The rice-control regulations were issued in September of 1936. In that year the supply of rice exceeded the demand by 22 per cent. The excess was stored through rice-control associations established on a *gun* basis (including *shi*). The associations were composed of producers of rice, and of landlords who had received rice as payment from their tenant farmers. On account of the necessity of economy in government expenditure, subsidies for the construction of warehouses were suspended in 1939. Thereafter the rice merchants business association was established and the province was made the basic unit of organization. This association supervised local rice-control associations through the medium of a rice-control federation which was likewise established.

(3) *Encouragement of substitute cultivation.* Rice control is further undertaken by the government-general through the policy of granting encouragement funds for the cultivation of substitute crops. Since 1934 these funds have been granted for the growing of sweet potatoes, jute, ramie, castor-beans, and vegetables in the place of paddy rice and for increased sugarcane cultivation by means of the wet-field system. The efforts of the government-general to force the farmers to rotate rice and sugarcane (both can be grown in the same fields) has met with considerable opposition in this province. Toyohara-gun in 1939 petitioned the suspension of this rotation system and sent representatives to the provincial government. No relief was granted.

The opposition seems to center on the grounds that it is more profitable to raise rice; at least this is the point made in the 1940 volume by Liu Ming-tien which strongly opposes the government policy. The rotation cultivation system "would result in sacrificing the farmers in the long run and directly or indirectly increase the profits of the sugar companies." Four crops of rice can be grown in the nearly two years required for one cane crop, and in addition cane production does not permit the production of vegetables and livestock which is possible with rice. Sugarcane is profitable in fields where there is not quite sufficient water for rice, or where the land is not quite fertile enough.

Liu Ming-tien gives the following tables comparing the costs of production. Although the tables clearly are biased in support of his position, they are of interest.

Table 25. *Income and Expense per ko of Sugarcane Cultivation*¹

Total expense	Y1,068
Seedlings	69
Expense of cultivation	150
Expense for fertilizer	220
Land rent (At the rate of 75 koku for 16 months @ Y6)	600
Water tax	8
Interest on previous loan from sugar company, 8 months at 7.2 per cent	30
Income from sale of 15,000 kin of cane at Y58 per 10,000 kin	870
Net loss	197

Table 26. *Income and Expense per ko of Rice Cultivation*¹

Total expense	Y 638
Fertilizer	90
Rice seedlings	10
Water Tax	8
Cultivation expense ²	80
Land rent (75 koku at Y6)	450
Total income	Y1,092
Unhusked rice, two crops, 11,000 kin at Y72 per 1000 kin	792
Income from in-between cultivation (vegetables, sweet-potatoes, etc.)	200
Side-line income (swine, chickens, etc.)	100
Net profit	450

¹ Source: *Taiwan Beikoku Seisaku no Kento* (Investigation of Rice Policy in Taiwan), Tokyo, 1940; Chap. v. The Unsolved Taichu-shu Rotation Cultivation Problem. p. 89.

² Actually income for the farmer.

(4) *Rice warehouses.* Agricultural warehouses are under the management of agricultural associations or societies. There are three located in Taichu-shi, Shokashi, and Inrin-gai. These warehouses have up-to-date facilities and are conducted in accordance with agricultural warehouse regulations. Since their establishment, some difficulty has been encountered in connection with management, but they have proved of increasing convenience to farmers and have shown good results. The warehouse at Taichu-shi was the first to be established in Taiwan. Formerly the model paddy drying factory of the Taichu-cho Agricultural Association (*Taichu-cho No-kai*), which received a grant from the government-general in 1915, was modelled after Hoffman's experimental granary. After 1922, when its operation was assumed by the Taichu-shu Agricultural Association, the facilities of the warehouse were enlarged and thereafter it served chiefly as an agricultural storage place. The operating capacity of the present installation is 150 koku of paddy husking in 10 hours and 50 koku of drying by machine in the same period. It has a storage capacity of 3,500 koku (one source states 3,000 koku)

of paddy or unhulled rice and 2,700 *koku* of unpolished rice. The estimated deposit of unpolished rice is 20,000 bags a year. The other two warehouses are modelled after that at Taichu-shi and have a combined storage capacity of 14,000 *koku* of unhulled rice and combined facilities for husking 200 *koku* of rice in 10 hours. The estimated deposit of unpolished rice is 60,000 bags. The agricultural warehouses through the processing facilities are in a position to increase the quality of rice. They also serve as the financial machinery for rice farmers in arranging for transportation and in serving as selling agents. Since March 1938, many of the warehouses have been placed under industrial associations. No information is available as to whether those in Taichu are still under the management of the Taichu-shu Agricultural Association.

b. *Sweet potatoes.* In Taichu the sweet potato, next to rice, is the most important food item. It is cultivated

throughout the year all over the island. Almost 33,000 acres were under cultivation from 1937 to 1939. Tainan Province, with Kagi-shi as the center of sweet-potato production, had 41 per cent of the total acreage of this crop. Taichu, Takao, and Shinchiku provinces each had 15 per cent of the sweet-potato acreage. In 1928 Taichu produced 445,787,000 *kin* valued at Y5,533,000 compared with 370,482,707 *kin* produced in 1939 and valued at Y6,267,831. Complete figures for 1939 are as follows:

13. Special agricultural products

a. *Sugarcane*

(1) *General.* Because of its two major industrial products, alcohol and refined sugar, the production of sugarcane has become one of the most vital Japanese industries. In 1938 sugarcane accounted for 1/6 of the total value of agricultural production. Japanese varieties are now used exclusively in Taiwan. Planting occurs from June to November, followed by

Table 27—Sweet Potatoes: Area and Production, 1939

	Area of standing crop (in <i>ko</i>)	Amount harvested (in <i>kin</i>)	Average production per <i>ko</i> (in <i>kin</i>)	Total value (in yen)	Average price (per 100 <i>kin</i> in yen)
Taiwan	130,320.68	2,131,611,936	16,357	33,315,181	1.56
Taichu	18,865.13	370,482,707	19,638	6,267,831	1.69

c. *Other common agricultural products.* Other products which are classified by the Japanese as "common" agricultural products are given in the table below:

Table 28—Common Agricultural Products: Area and Production, 1939

	Area of standing crop (in <i>ko</i>)	Amount harvested (in <i>koku</i> or <i>kin</i>)	Average production (per <i>ko</i> in <i>koku</i> or <i>kin</i>)	Value (in yen)	Average price (per <i>koku</i> or per 100 <i>kin</i> in yen)
Barley: ¹					
Taiwan	1,109.88	4,233 <i>koku</i>	3,814 <i>koku</i>	46,569	11.00
Taichu	30.30	141 <i>koku</i>	4,653 <i>koku</i>	2,256	16.00
Wheat:					
Taiwan	4,950.81	40,857 <i>koku</i>	8,253 <i>koku</i>	955,106	23.38
Taichu	4,773.71	39,725 <i>koku</i>	8,322 <i>koku</i>	931,360	23.45
German millet (Awa):					
Taiwan	1,697.69	8,741 <i>koku</i>	5,149 <i>koku</i>	115,436	13.21
Taichu	4.92	39 <i>koku</i>	7,927 <i>koku</i>	846	22.15
Millet (Kibi):					
Taiwan	215.40	681 <i>koku</i>	3,162 <i>koku</i>	9,870	14.49
Taichu	10.00	45 <i>koku</i>	4,500 <i>koku</i>	900	20.00
Indian Millet (Morokoshi):					
Taiwan	3,461.39	11,520 <i>koku</i>	3,328 <i>koku</i>	199,517	17.32
Taichu	100.58	1,368 <i>koku</i>	13,601 <i>koku</i>	29,227	21.36
Corn (Maize):					
Taiwan	1,600.72	14,519 <i>koku</i>	9,070 <i>koku</i>	347,957	23.97
Taichu	219.96	2,959 <i>koku</i>	13,452 <i>koku</i>	6,500	20.78
Buckwheat:					
Taiwan	9.30	76 <i>koku</i>	8,172 <i>koku</i>	1,172	15.42
Taichu	3.00	24 <i>koku</i>	8,000 <i>koku</i>	432	18.00
Soy beans:					
Taiwan	5,308.37	24,517 <i>koku</i>	4,619 <i>koku</i>	806,326	32.89
Taichu	1,046.62	5,848 <i>koku</i>	5,588 <i>koku</i>	205,487	35.14
Other kinds of beans:					
Taiwan	10,021.93	34,261 <i>koku</i>	.....	762,503	...
Taichu	929.50	4,434 <i>koku</i>	.....	101,434	...
Sugar cane for consumption raw:					
Taiwan	1,563.00	159,741,188 <i>kin</i>	102,202 <i>kin</i>	1,608,954	10.07 ²
Taichu	183.03	21,862,137 <i>kin</i>	119,446 <i>kin</i>	228,881	10.47

¹ Tainan is principal producer, Taichu production is about 1/4 of Tainan's.

² Per 1,000 *kin*.

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the harvesting and grinding season 12 to 18 months later. In Taichu, harvesting is done principally during the months of October and November. In 1928 the planted area in Taichu was 25,549 *ko*, with a yield of approximately 2,619,358,700 *kin*. In 1939 the area planted was 37,510 *ko*, with a yield of 5,623,328,142 *kin*. About 47 per cent of the total acreage in Taiwan is in Tainan Province and 22 per cent is in Taichu Province. One-sixth of the cane-producing acreage in the island is owned by sugar companies and worked by hired labor, modern, motorized equipment, including tractors, being used on the larger plantations. The rest of the land is worked by cane farmers, either as owners or as tenants. In Taichu much of the sugarcane is produced in the rice fields and its production bears a close relation to the cultivation of rice. The production of sugarcane is controlled by the Taiwan Sugar Ordinance of 1939 which provided, among other things, for the government control of prices, crushing periods, and acreage under cultivation. The government-general operates a sugar experiment station at Tainan-shi. Production figures for Taiwan and Taichu for 1939 are in Table 29

As the sugar industry developed various abuses arose in connection with the scramble for the raw material, sugarcane. The government-general, in order to avoid this, passed an ordinance in June 1905 restricting the area within which raw materials were to be obtained. As a result, the basis for the purchase of sugarcane became certain for the refining companies. Because companies were not permitted to obtain cane outside of the allotted areas, the cane farmers, who were guided and helped by the sugar companies to produce larger quantities of superior raw materials, likewise benefited. In addition they were given loans. In any event, the cane farmer could now dispose of the crop, since he could sell it to the government-owned sugar factory as a last resort.

(2) *Sugarcane subsidies.* With the growth of the sugar industry, the government-general gradually decreased in amount and kind the subsidies previously given. After 1917 there were three subsidies, one for

irrigation and drainage, one for intermediary seedling farms, and one for the sugar-candy manufacturers. In 1921 an additional subsidy was provided for crystallized sugar. No subsidies have been given for irrigation and drainage since 1931, nor has any been given for crystallized sugar since 1936. During 1936 actual goods were given as a subsidy to the intermediary seedling farms.

(3) *Sugarcane competitive shows.* In order to improve the cultivation of sugarcane, yearly competitive shows were started in 1926. The various exhibiting districts in Taichu were made to conform to the new "Districts for harvesting of sugarcane for sugar manufacture." Usually some 180 items are submitted and examined with special reference to the harvesting yield per *ko*, the quantity of sugarcane suitable for sugarcane manufacturing, and the ratio of sugar suitable for manufacturing to the total yield.

b. *Peanuts.* Peanuts are grown mainly for their oil, but are used to some extent for making candy and as a subsidiary food. While they are grown all over the province, Hokuto-gun is noted for their production. The Taichu production in 1927 was 15.6 per cent of the total for the island. In 1939 the proportion was approximately 9 per cent. Additional figures for 1939 are shown in Figure 30.

c. *Tobacco.* Since 1905 this product has been produced under the government monopoly. Three varieties, American yellow leaf, Chinese, and cigar, are cultivated chiefly in Tainan and Taichu provinces, and in Karenko district. Within Taichu, Daiton-gun and Toyohara-gun are the chief producing districts. Total 1928 production in this province was approximately 109,900 *kin*, valued at Y420,070 and amounting to 43 per cent of the total Taiwan production. In 1939 the production was 1,814,252 *kin*, valued at Y986,278 and amounting to about 27 per cent of the Taiwan production. With the aid and encouragement of the monopoly bureau, acreage has been enlarged and the quality of the tobacco has steadily improved. Tobacco grown by the aborigines for home consumption in Niitaka, Tosei, and Noko-gun is not subject to the regulations of the

Table 29—Sugar Cane: Area and Production, 1939

	Area of standing crop (in <i>ko</i>)	Amount harvested (in <i>kin</i>)	Average produc- tion (per <i>ko</i> in <i>kin</i>)	Total value (in yen)	Average price (per 100 <i>kin</i> in yen)
Taiwan	167,332.24	21,370,367,668	127,712	117,665,244	5.51
Taichu	37,510.39	5,023,328,142	133,918	31,739,467	6.32

Table 30—Peanuts: Area and Production, 1939

	Area of standing crop (in <i>ko</i>)	Amount harvested (in <i>koku</i>)	Average produc- tion (per <i>ko</i> in <i>koku</i>)	Total value (in yen)	Average price (per 100 <i>koku</i> in yen)
Taiwan	30,244.48	547,177	18,092	7,135,719	13.04
Taichu	3,267.06	49,161	15,047	526,598	10.71

Table 31—Tobacco: Area and Production, 1939

	Area of standing crop (in <i>ko</i>)	Amount harvested (in <i>kin</i>)	Average produc- tion (per <i>ko</i> in <i>kin</i>)	Total value (in yen)	Average price (per 100 <i>kin</i> in yen)
Taiwan	2,234.87	6,686,681	2,992	4,114,069	61.53
Taichu	519.29	1,814,252	3,494	968,278	53.37

monopoly bureau. Complete figures for 1939 are as shown in Figure 31.

d. *Other special agricultural products.* The five tables below indicate the production figures on other products which the Japanese include under the category of special agricultural products. Sisal is omitted since this product is grown only in Taihoku and Takao provinces.

14. Horticultural products

a. *Bananas.* In Taichu bananas are grown prin-

cipally in mountain areas where production costs are cheaper. About 65 per cent of all Taiwan banana-growing land is concentrated in this province. Daiton-gun, Nanto-gun, and Tosei-gun are the centers of production. Inrin-gai is a shipping center. Banana production reached its peak in 1924 and gradually decreased until 1928 when an improved market resulted in an increased yield. In Taichu Province, the fruit ripens all the year round, but in Takao it ripens only from April to July. Taichu was the greatest producer of bananas in 1928

Table 32—Special Agricultural Products: Area and Production, 1939

	Area of standing crop (in ko)	Amount harvested (in koku or kin)	Average production (per ko in koku or kin)	Value (in yen)	Average price (per koku or per 100 kin in yen) ¹
Sesame:					
Taiwan	3,523.55	9,103 koku	2,583 koku	483,805	48.20
Taichu	499.08	1,161 koku	2,326 koku	45,805	39.60
Rape seed:					
Taiwan	257.59	845 koku	3,280 koku	23,825	28.20
Taichu	138.05	461 koku	3,339 koku	13,888	30.13
Arrow root:					
Taiwan	24.89	219,884 kin	8,834 kin	5,580	2.54
Taichu	0.70	18,200 kin	26,000 kin	546	3.00
Cassava (Manihot):					
Taiwan	5,808.30	147,916,071 kin	25,466 kin	1,856,246	1.25
Taichu	3,040.80	83,083,000 kin	27,323 kin	975,410	1.17
Ramie:					
Taiwan	1,883.15	1,283,723 kin	682 kin	512,594	39.93
Taichu	144.46	23,172 kin	160 kin	9,677	41.76
Jute (all kinds): ¹					
Taiwan	23,838.33	39,554,952 kin	1,659 kin	4,709,852	11.91
Taichu	5,916.23	8,797,782 kin	1,487 kin	1,126,767	12.81
Rough jute:					
Taiwan	913.38	1,940,827 kin	2,125 kin	146,713	7.56
Taichu .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Young jute:					
Taiwan	2,998.57	3,769,628 kin	1,257 kin	444,739	11.80
Taichu	612.34	1,245,234 kin	2,034	148,670	11.94
Finely cleaned jute:					
Taiwan	19,926.38	22,276,461 kin	1,118 kin	4,118,400	18.49
Taichu	5,303.89	4,909,156 kin	926 kin	978,097	19.92
Cotton:					
Taiwan	3,270.06	1,482,604 kin	54 kin	271,895	18.34
Taichu	411.62	82,768 kin	4201 kin	15,764	19.05
Taiko rush: ²					
Taiwan	37.52	435,100 kin	11,596 kin	68,101	15.65
Taichu	21.52	315,600 kin	14,665 kin	50,176	15.90
Shichito rush:					
Taiwan	242.54	2,297,745 kin	9,474 kin	260,613	11.34
Taichu	24.97	361,850 kin	14,491 kin	50,008	13.84
Pineapple fiber: ³					
Taiwan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taichu	435.65	16,066 kin	371 kin	1,494	9.30

¹ Production of jute and hemp is encouraged through subsidies by the government-general as a source of airplane cloth and of burlap bags. In 1938 it was necessary to import 22,000,000 burlap bags for sugar and rice exports. A jute-weaving company is located at Toyohara-gai. Production in Taichu is in the coastal region.

² Only Shinchiku and Taichu provinces produce Taiko rush.

³ Only Taichu Province produces pineapple fiber.

Table 33—Tea: Area and Production, 1939

	Standing crop (area in ko)	Area from which tea is picked (in ko)	Amount of rough tea produced (in kin)	Average pro- duction (per ko in kin)	Total value produced (in yen)	Average price (per 100 kin in yen)
Taiwan	46,187.61	43,783.72	23,382,724	534	15,324,698	65.54
Taichu	746.08	507.07	133,278	263	98,020	73.55

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Table 34—Coffee: Area and Production, 1939

	Taiwan	Taichu
Number of trees planted	793,407	430
Number of trees producing fruit	264,377	30
Area of standing trees (in ko)	688.22	0.63
Area from which harvested (in ko)	173.08	0.03
Amount harvested (in kin)	107,707	30
Average production (per ko in kin)	622	1,000
Total value of production (in yen)	840,770	15
Average price (per 100 kin in yen)	78.70	50.00

Table 35—Derris: Area and Production, 1939

	Taiwan	Taichu
Area cultivated (in ko)	290.83	24.72
Area harvested (in ko)	26.95	2.10
Amount harvested (in kin)	42,437	4,200
Average production (per ko in kin)	1,575	1,857
Total value of production (in yen)	47,735	5,500
Average price (per 100 kin in yen)	112.48	130.95

Table 36—Perfume Grass: Area and Production, 1939

	Taiwan	Taichu
Standing crop (in ko)	4,405.66	280.80
Amount of raw material harvested (in kin)	74,773,013	2,281,600
Amount of oil manufactured	545,394	32,145
Total value in yen	889,319	65,854
Average price (per 100 kin in yen)	163.06	204.87

and retained that position in 1939. Statistics on banana production for 1928 were as follows:

Fruit-bearing trees	12,138,640
Trees not yet bearing fruit	5,321,284
Total yield in kin	158,025,627
Total value in yen	4,746,476

The total yield of Taichu in 1928 exceeded that of 1939 when the yield was 138,943,446 kin; however the value of the 1939 crop, Y6, 337,746, exceeded that of 1928. Other data on 1939 production are as follows:

b. *Pineapples.* The introduction of the canning process (1923) resulted in such a rapid increase in the production of pineapples that today Taiwan is the third largest producer of canned pineapples in the world. The area of cultivation in Taiwan in 1938 was 23,740 acres, with a crop amounting to over 116,000,000 pineapples. In 1939, 145,000,000 pineapples were produced on 10,713 ko of land. Over 51 per cent of the total Taiwan acreage is found in Taichu Province. Here

Inrin-gun is the chief producing area, followed in importance by Nanto, Shoka, Taiko, and Daiton-gun. The crop, whose yield is derived principally from the native species of pineapple, is raised mostly on large plantations on the slopes of foothills. These are chiefly Japanese-owned and are worked by hired labor. The provincial government of Taichu, through the Taiwan Consolidated Pineapple Company, planned to replace inferior pineapple plants on 8,735 acres of land in Taichu from 1938 to 1942. Pineapple production figures for 1928 are as follows:

Fruit-bearing pineapple plants	17,269,617
Plants not yet bearing fruit	14,192,536
Total number of pineapples harvested	17,091,267
Total valuation in yen	999,895

The continuous improvement in the cultivation of pineapples in this province is evidenced by a comparison of the above figures with those for 1939, which are as follows:

Table 37—Bananas: Area and Production, 1939

	Number of trees cultivated	Area under production (in ko)	Amount harvested (in kin)	Average production per tree (in kin)	Total value (in yen)	Average price per 100 kin (in yen)
Taiwan	24,201,083	20,114.34	303,280,059	12.53	12,688,887	4.18
Taichu	11,642,636	12,379.50	138,943,446	11.93	6,337,746	4.56

Table 38—Pineapples: Area and Cultivation, 1939

	Number of plants	Area under cultivation (in ko)	Total number of pineapples harvested	Pineapples produced per plant	Total value (in yen)	Average price per 100 kin (in yen)
Taiwan	255,379,244	10,713.97	145,817,906	0.57	5,389,314	3.70
Taichu	171,010,289	6,255.40	89,410,864	0.52	3,396,871	3.80

Table 39—Citrus Fruits: Area and Production, 1939
(First line of figures are for all Taiwan; second for Taichu Province)

	Number of trees	Area under cultivation (in ko)	Amount harvested (in kin)	Average produc- tion per tree (in kin)	Value of products (in yen)	Average price per 100 kin (in yen)
All varieties	2,698,666	4,921.19	58,875,443	...	3,942,962	...
	504,019	824.19	11,556,764	...	891,154	...
Ponkan (tangerine)	1,191,109	2,155.03	24,801,214	20.82	1,815,116	7.32
	436,240	676.41	9,734,809	22.32	788,002	6.05
Tankan (orange)	1,034,699	1,630.95	20,198,157	19.71	1,288,476	6.38
	7,425	9.83	95,484	12.86	4,992	5.23
Sekkan (orange)	45,518	81.70	419,562	9.64	24,539	5.85
	948	1.60	15,585	16.44	736	4.72
Suntan (a variety of shaddok, a type of grapefruit)	110,128	296.41	3,897,742	35.39	212,806	5.46
	22,214	51.09	748,946	33.72	33,820	4.52
Zabon (a variety of shaddok)	104,685	303.73	5,243,604	50.09	255,990	4.88
	11,087	27.63	508,298	45.85	21,626	4.25
Hakuyu (white citron)	52,118	152.30	1,505,834	28.89	130,259	8.65
	15,584	37.87	331,092	20.84	23,507	7.10
Onshu (oranges)	44,931	65.29	1,313,802	29.24	112,095	8.53
	85	0.29	1,155	13.59	68	5.89
Valentia (oranges)	6,047	12.19	64,356	10.64	10,023	13.54
	2,708	6.08	34,719	12.82	5,308	15.29
Lemons	15,497	27.05	121,163	7.83	36,597	30.20
	5,220	8.84	47,583	9.12	9,918	20.84
Grapefruit	1,307	2.80	21,092	16.14	3,201	15.18
	907	2.06	16,349	18.03	1,929	11.80
Miscellaneous citrus fruits	94,627	193.74	1,288,917	...	53,860	...
	1,301	2.49	22,744	...	1,248	...

Table 40—Other Fruits: Area and Production, 1939
(First line of figures are for all Taiwan, the second line for Taichu Province)

	Number of trees	Area under cultivation (in ko)	Amount harvested (in kin)	Average produc- tion per tree (in kin)	Value of products (in yen)	Average price per 100 kin (in yen)
Longan	648,714	2,602.49	9,684,677	14.93	624,074	6.44
	72,765	227.37	2,363,283	32.48	138,030	5.84
Mango	134,060	599.34	2,235,508	16.68	169,910	7.38
	7,538	32.44	136,713	18.14	7,406	5.42
Betel-nut	678,427	525.38	3,927,453	5.79	177,145	4.51
	40,224	23.86	251,583	6.25	29,889	11.88
Guava	1,106,892	1,086.79	8,436,110	7.62	283,051	3.36
	93,279	82.90	927,501	9.94	23,304	2.51
Apricot	693,910	953.02	11,408,686	16.44	366,443	3.21
	471,972	609.32	9,106,974	19.30	278,124	3.05
Peach	160,931	232.65	2,302,799	14.31	137,991	5.99
	22,600	33.34	296,428	13.12	15,623	5.27
Persimmon	158,993	429.25	5,315,765	33.43	192,869	3.63
	26,864	57.96	829,588	30.88	27,142	3.27
Papaya	453,013	220.93	4,680,540	10.33	116,161	2.48
	28,328	23.99	792,762	27.99	16,370	2.06
Rembu	32,451	155.03	2,353,403	72.52	84,803	3.60
	5,502	14.91	364,008	66.17	14,276	3.92
Grapes	11,922	22.48	112,979	9.48	16,502	14.61
	2,638	5.25	26,431	10.02	4,208	15.92
Loquat	38,171	78.04	459,152	12.03	21,466	4.68
	3,886	6.62	38,697	9.96	2,087	5.39

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c. *Citrus fruits.* Citrus fruits are among the most important fruits in the province, and their cultivation has been encouraged. The most important type of orange, a sweet tangerine-like variety known as *ponkan*, which ripens in November and December, accounts for approximately 80 per cent of the total yield of all citrus fruits grown in the province. In 1939 the *ponkan* production in Taichu was second to that of Shinchiku province which leads the islands.

Of lesser importance are other varieties such as *tankan* and *sekkam* whose production figures are indicated in the table below. Another source indicates that *buntan* (similar to grapefruit) and *toyu* (similar to grapefruit with pink meat) come next in importance to *ponkan* in Taichu citrus production. About 7 years ago the cultivation of lemons was begun in Taiwan and one of the American species was introduced. Less than 30 *ko* were devoted to lemon cultivation in 1939, being almost equally divided between Taihoku, Shinchiku, and Taichu provinces. Inrin-gun (especially at Eisei-sho) and Nanto-gun are the chief producing areas for all citrus fruits in Taichu. In 1928 the total yield of all citrus fruits in the province was 8,765,487 *kin*, valued at Y681,113. The production in 1939 was 11,556,764 *kin* valued at Y891,154, with Taichu ranking third in the island.

As a result of the growing importance of the citrus fruits industry, the government-general set up a five-year plan beginning with 1940. Subsidy funds were granted to the provincial agricultural societies for the production of special species, especially lemons. The program also included the selection of superior mother plants for their buds, developing superior quality seedlings, and assistance to the larger plantations in the elimination of harmful insects.

d. *Other fruits.* The cultivation of other fruits is quite common in Taichu and includes the varieties indicated in Table 40. Nanto-gun and the area near Kori Station are noted for plums of exceptionally fine quality. The yield in 1928 was 9,835,290 *kin*, valued at Y309,695.

e. *Vegetables.* There are about 70 types of green vegetables produced in the island. Though grown throughout the year they are more plentiful in winter than in summer. In Taichu approximately 23 per cent of the plains region (*Heichi*) is devoted to vegetable production. Because of improvement in the quality and distribution of seeds, the yield has been greatly improved. *Daikon* (radish), cabbage, and rape are among the largest producing vegetable crops. Complete figures for 1939 production are shown in Table 41.

15. *Sericulture.* Sericulture was introduced in 1912 as a sideline for farmers, but principally on account of the decline in silk prices, results have not been satisfactory. In this province sericulture has been encouraged in Niitaka-gun and Noko-gun by means of free distribution of silkworm eggs. The growth of silkworms is under the guidance of special technicians stationed in the above regions. In 1928 there were 29 households engaged in cultivating silkworms with a total yield of 22 *koku*. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 210 households and a decline of 130 *koku* in yield. Figures for 1939 are given in Table 42.

16. Domestic animals

a. *Livestock.* The principal cattle types found in Taichu are water buffalo and yellow cattle which are used for transportation and for cultivating the fields. Imported cattle and mixed breed cattle are used for milk production. Hog raising is a most important sideline of the farmer and its function as a basis of regional economy is second only to that of general agriculture. The situation in stock-raising at the end of 1928 is indicated by the following figures:

Domestic cattle	61,000 head
Hogs	330,000 head
Goats	15,000 head

The average number of cattle per household in Taiwan during 1938 was 1 head; the average number of hogs was 4 head. Available statistics for 1939 indicate an over-all decrease in livestock production as compared with those for 1928, but no explanation appears for the decrease. These figures appear in Tables 43 and 44.

b. *Poultry.* Poultry consists mainly of chickens and ducks both of which provide great quantities of eggs. Chickens are generally used for meat. At the end of 1928, there were 1,000,000 domesticated fowl in Taichu Province as compared with 2,097,598 for 1939. In 1938 the average number of birds per farm household was 20. Detailed figures for 1939 are shown in Table 45.

c. Improvement of domestic stock

(1) *Cattle.* There is a close relationship between cattle and the development of agriculture. Consequently bulls of superior breed have been selected in cattle-producing areas. A 30-yen-per-year encouragement fund has been granted for each bull selected. In *gun* where no superior breed is to be found, the province buys a bull and leases it to an agricultural society to be made available for breeding purposes without charge to farmers within the jurisdiction of the society. The agricultural society allows an encouragement fund of from 2 *yen* to 10 *yen* for each calf bred from the provincially established stock.

(2) *Hogs.* Boars are inspected and efforts are made to prevent breeding by boars of inferior breed. The agricultural society operates a livestock farm and breeds Berkshire hogs. In addition, the society buys superior breeds from the central research station and from Japan. These boars are then made available on loan to the society members. To those who buy a boar of superior breed, the society allows a maximum subsidy of 10 *yen*, or financial aid amounting to ½ of the price actually paid. This policy of careful breeding has produced good results. It formerly took from one to two years to raise hogs weighing more than 100 *kin* but this weight may now be obtained in a period of not more than 8 months. In 1938 the average number of hogs per household in Taiwan was 4 head. The average weight was 130 *kin*; hogs from urban localities averaged more than 140 *kin*. With the construction of pig stys, there has been an increased supply of fertilizer.

(3) *Poultry.* After many years of experiment, the following species of chickens have been found to be best fitted for Taichu Province:

Grey Brahma
Cross-striped Plymouth Rock
White Leghorn
Rhode Island Red

Table 41—Vegetables: Production and Acreage, 1939
(First line of figures are for all Taiwan, the second line for Taichu Province)

	Area of standing crop (in ko)	Amount harvested (in kin)	Average produc- tion per ko (in kin)	Value (in yen)	Average price per 100 kin (in yen)
All varieties	40,441.12	637,265,933	..	19,602,255	..
	8,870.46	154,957,208	..	4,459,730	..
Daikon (radish)	7,705.34	121,020,875	15,706	2,712,909	2.24
	2,042.80	37,214,083	18,217	762,781	2.05
Miscellaneous legumes	508.92	6,260,865	..	264,137	..
	32.22	498,222	..	13,283	..
Ginger	991.74	12,802,216	12,909	661,865	5.17
	196.67	2,734,190	13,902	116,202	4.25
Taro	1,811.78	23,326,714	12,875	1,143,087	4.90
	363.96	5,237,495	14,390	266,030	4.72
Potato (Irish)	180.00	2,722,751	15,126	134,630	4.94
	93.71	1,490,970	15,910	68,166	4.57
Green onions	1,869.01	26,007,374	13,915	1,063,296	4.09
	324.46	4,740,942	14,612	181,669	3.83
Leeks	928.55	14,256,425	15,353	575,204	4.03
	191.47	3,584,408	18,720	139,074	3.88
Garlic	1,833.77	27,628,264	15,066	1,300,224	4.71
	472.19	8,415,414	17,822	367,389	4.37
Keisai (vegetable whose stems are edible)	663.81	7,818,526	..	319,438	..
	125.54	1,993,830	..	74,650	..
Cabbage	2,701.47	65,983,859	24,425	1,889,246	2.86
	555.35	14,443,398	26,008	417,836	2.89
Okarashina (large-sized rape)	3,452.07	73,074,157	21,168	1,565,893	2.14
	751.56	17,806,854	23,693	397,986	2.24
Tsukena (variety of rape)	1,312.37	25,708,656	19,589	770,460	3.00
	244.00	5,259,225	21,554	151,385	2.88
Yosai (variety of rape)	1,020.54	21,007,424	20,585	406,174	1.93
	337.71	9,127,085	27,026	163,775	1.79
Kinsai (variety of rape)	1,113.88	23,908,237	21,464	765,746	3.20
	220.15	4,743,128	21,545	126,685	2.67
Muskmelons	1,927.78	31,839,257	16,516	815,447	2.56
	409.72	8,836,755	21,568	216,203	2.45
Cucumbers	804.52	13,725,079	17,060	699,428	5.10
	45.16	818,163	18,117	43,586	5.33
Watermelons	1,551.50	22,190,697	14,303	749,730	3.38
	124.16	1,873,330	15,088	66,575	3.55
White gourd melons	650.85	13,290,341	20,420	344,111	2.59
	53.66	1,172,534	21,851	31,844	2.72
Pumpkins	819.78	13,328,427	16,259	301,610	2.26
	146.82	2,787,952	18,989	55,891	2.00
Egg plant	1,215.53	17,445,186	14,352	654,078	3.75
	277.60	4,293,088	15,465	140,504	3.27
Kidney beans	1,469.75	13,111,626	8,921	494,158	3.77
	305.66	2,924,147	9,567	99,005	3.39
Garden peas	2,851.34	11,099,882	4,209	615,653	5.13
	966.21	4,611,743	4,773	207,863	4.51
Other vegetables whose seeds or fruits are edible	1,432.34	23,091,208	..	503,814	..
	196.59	2,583,075	..	90,090	..
Miscellaneous vegetables whose leaves are edible	1,624.48	25,717,887	..	851,917	..
	393.09	7,767,177	..	261,258	..

Table 42—Sericulture, 1939

	Indoor				Outdoor		
	Area of mulberry trees (in ko)	Number of households engaged	Amount of cocoon pro- duced in kilograms	Value (in yen)	Area in ko	Tegusa cocoon kilograms	Value (in yen)
Taiwan	712.49	783	8,490	67,086	407	147	10,170
Taichu	2.59	15	872	1,562	387	126	8,700

Table 43—Livestock, 1939

(Upper figures, Taiwan—lower figures, Taichu)

	Number of head			
	Total	Male	Female	Neuter
Cattle (all breeds)	324,780	117,005	80,391	127,384
	49,508	19,893	10,482	19,133
Buffalo	266,136	96,752	67,397	101,987
	41,034	17,509	8,905	14,620
Yellow cattle (Ogyu)	46,633	14,839	9,936	21,858
	7,620	1,810	1,409	4,401
Indian cattle	684	299	285	100
	141	75	45	21
Western cattle (Yogyu)	556	440	106	10
	144	124	18	2
Miscellaneous breeds	10,771	4,675	2,667	3,429
	569	375	105	89
Hogs (all breeds)	1,653,210	416,141	200,851	1,036,218
	225,698	46,327	15,282	164,089
Taiwan breed	72,839	58,756	2,317	11,766
	2,196	2,185	...	11
Western breed	27,760	12,368	4,832	10,560
	2,724	1,030	300	1,394
Miscellaneous breeds	1,552,611	345,017	193,702	1,013,892
	220,778	43,112	14,982	162,684
Goats	63,543	27,342	14,453	21,748
	14,579	6,562	2,923	5,094
Sheep	180	115	48	17
	1	...	...	1

Table 44—Slaughter, 1939

(Upper figures, Taiwan—lower figures, Taichu)

	Number of head slaughtered	Amount (in kin)	Value (in yen)
Cattle (all breeds)	29,282	7,973,438	1,913,571
	4,530	1,940,856	281,692
Buffalo	17,102	4,505,746	996,469
	2,371	962,011	131,079
Yellow cattle	11,720	3,357,173	887,247
	2,146	973,732	149,896
Miscellaneous breeds	460	110,519	29,855
	13	5,113	717
Hogs (all breeds)	1,116,376	147,573,539	54,092,911
	200,795	27,682,901	10,050,697
Goats	20,059	661,638	241,969
	4,778	158,331	85,419

Note: In Taiwan there are 750 slaughtering places; in Taichu, 94.

Table 45—Poultry, 1939

(Upper figures, Taiwan—lower figures, Taichu)

	Number of birds	Value (in yen)	Average price per bird
All fowl	9,043,336	12,075,864	...
	2,097,598	3,162,414	...
Chickens	6,680,402	8,955,466	1.34
	1,373,369	2,007,746	1.46
Ducks	1,931,365	2,198,622	1.14
	503,018	667,521	1.33
Geese	389,838	758,030	1.94
	207,416	435,117	2.10
Turkeys	41,731	163,746	3.92
	13,795	52,030	3.77



Figure 5—Water buffalo grazing.



Figure 6—Farm woman feeding pigs in typical Formosan-Chinese farmyard.



Figure 7—Pineapple field.



Figure 8—Farmers harvesting rice.



Figure 9—Mikan (mandarin oranges) being prepared for market, Inrin.



Figure 10—Ponkan (mandarin orange) picking in a grove near Inrin.

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These breeds are raised at the agricultural livestock farms and their eggs are distributed to farmers for further increase.

d. *Infectious disease among domestic animals.* The principal infectious disease among domestic animals is hog cholera which has at times threatened the hog-raising industry in Taichu. Great energy is spent on its prevention by such measures as health inspection, disinfection, segregation, and protective inoculations. Anthrax has occurred among cattle in Hokuto-gun and Inrin-gun and at one time showed signs of spreading but was brought under control without too much damage being done. In addition, tuberculosis among cattle, hydrophobia, and cholera among chickens have occurred but have been kept under control.

17. *Special agricultural problems.* Agriculture in all of the provinces encounters to some degree the same general problems because of rainfall, storms, insects, and dependence upon artificial fertilizers and irrigation projects. For general weather conditions, reference should be made to the section on climate. It may be noted, however, that in 1939, between June 8th and June 14th, and on June 18th and June 19th, torrential rains severely damaged wet-field rice in Taichu over an area estimated at 3,961 *ko*. The estimated decrease in production was figured at 37,136 *koku*, and the amount of damage at Y891,264. In addition, valley acreage is often turned into temporarily useless land, and landslides are caused in the foothills.

Considerable time and expense is consumed in constructing and maintaining facilities for two-crop wet-fields. In Taichu the total irrigation and drainage area covered by irrigation canals is estimated by the interior bureau public works section to be 123,636 *ko* of land. Of this, 114,978 *ko* is covered by projects of the water utilization associations and 8,658 *ko* is covered by unauthorized irrigation canals or canals which do not meet specifications.

The situation regarding pests and dependence upon artificial fertilizers is discussed elsewhere under agriculture.

18. Marine industry

a. *Marine products.* Even though this province has approximately 25 *ri* of coast line, the shoals and mud flats leave few good harbors to be utilized. Consequently fishing as an industry is of very minor importance. Grey mullet are caught by means of casting nets, and shark fishing is carried on from bamboo rafts. There is seasonal fishing in the larger rivers such as the Taian River and the Taiko River and in these inhabitants of the various *gun* engage principally in fish trapping. The total yield in 1928 was valued at only Y220,000. More recently, however, power boats have been constructed and it is reported that the use of such craft will revolutionize the fishing industry. Aborigines in the interior do extensive fishing for their own consumption.

b. *Aquatic cultivation.* There is a fairly large area suitable for both saltwater and freshwater aquatic cultivation. By making use of reclaimed seashore areas, amounting to 1,000 *ko* in 1928, mullet and other fish and crabs were raised. In that year the oyster yield was valued at Y180,000 and the area cultivated was 629 *ko*. Carp, grey mullet, and other freshwater fish are raised in ponds. The area covered by this method was 381 *ko* in 1928 and the value of production was Y160,000. It is reported that all provinces maintain fisheries experimental stations but the exact location of such stations in Taichu Province is not known.

c. *Processing of marine products.* Because of the small yield, processing is not important. In 1928 the value of mullet-roes (*karasumi*) and fish cakes amounted to Y44,000. In that year the Taian Fishing Industry Co. Ltd. (Taian Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha) was located at Taiko-gai.

CHAPTER IV

FORESTRY

1. **Forest areas.** Forests and scrub cover almost two-thirds of Taiwan, or an estimated 5,825,000 acres out of the island's total area of about 8,885,000 acres. Of the 5,825,000 acres, about four-fifths is forest land, and the remaining 1,300,000 acres are scrub land. The *Survey of Taichu Province* states that the forest area of this province is 537,767 *ko*, comprising about 20 per cent of the entire forest area of Taiwan. Of this area, 136,775 *ko* belongs to the administrative territory and 400,992 *ko* belong to aborigine territory. The forest belt starts with the coastal tropical forest and ends with the frigid forest zone of the Chuo Mountain ranges. Between these two zones are numerous kinds of plant belts put into cultivation upon the early opening of the mountain lands and maintained by careless methods. Although the coastal regions are endowed with natural elements suitable for the formation of tropical forests, there are very few coppes. Much of the aborigine region has been turned into weed-growing lands because of fire and haphazard cutting of trees. While there are still many valuable forests in Taichu with abundant timber resources, the problem of obtaining lumber for building purposes at times has been acute, chiefly because most of these great forests lie in mountain regions of high elevation, making difficult transportation from such areas. Efforts have been made to improve this situation and the government-general now maintains a lumber line from Dogyu in Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun, to Kahodai (not located on maps or listed in census) to provide for transportation of lumber from Hassenzan (mountain). This line comes near the main line north of Taichu-shi near Toyahara-gai, which has become an important lumber depot with the opening of the new area northeast of Taichu-shi. Other traffic facilities are now being provided through the help of the mountain land census committee (which is discussed under the heading of agriculture).

2. **Reserved forests.** Reserve forests consist of forests conserved as water reservoirs and five other kinds of forests. In this province they totalled 51 places in 1928 with an area of 82,421 *ko*. The most important among these are located as follows:

a. *Hakkeisan Reserved Forest.* This reserved forest is maintained for protection against mountain slides. It is situated at the border of Inrin-gun and Nanto-gun and covers an area of 2,310 *ko*. Since 1927 the bald mountain areas of former years have been afforested with funds provided by the government-general. The streams in that area now provide ample clear water for people and animals.

b. *Soko Reserved Forest.* This reserved forest was established for protection against wind erosion and the accumulation of blowing sand. It is situated in the Nirin-gai region of Hukuto-gun in the lower reaches of the main stream of the Seira (Dakusui) River. This project was started in 1900 with funds supplied by the government-general. Since 1922 it has been under the supervision of Taichu Province. The area covered is 2,779 *ko* of land.

c. *The Reserved Forest of West Shoka-gun.* This reserved forest was established for protection against wind erosion. It comprises an area of 480 *ko* in sandy soil created by the floods of the lower reaches of the Taito River and is situated in the western part of Shoka-gun in Wabi-sho and Sensai-sho. Work started here in 1909. The initial project consisted of planting of day-lilies (*hemerocallis aurantiaca*) on the sandy mountain land. Afforestation of the area was undertaken as a second project.

3. **Other afforestation.** In 1928 a total area of 45,146 *ko* of forests and fields was owned by the general public and an additional 15,477 *ko* of land was allotted for the purpose of afforestation by the public. However, the desire on the part of the majority of land developers to turn the land into banana plantations, or use it for cultivation of rice, sweet potatoes, and sugarcane, retarded the spread of the afforestation idea. Nevertheless, some progress was made and in 1928 the free distribution of seeds and saplings included 13 *koku* of seeds for direct planting of *Soshiju* (*acacia confusa* Merr.) together with one other species. A total of 215,690 saplings of *mokumawo* (*casuarina equisetifolia* Forst) and four other species were likewise distributed.

4. **Supervision of forests and fields.** The government-general maintains two branch forestry offices in this province. One, located at Toyohara-gai, Toyohara-gun, is a branch office of the forestry management office (Eirin-sho), with personnel consisting of 1 branch head, 5 *zoku*, and 10 technical aides. Another, located at Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun, is the Rengechi branch station of the forestry experimental station (*Ringyo*), with a personnel consisting of 1 head of station, who is also a technician, and 1 assistant.

According to the *Survey of Taichu Province*, there were, during 1928, 1 technician, 1 associate, and 2 technical aides who were assigned to the province. In each *gun*, under the guidance of the *gun* head, there were 19 forestry directors who conducted such affairs as explaining government regulations, offering technical advice and encouraging afforestation on the part of the general public. Because of the large area assigned each of these directors (more than 28,000 *ko* each), there is a difficulty of proper supervision which is partially remedied by the help and cooperation of police officers. Agencies listed in 1928 for the performance of commendable afforestation work are:

Mitsubishi Taiwan Bamboo Forest Station
(Mitsubishi Taiwan Chikurinsho)
The Taiho Agriculture and Forestry Department of Daiton-gun
The Mitsui Forestry Department of Nanto-gun

5. Forest products

a. *General.* In order of valuation in 1928, the forest products included: wood for charcoal and firewood, timber and bamboo. The total valuation was Y3,172,299. Wood for charcoal and firewood, which came

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first, amounted in quantity to 186,686,500 *kin*, valued at Y1,182,379. Timber, the product second in valuation, was given at 180,604 *Koku*, valued at Y1,182,379 (*sic.*). Bamboo trees numbered 5,363,835 trees, valued at Y886,690. Other secondary products included areca nuts (*binro*), fruits, rattan (*calamus margaritae* Hance.) and two other products called by the Japanese *tochoku* and *aigyokushi*. Cinchona trees are not mentioned as being of importance in Taichu. An unconfirmed report states that large areas formerly given to banana and sugarcane production were converted to rubber several years ago. If this report is true, it is reasonable to assume that some of this rubber area may be in Taichu.

As to ownership, the greater portion of the forests are national forests belonging to the government-general. Only a small portion of the forest areas are owned by the general public. The output of the government forests is under the direct supervision of the forestry management office (*Eirin-sho*) which in turn is a part of the industrial development bureau (*Shokusan-Kyoku*) of the government-general. This control is exercised through government stations.

b. *Charcoal*. Even though the province possesses abundant woodland, the supply of charcoal has not been sufficient to meet the demand. In view of this condition, instructors were invited from Japan to aid in the establishment of a more modern technique which would improve both the quantity and quality of manufactured charcoal. A six months' course in the *Taisho* system of manufacture was held in the forest area of Daito-sho, Taiko-gun, in 1924. At this time the complete new system was explained and actual samples were exhibited. A second course was given during 1926 at Shashi in Shinsu-sho, Niitaka-gun. Previously it required 80 hours to coal a kiln. It was explained how the time might be reduced to 8 hours, thereby making the kiln available for more frequent use, but it is stated that the people were reluctant to forsake their old methods.

c. *Timber*. Among the many types of timber that abound are Formosa cypress and oak together with conifers such as cedar and pine. A report from Gerald Warner, American consul, Taihoku, dated April 25, 1938, stated that the Japanese government was known to be experimenting with the making of synthetic camphor from resin. Two of the pine trees mentioned as providing the highest quantity of resin are the *semon matsu* and the Niitaka red pine, both of which are found in Taichu Province. Hassenzan, located north-

east of Taichu-shi, in Tosei-gun, is one of the three best sources of timber for the island, the other places being Arisan in Tainan Province (near Niitaka-gun in Taichu), and Taiheisan near Rato-gai in Taihoku Province. Although Hassenzan is rather high in elevation, government logging operations on a fairly large scale are carried on by the forestry bureau. The cutting of timber is supervised with great care and is generally confined to full-grown trees or fallen dead trees. Extensive cutting of heavy timber is not permitted and for this reason the island has not produced sufficient timber for its own needs.

The potential yield of Hassenzan is estimated at about 3,500,000 *shakujime* (1 *shakujime* equals 12 cubic feet) of conifers and almost 5,000,000 *shakujime* of broad-leaved trees. The forests on Hassenzan produced 8,000,000 cubic feet of logs in 1933 as compared with 17,000,000 cubic feet for the Taiheisan forests. Transportation of timber from Hassenzan is effected by means of a light railway line which is connected to the main traversing railway.

d. *Bamboo*. Bamboo trees in Taichu consist of three main species; *Phyllostachys Makinoi* Hay., *Bambusa stenostachya* Hack., and *Phyllostachys mitis* Riv. The production of bamboo shoots, an important food item, amounted to 27,283,595 *kin* in 1928, valued at Y778,759. Husks of bamboo shoots used for wrapping and other purposes, amounted to 804,924 *kin*, valued at Y36,318. More recent information is not available.

e. *Camphor*. The camphor industry in Taichu is conducted by the monopoly bureau. In 1928, the production of the province was 719,551 *kin* of camphor, 1,491,428 *kin* of camphor oil, and 1,286,314 *kin* of aromatic camphor oil. This production amounted to 40 per cent of the output of the entire island. Sixty per cent of the Taichu camphor came from the aborigine territory. The distilling area covers parts of six *gun*: Tosei, Niitaka, Noko, Takeyama, Nanto, and Daiton. Since the depletion of the supply of camphor trees in *gai-sho* areas, the camphor industry is expanding more and more into aborigine territory. In 1928, Taichu Province had a number of virgin camphor areas, such as the Mandaikei region of Noko-gun, the Sekizanko-kei region of Tosei-gun, and the upstream region of the Washa-kei of Niitaka-gun. These were rated among the best prospective camphor-producing areas of Taiwan. Of these areas, the Mandai-kei region has probably been put into production (perhaps all of them).

CHAPTER V

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND TRADE

1. Government control of economic life

a. General

As in Japan, economic enterprise in Taiwan has always been subject to very close governmental scrutiny and control. By granting subsidies and by facilitating access to capital, the government has always been ready to encourage the development of industries thought to be of value to the state. It has also found ways to discourage the less "useful" enterprises, a policy from which the Japanese have profited more than Formosan-Chinese.

The government is itself a major participant in economic enterprise on the island. It owns the main railroad and bus lines, the telephone, telegraph, and radio facilities, and about 95 per cent of the standing timber. It monopolizes the sale and conducts or controls the production of opium, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, camphor, salt, and, apparently, since the promulgation of the *Taiwan Matchi Sembai Rei* (Taiwan Match Monopoly Law) in 1942, of matches as well. Moreover, directly, through the ownership of stock, or indirectly, through the underwriting of debentures or direct grant of loans, the government is a joint partner with many of the most important private companies in Taiwan.

To extensive pre-war control has been extended a tight control of prices, production, distribution, wages, the movement of workers, and other aspects of a war economy. Parenthetically, it may be noted that wages have been kept down more successfully than prices. Most of Japan's national mobilization laws have been applied to Taiwan. In addition, the government-general has issued other orders applying specifically to the island, while police decrees relating to economic control have been issued through the *shu* and *cho* administrations.

b. Control associations (*toseikai*) and control companies (*tosei-kumiai*).

The Japanese authorities have shown remarkable ability in diverting to state purposes the traditional readiness of the Chinese to join together in associations or guilds for common purposes, by legalizing, encouraging, and finally making compulsory, membership in industrial and other associations which become, in effect, agents of the government. Upon these associations has been placed much of the responsibility, onus, and expense of carrying out the economic control desired by the government.

A number of control companies and associations had been established in Taiwan prior to the Imperial Ordinance No. 831 of August 29, 1941 which provided for control organizations in each type of industry. The regulations for the control associations are essentially the same as for control companies, both being corporate bodies. A control company is established with capital stock subject to order of the government-general, which appoints the president and which may order the control company to undertake any necessary enterprise, or may order changes in the articles of association, or anything else necessary. The company establishes regulations and

may assess fines against violators of the regulations. The president may, with the approval of the governor-general, remove from any member corporation any official whose actions "are particularly prejudicial to the conduct of control over the industry involved."

A tendency to integrate and organize the individual control companies into super-control organizations can be observed in the organization in March 1942 of the federation of industrial associations, which in August had bank deposits of Y25,399,000. Branches were established throughout Taiwan. A super-control organization for basic foodstuffs was announced on December 25, 1943 in an ordinance providing for the establishment of a foodstuffs control company with a capitalization of Y8,000,000 of which the government was to provide half. The entire island was to become one jurisdictional area with branches in each district (*gun?*). All present distribution associations (for cereals, grains, starch, etc.) were to be abolished and merged with the control company.

The Taiwan economic diary of the research section of the Bank of Taiwan (Taiwan Ginko Choga-Ka, Taiwan Keizai Nisahi) (1942) lists the names of many control companies and associations without making clear whether all of the latter are control associations. In a sense, of course, all associations now exercise a control function. The names are listed below.

Iron and Steel Control Company
Southern Fisheries Development Company (Takunan Gyogyo Kohatsu Koshi).
Taiwan Farm Tool Manufacturing Control Company (Taiwan Nokigu Seizo Tosei Kaisha).
Taiwan Industrial Enterprise Control Company (Taiwan Kogyo Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha).
Taiwan Fiber Products Control Company (Taiwan Sen-i Seihin Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha).
Taiwan Steel Goods Sale Control Corporation (Taiwan Kozai Hambai Tosei Kaisha).
Taiwan Tea Export Control Corporation.
Shipbuilders' Control Association (Zosen Tosei-kai).
Taiwan Steel Manufacturing Industry Control Association (Taiwan Tekkogyo Tosei-kai).
Taiwan Rice Supplying Association (Taiwan Beikoku Nonyu Kyokei).
Pineapple Industries Association.
Happo Irrigation Canal Water Utilization Association (Taichu-shu).
Taiwan Livestock Protective League.
Taiwan Fiber Cleaning Tool Makers Association (Taiwan Sen-i Seizo Haikyu Kumiai).
National Association of Importers and Wholesalers of the Special Products of Taiwan (Zenkoku Taiwan Tokusanbutsu Inyu Oroshi-sho Kumiai).
Taiwan Fisheries Association (Taiwan Suisan-kai).
Home Front Insurance Mutual Aid Society (Jugo Hoken Gojo-kai).
Federation of the Industrial Associations of Taiwan (Taiwan Sangyo Kumiai Rengo-kai).
Taiwan Glass Manufacturers' Association.

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Federation of the Sugar Wholesalers' Associations of Taiwan (Taiwan Sato Oroshi-sho Rengo-kai). Merchants' Public Service League (Shogyo Koho Dan).

Taiwan Private Railroad Company (Taiwan Shisetsu Eigyo Tetsudo Kaisha).

Taiwan Iron Industry Association.

Federation of Industrial Associations.

Taiwan Securities Business Association.

Taiwan Tools and Implements Merchants' Association (Taiwan Kyugu-sho Kumiai).

Taiwan Starch Manufacturing Association (Taiwan Dempun Kumiai).

Taiwan Pulp Manufacturers' Federation.

Shipping Business Association.

National Association for the Control of Financial Institutions.

Taiwan Miscellaneous Fiber Collection, Distribution and Export Association (Taiwan Zatsu Sen-i Shuka Haikyu Yushutsu Kumiai).

Shipping Transport Association (Sempaku Un ri Kumiai).

Taiwan Trade Association (Taiwan Boeki-kai).

Taiwan Financial Council (Taiwan Kinyu Kyogi-kai).

Taiwan Housing Association (Taiwan Jutaku Eidan).

Taiwan Automobile Parts Dealers' Association (Taiwan Jidosha Yohin Shoren).

Taiwan Lumber Association (Taiwan Mokuzai Kumiai).

Taiwan Soy Distribution Association (Taiwan Shoyu Haikyu Kumiai).

Taiwan Miscellaneous Cereals Distribution Association (Taiwan Zakkoku Kaikyu Kumiai).

Taiwan Lumber Distribution Association (Taiwan Mokuzai Haikyu Kumiai).

National Savings Association (Kokumin Chochiku Kumiai).

Greater East Asia Tea Makers Association (Dai Toa Chagyo Kyokai).

Taiwan Confectionery Distribution Association (Taiwan Kashi Haikyu Kumiai).

Taiwan Derris Collection and Distribution Association (Taiwan Derisu Shuka Haikyu Kumiai).

Taiwan Japanese Rice-Paper Distribution Association (Taiwan Washi Haikyu Kumiai).

Taiwan Miscellaneous Grain Flour Manufacturing Association (Taiwan Zakkoku Seifun Kako Kumiai).

Taiwan Agricultural Chemical Rationing Association (Taiwan Nogyo Yakuzai Haikyu Tosei Kumiai).

Taiwan Charcoal Association (Taiwan Mokutan Kumiai).

Federation of the Taiwan Water Utilization Associations (Taiwan Suirei Kumiai Rengo-kai).

The following control regulations have undoubtedly undergone considerable modification. Nevertheless, they are useful in any event as an indication of the methods of control in 1941 and 1942.

c. Rice control

Rice is rationed to the consumer, different quantities being allowed according to whether the person is engaged in heavy labor or not. Rice delivering stations are scattered throughout Taiwan, and probably almost

every *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* has one or more such stations. Many of the stations are under the immediate control of cooperative associations (with surety responsibility). Superior to these local associations, according to an announcement of January 9, 1942 is the Taiwan rice supplying association (*Taiwan Beikoku Nonyu Kyokai*) to which the government assigned the handling of the business of the purchase, storage, transportation and sale of rice. The rice bureau of the government-general on April 3, 1942 assigned to the rice purveyors council of the rice-growers' association the task of gathering and distributing broken-grain rice. It may be that rice is now under the jurisdiction of the food-stuffs control company, which was established in December 1943. The control of rice acreage and the delivery of rice by the farmer probably is controlled through the Taiwan farmers association (*Taiwan Nokai*) and by the economic police.

d. Sugar control and rationing

Between the manufacturer of sugar and the consumer of sugar are four levels of distribution and control: (1) the distributing company; (2) primary dealers; (3) wholesales, and (4) retailers. Consumers have purchase tickets or ration coupons of some kind which they must stamp with their seal when exchanging them for sugar. Manufacturers who use sugar as a raw material must secure it from wholesalers.

The sugar-control regulations were outlined in the government-general ordinance No. 93 dated July 11, 1940. The essential paragraphs in the order are as follows:

"1. No persons engaged in the manufacture, import, or introduction of sugar shall be able to sell the same except by consignment to a company (hereafter called the distributing company) designated by the governor-general of Taiwan.

"2. The distributing company shall sell no sugar except to those designated by the governor-general of Taiwan as primary sugar dealers (hereafter to be called primary dealers); except that in case permission is secured from the governor-general of Taiwan this restriction is voided.

"4. The primary dealers shall sell no sugar to those designated by the governor-general of Taiwan as wholesale sugar dealers (hereafter to be called wholesale dealers); except that in case permission is secured from the governor-general of Taiwan, this restriction is voided.

"5. The wholesale dealers shall sell no sugar except to those designated by the provincial and district (*shu* and *cho*) governors, falling under one of the following categories:

- a. retail sugar dealers
- b. cooperatives and the like
- c. makers or manufacturers of goods in which sugar is a raw material
- d. persons consuming sugar in connection with their business.

"7. Those named by the provincial and district governors to fix quotas (hereafter called quota appliers), within the limits set by the said governors, shall grant to general consumers of sugar, purchase tickets"

"13. . . . retail dealers selling sugar in exchange for purchase tickets should get the stamp of the purchaser in question.

"14. The distributing company, primary dealers, wholesalers, and retailers should record circumstances of sale or purchase in account books provided for that purpose."

The ordinance goes on further to state that the distributing company is to report to the governor-general and the provincial governors; the wholesalers and retailers to the provincial governors.

e. *Control of fresh fruit*

The government-general attempts to control the fresh fruit market by using the Taiwan Amalgamated Fruit Dealers association and the subordinate provincial fruit dealers associations as instruments of control. This procedure was outlined in government-general ordinance No. 139, dated July 25, 1941. The essential paragraphs are as follows:

"3. When need therefor is recognized for regulation of fresh fruit supply, the governor-general of Taiwan may issue orders to the Taiwan Amalgamated Fruit Dealers association to work out or alter plans for stipulated varieties of fresh fruit and dealings with shippers, shipments, amounts, times, and anything else essential thereto."

"4. On receiving such orders, the Taiwan Amalgamated Fruit Dealers association shall speedily fix the necessary plans and submit them for approval of the governor-general."

"5. On receiving such approval, the Taiwan Amalgamated Fruit Dealers association shall make the necessary suggestions to the provincial (or *cho*) fruit dealers associations. The latter, on receiving such suggestions, shall speedily fix the necessary plans, based on the suggestions, and submit them for approval of the provincial (or *cho*) governor."

"7. The provincial (or *cho*) fruit dealers association, on receipt of approval . . . shall issue to its member bodies directions necessary for the shipping of fresh fruit, based on such plans."

"9. Producers of fruit in any provincial (or *cho*) jurisdiction shall not be able to export same for purposes of sale outside of the territory of the province (or *cho*) unless they are in or hold a commission from the regional fresh fruit dealers association."

"11. The governor-general, on recognizing any special necessity therefor, may issue to those designated under provisions of the above articles any orders necessary for the regulation of supply, fixing the varieties of fresh fruit, and dealing with its export, import, shipment, introduction, or distribution."

f. *Monopolies*

(1) *General statement.* The net income received by the government-general from the monopolies in 1938 amounted to Y68,183,511 as follows: opium, Y2,613,035; common salt, Y4,012,859; camphor, Y9,422,487; tobacco, Y24,516,306 and liquor Y27,623,924. Weights and measures including water, gas, and gasoline meters are under the monopoly bureau. (The Japanese are trying to get the metric system used exclusively in Taiwan). A report of November 18, 1942 states that "the new match manufacturing plant of the monopoly bureau is to be established at Shinchiku City." The monopoly bureau was reported to have ten branch offices, twelve agencies, one experimental station, and six factories, but these figures are believed to be too low.

(a) *Opium.* Opium goes from the monopoly bureau to local governments who have designated wholesale dealers and retailers. The retailers can sell only to purchasers who have a license and passbook in which is written the amount permitted per day and a record of each transaction, including the name and address of the seller. The consumer may not purchase or have in his possession more than three days' supply. The opium is sold in five-gram tubes which are sold by the government to the wholesaler at 64 *sen* 6 *rin* and by the retailer to the consumer at 70 *sen*. Licenses were issued in 1939 to 8,918 males and 1,870 females in Taiwan. In 1920, 48,011 licenses were issued.

(3) *Salt.* Salt goes from the manufacturer to the monopoly bureau and then directly to industrial users in lots of 6,000 kilograms or more, or to some 75 wholesalers who in turn distribute it to some 2,656 retailers in Taiwan. Sub-branch offices of the monopoly bureau at Niiitaka-gun, Shushu-sho; Noko-gun, Hori-gai; and Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai are under a branch office at Taichu-shi. They purchase the salt from the manufacturers at prices which vary according to the relative difficulty of production and the economic condition of the producer. The retail price of salt is the same throughout Taiwan excepting that the retailer is permitted to add the cost of transportation from the place of the wholesale dealer.

(4) *Camphor.* Camphor manufacturing is carried on by the monopoly bureau in its own factories and in distilleries throughout the camphor-producing areas. Most of the raw camphor and liquid camphor are handled at the Nanmon factory of the monopoly bureau and while they are being converted into second-grade camphor, various by-products are obtained. The by-products are red oil, white oil, indigo (blue) oil, superior perfume oil, and ordinary perfume oil. A portion of the liquid camphor is sold to the Camphor Remanufacturing Co. of Kobe, Japan. The camphor sold by the monopoly bureau is the "improved second-grade" in powder form and is used directly as a raw material for celluloid or for refined camphor.

(5) *Tobacco.* The Taihoku tobacco factory owned by the monopoly bureau employs about 1,000 workers and makes 6 brands of cigars, 11 of cigarettes and 5 of pipe tobacco. In order to grow tobacco, the farmers must obtain a license from the monopoly bureau. Tobacco dealers are also licensed.

(6) *Liquor.* On July 1, 1939, there were 93 wholesale dealers who received liquor from the monopoly bureau and sold it to 7,421 retailers, who in turn sold at fixed prices to consumers. Thirty-one liquor manufacturing plants were in Taiwan. The annual production increased from about 15,000,000 gallons in 1926 to about 21,000,000 gallons in 1938. Thirty-four types of liquors were produced; refined sake, 4; rum, 2; sweet-potato brandy, 1; *shochu* (distilled spirits), 1; red wine, 2; medicinal liquor, 6; glutinous rice sake, 1; rice sake, 4; white wine, 1; sweet sake, 1; foreign liquors, 5; spirits, 6. Beer is manufactured at the Takasago Brewing Company plant in Taihoku.

2. *Economic development in Taiwan.* In recent years Taiwan has experienced a very large expansion of her industrial and commercial life, manufactured products now exceeding agricultural products in value. In 1937

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there were 1,150 firms in the island with paid-in capital of Y357,183,365. In 1940 there were 1,819 firms with paid-in capital of Y549,856,787, and since that time there has been further extensive development. For example, on May 28, 1942, the Taiwan Tin Mfg. Co. (Taiwan Seiseki Kogyo KK) was organized with a paid-in capital of Y1,000,000; on May 3, 1942, the National Plan Fertilizer Company (Kokusaku Hiryo Kaisha) was organized by the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Company and the Taiwan Development Company with a capital of Y50,000,000; on September 23, 1942, the Taiwan Rubber Company applied for permission to increase its capital by Y1,000,000; and in 1942 the aluminum facilities of the island were enlarged.

Admitting, however, that the industrialization begun

in 1937 has brought about considerable change in the relative importance of agriculture and industry in favor of the latter, it is still true that the economy of Taiwan remains predominantly agricultural. Not only are many of the companies of war-time origin certain to have a mushroom-like instability (a total of 313 new companies were organized in 1939 and 263 in 1940, while 80 were dissolved in 1939 and 105 in 1940), but it may be noticed in Table 48 below that half of the total gain in the value of manufactured goods (1940 over 1939) was in the category of foodstuffs, and this despite the very substantial decline in the value of sugar produced.

Details on the Taiwan firms in 1940 and the changes in production from 1938 to 1940 are given in the following tables:

Table 46—Number of Companies and Capitalization, by Type of Industry, Taiwan, 1940

	Number of companies	Capitalization in yen	Capitalization paid in yen
Total	1,819	865,532,518	549,856,787
Agriculture	90	55,784,821	40,643,418
Marine industry	21	20,236,500	16,998,015
Mining	29	29,691,500	21,018,350
Manufacturing	562	523,570,650	339,690,125
Commercial	954	202,181,547	111,831,679
Transportation	163	34,067,500	19,675,200

Of the 1,819 companies, 1,096 were *kabushiki-kaisha* (stock companies); 583 were *goshi-kaisha* (a type of limited partnership); and 133 were *gomei-kaisha* (a type of unlimited partnership).

Table 47—Value of Production by Type of Enterprise, 1938—1940, Taiwan (in Yen)

Year	Total	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Forestry	Marine industry ¹	Other
1938.....	945,160,108	460,212,557	394,147,185	17,292,442	23,554,607	49,953,317
1939.....	1,242,874,734	551,826,343	570,763,328	24,813,699	35,088,930	60,382,434
1940.....	.....	541,446,672	629,137,233	27,694,231	52,258,426	.....

¹ The marine industry products for 1940 were: commercial catches, Y 38,894,399; hatchery fish, Y 6,644,560; processed fish, Y 6,719,467; total Y 52,258,426.

Table 48—Value of Manufactured Products in Taiwan, by Type of Product, 1939 and 1940

(Value in Yen)

	1939	1940
Total	570,763,328	632,194,714 ¹
Spinning	9,071,009	11,237,913
Metal manufacturing	31,298,397	31,583,585 ²
Machine and tool manufacturing	24,007,524	26,786,712
Ceramic industry	14,754,378	16,742,295
Chemical industry	62,254,150	75,080,058
Lumber and wood products	7,857,691	9,045,105
Printing and book manufacturing	8,035,488	8,985,929
Foodstuff industry	382,269,712	411,658,693
Other industries	31,214,982	41,079,424

¹ This total does not correspond exactly with the Y 629,137,233 shown in the previous table.

² An interesting point is the slight increase in metals and machine tool production between 1939 and 1940.

Corporate organization. According to Japanese corporation law business organizations are classified into three categories:

Gomei Kaisha. General partnerships with unlimited liability. Usually composed of a few related individuals.

Goshi Kaisha. Joint-stock partnerships with limited liability. The shares usually are held in a close group of individuals.

Kabushiki Kaisha. Joint-stock corporations with limited liability. The shares usually are widely distributed.

3. **Wholesale price index, 1942.** Using as a base June 1937, which was prior to the "China Incident," the index of wholesale prices at Taihoku in October 1942 was 146.9, and this figure no doubt represents the condition of prices throughout the island. Variations in the index for different commodities are shown in the following table.

Table 49—Taihoku Wholesale Price Index, October 1942
(June 1937 prices used as base)

	Price index
All products	146.9
Rice	134
Sugar	121
Pork	214
Wheat flour	157
Chicken	253
Soy bean	193
Miso	142
Shoyu	106
Peanut	180
Common salt	100
Food oil	191
Water buffalo	150
Ducks	353
Tobacco	130
Tea	163
Refined sake	129
Pineapple	189
Banana	89
Beer	146
Condensed milk	120
Cotton goods	250
Silk goods	254
Hats	144
Knitted goods	187
Woolen goods	206
Coal	138
Firewood	154
Charcoal	200
Japanese lumber	240
Cement	130
Bricks	108
Steel	151
Nails	173
Cypress	206
Red cypress	224
Bean refuse	160
Ammonia sulphate	104
Super phosphate	166
Sulphur phosphate	120

Paper	119
Molasses	160
Dried sliced potatoes	278
Alcohol	95
Gunny sack	194
Soap	143
Wheat gluten cake	345

4. **Industry in Taichu Province.** The statement previously made concerning the fundamental importance of agriculture in Taiwan is even more true when applied to Taichu Province, which produces 25 per cent of the total agricultural products of the island. In Taichu, too, processed foodstuffs would bear an even larger proportion to the total amount of manufactured goods than is true of the island as a whole.

A 1937 figure gives Taichu Province 142 companies with an aggregate authorized capital of Y 76,891,000 out of 990 companies with authorized capital of Y477,735,000 for the whole island. This figure credits Taichu with 16 per cent of the total invested capital, ranking it behind Taihoku, Takao, and Tainan in that order. It is safe to say that if figures were available today, Taichu's proportion of the total invested capital would be even smaller.

Information concerning the businesses listed in this chapter is incomplete. The capitalization given, for instance, is usually only the authorized amount and in many cases is a larger figure than the actual amount paid in. In some few cases, because of expansion undertaken after 1940, the actual amount will exceed the amount listed here.

Many small businesses are not listed at all, partly for lack of definite information as to location. They are of little importance individually, nor do they figure heavily in trade statistics, but in the aggregate they are of real significance to the local economy. There were in 1928, for instance, 146 small plants producing bricks, roof-tile, vitrified pipe, etc. In the same year, the manufacture of wheat, rice, and bean noodles was valued at Y746,177. To cite another example, several hundred small plants were engaged in rice husking and polishing. Though they are not listed by name in industrial or commercial gazetteers, it is obvious that such small enterprises are of significance in any program for rehabilitating a local economy.

5. **Farming by large companies.** From 1939 to 1941 a significant change appeared to be taking place in the amount of land being devoted to different crops. Sugar-cane areas were reduced from 174,332 *ko* in 1940 to 162,073 *ko* in 1941, for instance, and pineapple areas from 10,225 to 6,386. At the same time, wheat plantings almost doubled in area from 5,788 *ko* to 10,774 *ko* while rice increased by an amount almost equivalent to the decrease in sugarcane areas. This change from sugar and pineapples to cereals would naturally affect the nature of food processing.

More exact information concerning all the activities of the firms listed below might justify their inclusion with the group of development companies. Such information as is available, however, indicates that they are primarily interested in the cultivation of crops.

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Fusan Goshi Kaisha (Fusan Co.)

Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, 1 chome, 26 banchi
Founded: June 1935; Capital: Y100,000
Business: Cultivation of crops, growth of *tsuso* reed (for making *tsuso* paper)

Kokoku Kogyo KK.

(Hokoku Industries, Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Keiko-sho, Daitotu
Founded: September 1936; Capital: Y408,000
Business: Cultivation of "special" agricultural products

Hoshi Seiyaku KK

(Hoshi Drug Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Ekiryō
Farm where herbs are grown for this large subsidiary of the Taiwan Development Co.

Junsho Bussan KK

(Junsho Products Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Tatsui-sho
Founded: Feb. 1925; Capital, Y100,000
Business: Land cultivation, forestry

Niitaka Sangyo KK

(Niitaka Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Shashi
Founded: April 1940; Capital: Y160,000
Business: Land cultivation, forest products

Rengenki Bussan KK

(Rengenki Products Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Chitose-cho 28
Founded: December 1939; Capital: Y160,000
Business: Tropical agricultural and farm products

Rinhongen Sangyo KK

(Rinhogen Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Muho
Founded: Dec. 1936; Capital: Y100,000
Business: Real estate, land cultivation

Sakakihara Shokusan Goshi Kaisha

(Sakakihara Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Shintomi-cho, 2 chome, 32 banchi
Founded: January 1919; Capital: Y150,000
Business: Cultivation of agricultural products, manufacture of bean paste and soy sauce; real estate

Sango Koshi Gensei Nojo Goshi

Kaisha (Sango Koshi Gensei Farms Limited Partnership)

Hokuto-gun, Nirin-sho
Founded: Dec. 1925; Capital: Y3,550,000
Number of investors: 4
Business: This large enterprise is 15 miles west of Keishu-sho on the Nirin-Keishu line of the En-suiko Sugar Co. It engages in general agriculture but by far the most important part of its activities is the growing and milling of sugarcane.

Shinko Sangyo KK

(Shinko Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Muho, Hokko 141
Founded: Dec. 1936; Capital: Y200,000 (Y50,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Cultivation of "useful plants" and processing and manufacturing their products

Showa Tokusan KK

(Showa Special Products Co., Ltd.)

Teichu-shi, Hatsune-cho, 6 chome, 10 banchi
Founded: June 1938; Capital: Y120,000 (Y30,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Land development, cultivation of cotton, sugarcane, pineapples, and rice

Taishin Kogyo KK

(Taishin Industries, Ltd.)

Shoka-shi, Kokumen-gai 33
Founded: Nov. 1937
Capital: Y400,000

Business: Cultivation of agricultural products

Taishin Shoji KK

(Taishin Mercantile Co., Ltd.)

Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokumon-gai 33
Founded: March 1936; Capital: Y600,000
Business: Agricultural products, livestock

6. Automobiles, motor, and private rail transportation.

It is not possible in all cases to determine whether the automobile companies listed are engaged in sales only or in transportation enterprise. The great majority are engaged in transportation, even when they are marked as sales companies. Sugar companies with private lines are not listed here nor is any description given of the railroad companies. These are discussed under Transportation. A few steamship agencies have been included to make complete the list of companies concerned with transportation.

Chuo Kamotsu Jidosha KK

(Chuo Trucking Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Sharoku-gai, Sharoku Totei
Founded: June 1932; Capital: Y100,000
Business: Trucking

Hohan Gomi KK

(Hohan Co., Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Tanaka-sho, Tanaka
Founded: October 1921; Capital: Y200,000
Business: Transportation; civil engineering

Hokuto Basu KK

(Hokuto-Bus Co., Ltd.)

Hokuto-gun, Hokuto-gai, Seihokuto 137
Founded: July 1935; Capital Y300,000
Business: Passenger and freight transportation

Inrin Godo Unyu KK

(Inrin Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai, Inrin 517
Founded: August 1939; Total Shares: 3,600
Capital: Y180,000 (Y90,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Management of transportation agency; transportation by boat; warehousing

Hochu Jidosha KK

(Hochu Automobile Company, Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Tachibane-cho, 4 chome, 28 banchi
Founded: April 1937; Capital: Y300,000
Business: Automobiles

Inrin Jidosha KK

(Inrin Automobile Co., Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai, Inrin
Founded: Dec. 1937; Capital: Y500,000 (Y125,000 paid in, 1940); Total shares: 10,000
Business: Automobiles

- Inrin Kamotsu Jidosha KK**
 (Inrin Trucking Co., Ltd.)
 Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai, Inrin 517
 Founded: Sept. 1939 (Total shares, 3,300)
 Capital: Y160,000 (Y10,000 paid in, 1940)
 Business: Sale of parts and accessories; auto re-
 pairing
- Kin Eki-ko (Kim Ek-heng) Unyu KK**
 (Kin Eki-ko Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, 4 chome, 40 banchi
 Founded: September 1939
 Capital: Y100,000 (Y30,000 paid in, 1940)
 Business: Trucking
- Kiyomzu Godo Unso KK**
 (Kiyomzu Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Tako-gun, Kyomizu-gai, Shako
 Capital: Y100,000 (Y40,000 paid in, 1940)
 Total shares: 2,000
 Business: Transportation
- Kondo Jidosha Unya KK**
 (Kondo Auto Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Teisei-gun, Sekko-sho, Dogyu, Kesshika
 Founded: May 1934; Capital: Y125,000 (paid up)
 Total shares: 2,500
 Business: Automobiles and transportation
- Kyoei Jidosha Goshi Kaisha**
 (Kyoei Automobile Co.)
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara 31
 Founded: March 1929; Capital: Y150,000
 Number of investors: 4
 Business: Passenger transportation
- Mokuriko Godo Unso KK**
 (Mokuriko Consolidated Transportation Company, Ltd.)
 Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Shashi
 Founded: Sept. 1939; Capital: Y100,000
 Business: Transportation
- Nanto Jidosha KK**
 (Nanto Automobile Co., Ltd.)
 Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai, Hobi 829
 Founded: Dec. 1936; Capital: Y120,000
 Business: Automobiles
- Nanto Keitetsu KK**
 (Nanto Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., Ltd.)
 Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai, Hobi
 Founded: October 1914; Capital: Y120,000
 Business: Freight and passenger transportation;
 sleepers
- Nihon Tsuun KK (Shoka branch)**
 (Japan Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Shoka-shi
 Branch of the large company with headquarters in
 Japan
 Business: General forwarding and shipping agents
- Nihon Tsuun KK**
 (Japan Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi
- Nisan Jidosha Shokai GK**
 (Nisan Automobile Co.)
 Nanto-gun, Soton-sho, Soton
 Capital: Y150,000
 Business: Automobiles
- Romatsu Jidosha KK**
 (Romatsu Automobile Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Wakamatsu-cho, 7 chome, 4 banchi
 Founded: March 1929; Capital: Y200,000
 Business: Automobiles, passenger and freight trans-
 portation
- Saka Godo Unso KK**
 (Saka Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Taiko-gun, Gosei-gai, Oboryo 190
 Founded: October 1939; Capital: Y100,000
 Business: Transportation management
- Sharoku Godo Unso KK**
 (Sharoku Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Taiko-gun, Sharoku-gai, Sharoku, Doichi 90
 Total shares: 2,000; Capital: Y100,000 (Y62,000
 paid in, 1940)
 Business: Transportation
- Shoka Keitetsu KK**
 Shoka Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., Ltd.) (Daisha)
 Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokumon 258
 Founded: March 1924; Capital: Y100,000 (paid up)
 Total shares: 2,000
 Business: Transportation freight and passengers
- Shoka Unso KK**
 (Shoka Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Shoka-shi, Shoka Seimon 395
 Founded: Dec. 1939; Capital: Y150,000 (Y60,000
 paid in, 1940)
 Total shares: 3,000
 Business: Transportation
- Shokei Jidosha**
 (Shokei Automobile Co.)
 Inrin-gun, Keiko-sho
- Taian Kido KK**
 (Taian Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., Ltd.)
 Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho, Taian station
 This company operates a *daisha* line from Taian
 station just below the Shinchiku boundary. The
 line is principally in Shinchiku, going to Naiwan
 via Takuran
- Taichu Godo Takushi KK**
 (Taichu Consolidated Taxi Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Sakaw-machi, 3 chome, 19 banchi
 Founded: March 1940; Capital: Y100,000
 Business: Axle repair and "pay" vehicles
- Taichu Godo Unso KK**
 (Taichu Consolidated Transportation Company, Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 4 chome, 2 banchi
 Founded: Sept. 1939; Capital Y150,000
 Business: Transportation
- Taichu Keitetsu KK**
 (Taichu Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, Ltd.)
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara 19
 Founded: June 1918; Capital: Y225,000
 Business: Operates narrow gauge railroad line be-
 tween Toyohara and Dogyu. Other lines in the
 province are also operated by this company. In
 1928 their approximate extent was 63 miles.
- Taihei Jidosha KK**
 (Taihei Automobile Co., Ltd.)
 Daiton-gun, Otaira-sho, Tobenko
 Founded: May 1929; Capital: Y120,000
 Business: Automobiles



Figure 11—Reservoir formed by power installations at Lake Jitsugetsutan.



Figure 12—Water intake at the head of the reservoir.

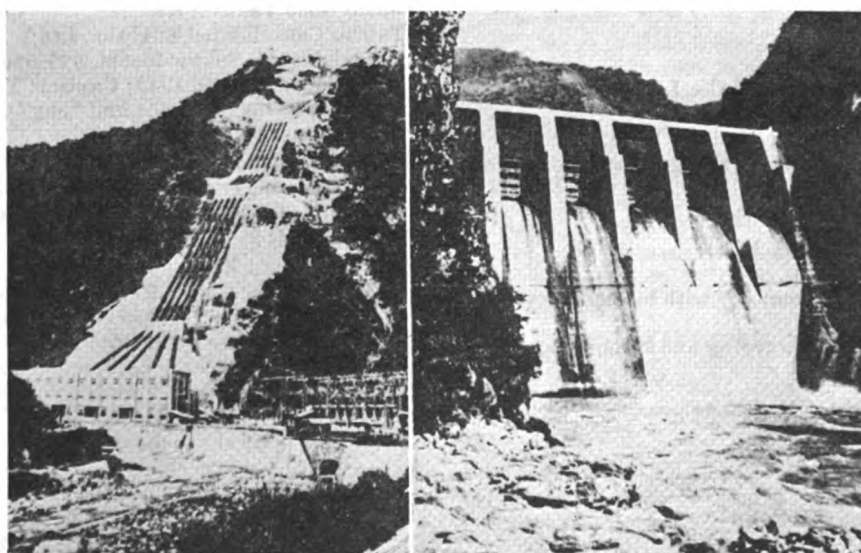


Figure 13—Left: generating plant, Mompaitan. Right: Sluice at Bukai.

Taiko Godo Unso KK
(Taiko Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai, Taiko 509
 Founded: Sept. 1939; Capital: Y150,000
 Business: Transportation

Teikoku Unyu KK
(Teikoku Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 2 chome, 10 banchi
 Founded: March 1931; Capital: Y150,000
 Business: Transportation control

Toyo Jidosha Shokai KK
(Toyo Automobile Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 4 chome, 15 banchi
 Founded: Sept. 1938; Capital: Y100,000
 Business: Sales of automobiles

Toyohara Unso KK
(Toyohara Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara 44
 Founded: Feb. 1938; Capital: Y100,000
 Business: Transportation

Toyohara Unyu KK
(Toyohara Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara
 Founded: June 1939; Capital: Y100,000
 Business: Trucking; autoparts

Wako Basu KK
(Wako Bus Co., Ltd.)
 Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokumon-cho 358
 Founded: Dec. 1939; Capital: Y150,000 (Y66,000 paid in, 1940)
 Business: Automobile enterprises

7. Banking and credit institutions

a. *Banks.* Banking facilities in Taichu are fairly well developed. Patrons are the well-to-do, particularly Japanese. Small scale enterprise generally resorts to other credit sources. In 1942, 68,892 checks were passed in Taichu Province, the amount cleared being Y154,317,000, figures which show the relatively large value of individual checks. Only two checks were dishonored.

The Shoka Ginko KK (Shoka Bank, Ltd.) is the only bank with its main office in Taichu-shu (all others listed below are branches or sub-branches). In the past, the Shoka Bank has acted as the principal depository of both the Taichu-shu and Taichu-shi governments.

Shoka Ginko KK
(Shoka Bank, Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho, 3 chome, 9 banchi
 Telephone: Taichu No. 9
 Founded: June 1905; Capital: Y4,800,000 (Y2,840,000 paid in, 1940)
 Total shares: 96,000 (78,400 new issue)
 Reserves: Y1,168,000; Deposits: 59,800,000
 Loans outstanding: Y36,400,000
 Branches in the Island: 19

Shoka Ginko KK (branches)
 Hokuto-gun, Hokuto-gai, Nishi-Hokuto
 Noko-gun, Hori-gai
 Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai
 Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai
 Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai
 Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai
 Shoka-gun, Shoka-shu
 Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai, Taiko
 Tosei-gun, Tosei-gai
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai

Shoka Kinko KK (sub-branch)
 Taiko-gun, Gosei
Nihon Ginko (branch)
(Bank of Japan)
 Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho
Nihon Kangyo Ginko KK (branch)
(Hypothec Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tsubaki-cho, 2 chome
 One of the principal functions of the Hypothec Bank is the lending of money to credit associations

Taiwan Chochiku Ginko KK
(Taiwan Savings Bank)
 Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 2 chome
Taiwan Ginko KK (branch)
(Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.)
 Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai
 Shoka-shi, Shoka Tomon
 Taichu-shi, Takara-cho
Taiwan Shoko Ginko KK (branch)
(Taiwan Commercial and Industrial Bank, Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 2 chome

b. *Trusts and loan companies*

Goro Goshi Kaisha
(Goro Co.)
 Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Muho 240
 Founded: July 1926; Capital: Y150,000
 Business: Negotiable securities and bonds

Showa Shintaku KK
(Showa Trust Co., Ltd.)
 Shoka-shi, Shoka Hokumon 19
 Founded: 1936; Capital: Y250,000 (Y62,500 paid in)
 Total shares: 5,000
 Business: Management of estates, sale of land, buildings, etc., on monthly installments

Taichu Sangyo Shintaku KK
(Taichu Industrial Trust Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Midorikawa-cho, 1 chome, 7 banchi
 Founded: March 1940; Capital: Y500,000
 Business: financing, loans

Taito Shintaku KK
(Taito Trust Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 1 chome, 4 banchi
 Founded: Dec. 1926; Capital: Y2,500,000
 Business: Trust, financing. This is the largest trust company on the island.

c. *Credit and mutual finance associations.* Credit associations (discussed in greater detail under Associations) have been the principal financial resource of medium and small-sized agricultural, commercial, and industrial enterprises, though interest rates are often double those charged by the banks to their patrons. In the past, the Bank of Taiwan and the Japan Hypothec Bank have lent money to these credit associations. The credit associations are usually not exclusively financial agencies, many of them also having interest in agricultural warehousing, manufacturing, and buying and selling activities.

The credit associations in the island in 1941 were reported to have 607,262 members; paid-in capital, Y20,604,091; cash on deposit, Y50,127,524; savings deposits, Y182,452,140; money lent, Y152,636,512.

The most important credit association in Taichu-shi is the Taichu Commercial and Industrial Peoples' Credit

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association. At the end of 1936 it had 1,059 credit members, 2,590 inventors and Y54,373 in loans.

In 1939, there were 84 associations in Taichu Province providing credit facilities. The definite location of most of them is not known, though almost every *sho* must have one. The following are a few such associations:

- Gyochi Credit Purchase Association
- Niitaka-gun, Gyochi-sho
- Kadan Credit Purchase Association
- Shoka-gun, Kadan-sho
- Keishu Credit Purchase Utilization Association
- Hokuto-gun, Keishu-sho
- Omura Credit Purchase Association
- Inrin-gun, Oumra-sho

There is in Taichu-shi, a branch of the Taiwan Kungyo Mujin KK (Taiwan Industrial Mutual Credit Co., Ltd.) a large mutual finance company with headquarters in Taihoku-shi.

d. *Public pawnshops.* Public pawnshops are maintained by municipal authorities under the supervision of the government-general. Since the maximum rate on loans is limited to two per cent per month and fractional rather than full rates prevail for any lesser period than a month, they are looked upon as the financial institutions for the poor. A generous evaluation policy is reported on deposited articles. These pawnshops are regarded by the Japanese as welfare institutions and, following the Japanese custom, fuller information concerning them has been placed in the Welfare chapter of this handbook.

There are four public pawnshops in Taichu-shu:

- Taichu-shi, Saiwai-cho
- Shoka-shi, Minami-mon
- Noko-gun, Hori-gai
- Toyohara-gun, Tayohara-gai, Toyohara

e. *Postal savings, postal transfer savings, postal life insurance, and postal annuities.* Postal savings accounts are the common resource of the Japanese who has only small savings to deposit. Interest rates were reduced to 3.12 per cent creating somewhat less incentive to make deposits than in former years, but this handicap has been overcome by other incentives and both the number of depositors and the amount of savings have continued to rise. A noteworthy feature in Taiwan is the preponderant proportion of the total deposits made by the relatively few Japanese on the island.

Postal transfer savings accounts combine the functions of a savings account and a bank checking account, though the latter function is much more important. Money may be deposited temporarily until needed

to pay taxes, interest on principal, etc. Though the number of accounts and the total deposits handled during a year may be considerable, the balance at the end of the year is relatively small. During 1939, for instance, there were in Taiwan 6,556,902 accounts totalling Y175,535,757. At the end of that fiscal year, however, there were only 7,549 depositors with accounts amounting to Y1,745,623. These figures indicate the very temporary nature of deposits.

Post-office life insurance. Perhaps the most interesting fact concerning postal life insurance is that the preponderance of policy holders are Formosan-Chinese. In 1938, there were in Taiwan 525,791 policy holders paying premiums of Y671,074 on policies amounting to Y124,346,927. Of these totals, the Formosan-Chinese share was 422,494 policy holders, Y538,073 in premiums, and Y100,967,468 in policy values. These figures also indicate the low average value of the policies.

Postal annuities are much less important than postal life insurance. In 1938, there were 28,233 participants with annuity policies totalling Y2,742,885. Contrary to the postal life insurance situation, Japanese holders predominate. Also, contrary to the trend in the other post-office financial functions, the number of applicants for annuities has steadily declined over a ten-year period.

f. *Development, investment, credit, and promotion companies.* There are in Taiwan a large number of companies engaged in finance and investment enterprise whose additional activities are so diverse as to defy any exact classification. In addition to investment, financing, and promotional activities, they engage in the purchase, sale, and leasing of land, afforestation, and sometimes in-trade and general construction work. Not all of them branch out to this extent, but the arch prototype, the Taiwan Takushoku KK (Taiwan Development Company), engages in many more. On a grand scale, the Taiwan Development Co. may be taken as reasonably representative of all of these companies. It was established by the government to implement and develop economic exploitation of the island. The government provided one-half of the Y30,000,000 initial capitalization. The declared objectives of the company were five: (1) reclamation of land; (2) building up of agricultural enterprises which will supply materials in which Japan is lacking; (3) settlement of groups of Japanese emigrant farmers; (4) financing of other colonization work; (5) management of industries in other south seas areas. Since the company was founded, its capitalization has been doubled and debentures issued, on one occasion to the amount of Y40,000,000. In 1942, all lumbering in the government-owned forests was turned over to the company. The Taichu branch of the Taiwan

Table 50—Postal Savings in Taiwan, 1939-1941

	Number of depositors				Amount of savings in yen			
	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Aborigine	Total	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Aborigine	Total
1939.....	417,322	603,984	45,214	1,066,520	34,612,996	8,708,232	893,681	44,214,909
1940.....	485,848	701,505	52,056	1,239,409	43,615,589	10,959,814	1,342,020	55,917,423
1941.....	591,881	854,604	63,414	1,509,902	54,521,475	13,700,268	1,677,585	69,899,328

Development Co. is at Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 2 chome, 5 banchi.

The Taiwan Nosan KK (Taiwan Wild Silk Co., Ltd.), founded Dec. 1937 with authorized capital of Y500,000, is a Taichu subsidiary of the Taiwan Development Co. It is located at Taichu-shi, Kotobuki-cho, 1 chome, 25 banchi.

Chubu Takushoku KK

(Chubu Development Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Umegae-cho 9

Founded: Feb. 1920; Capital Y240,000

Business: Development

Chunan Sangyo KK

(Chunan Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai, Taiko

Founded: January 1920; Capital Y1,000,000

Business: Land cultivation, negotiable bonds.

Probably the same company as one referred to in RR Guide as Chunan Takushoku KK.

Ekisho (Ek-ehhiong) Takushoku KK

(Ekisho (Ek-ehhion) Development Co., Ltd.)

Shoka-gun, Wabi-sho

Founded: April 1939; Capital: Y240,000 (Y35,000 paid in, 1940)

Go Ran-seki Jitsugyo KK

(Go Ran-seki Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Kusunoki-cho, 5 chome, 1 banchi

Founded: May 1920; Capital: Y1,000,000 (Y250,000 paid in, 1940)

Total shares: 20,000

Business: Purchase and sale of land, buildings, and securities

Goro Goshi Kaisha

(Goro Limited Partnership)

Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Muho 240

Founded: July 1926; Capital: Y150,000

No. of Investors: 4

Business: Purchase and sale of land and securities; loans

Heiyowa KK

(Heiyowa Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai, Sankaiseki 290

Founded: March 1925; Capital Y160,000

Business: Land cultivation, real estate, negotiable securities

Honsu Bussan KK

(Honsu Products Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 4 chome, 6 banchi

Founded: July 1935; Capital: Y100,000

Business: Real estate, goods bought and sold

Nirin Shingyo KK

(Nirin Industry Stimulation Co., Ltd.)

Hokuto-gun, Nirin-sho, Nirin

Founded: January 1920; Capital: Y150,000

Business: Land cultivation, manufacture of soy sauce

Junsho Bussan KK

(Junsho Products Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Ryusei-sho

Founded: February 1925; Capital Y100,000 (Y25,000 paid in, 1940)

Total shares: 2,000

Business: Land development, afforestation and agriculture

Keiko Sangyo

(Keiko Industrial Co.)

Inrin-gun, Keiko-sho

Business: trade and finance

Maneishu Tochi KK

(Maneishu Land Co., Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Shato-sho, Sekitoko 118

Founded: July 1936; Capital: Y300,000

Business: Purchase and sale of land

Mochigi Kogyo GK

Mochigi Industries Co.

Niitaka-gun, Gyochi-sho, Rokko 17

Founded: June 1937; Capital: Y150,000

Business: Land cultivation, forestry, mining

Niitaka Takushoku Kido KK

(Niitaka Railroad Development Co., Ltd.)

Niitaka-gun

Founded: March 1926; Capital: Y300,000

Business: Railroad development

O Yu Wa (Ong Ju-ho) KK

(O Yu Wa Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai, Sankaiseki

Founded: March 1939; Capital: Y160,000 (Y40,000 paid in, 1940)

Business: Land development, buying and selling negotiable securities and real estate

Pirupin Takushoku Goshi Kaisha

(Philippine Development Co.)

Taichu-shi, Shimokyoshito

Founded: June 1917; Capital Y300,000

Business: Philippine development

Sango Jitsugyo KK

(Sango Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Muho

Founded: Nov. 1922; Capital Y500,000

Business: Land development and dealing in land and buildings

Sanwa Takushoku KK

(Sanwa Development Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai, Shako-sha 50

Founded: March 1925; Capital: Y100,000 (paid up); Total shares: 2,000

Shicho Kangyo KK

(Shicho Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Shato-sho, Ronga 554

Founded: October 1936; Capital: Y250,000 (Y62,000 paid in, 1940)

Total Shares: 5,000

Business: Purchase, sale, renting and leasing of land; loans

Shinkyu Takushoku Koshin KK

(Shinkyu Development and Promotion Co., Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Shato-sho, Shato 12

Founded: November 1937; Capital Y250,000 (Y62,000 paid in, 1940)

Business: Sale and purchase of land.

Shitei Takushoku KK

(Shitei Development Co., Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Shato-sho, Kyasha 198

Founded: August 1935

Capital: Y200,000 (Y50,000 paid in, 1940)

Business: Renting, leasing, purchase and sale of land; land development and afforestation

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- Shodani Shingyo KK
(Shodani Promotion of Industry Co., Ltd.)
Inrin-gun, Tanka-sho, Tanaka 330
Founded: Sept. 1936; Capital: Y300,000
Business: Purchase and sale of land
- Shoei Fuji Tochi KK
(Shoei Fuji Land Co., Ltd.)
Inrin-gun, Tanaka-sho, Tanaka
Founded: June 1930
Capital: Y120,000 (Y30,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Purchase, sale, renting and leasing of land; loans
- Sho Seki-gyoku KK
(Sho Seki-gyoku Co., Ltd.)
Inrin-gun, Shato-sho, Ronga 554
Founded: Oct. 1936
Capital: Y300,000 (Y75,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Buying, selling, renting of land; development and afforestation
- Shosho Takushoku KK
(Shosho Development Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai, Sokobi 483
Founded: September 1937; Capital: Y120,000 (Paid up)
Business: Land cultivation and development
- Showa Shokō KK
(Showa Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-gun, Wabi-sho, Wabi
Founded: December 1939
Capital: Y160,000 (Y40,000 paid in)
Business: Purchase, sale, and renting of land; polishing (?) rice
- Showa Takushoku KK
(Showa Development Co., Ltd.)
Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Shashi 310
Founded: August 1929
Capital: Y100,000 (Y25,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Banana cultivation, financing, land development and afforestation
- Shushu Kyowa KK
(Shushu Mutual Co., Ltd.)
Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Shushu 268
Founded: August 1937
Capital: Y100,000 (Y40,000 paid in, 1940)
Total shares: 2,000
Business: Purchase, sale, renting and leasing of land; manufacture and sale of lumber and handling of building materials
- Towa Kembutsu KK
(Towa Construction Co., Ltd.)
Taichu-shi, Midorikawa-cho, 2 chome 22 banchi
Founded: August 1935; Capital: Y100,000
Business: Real estate; telephone installation
- Sueyo Takushoku KK
(Sueyo Development Co., Ltd.)
Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Muho
Founded: July 1926
Capital: Y500,000
- Shumpan Takushoku KK
(Shumpan Development Co., Ltd.)
Nanto-gun, Soton-sho, Nanpo 2
Founded: September 1935
Capital: Y600,000 (paid up)
- Business: Purchase and sale, improvement and development of land
- Taian Sangyo KK
(Taian Industrial Co., Ltd.)
Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Muho
Founded: May 1930; Capital: Y2,000,000
Business: Real estate, cultivation of land; financing
- Taiwan Takushoku KK (branch)
(Taiwan Development Co., Ltd.)
Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 2 chome, 5 banchi
- Teiyo Takushoku KK
(Teiyo Development Co., Ltd.)
Taichu-shi, Kusunoki-cho, 4 chome, 10 banchi
Founded: April 1922
Capital: Y1,000,000 (paid up)
Business: Purchase, sale, and cultivation of land
- Teisho Takushoku KK
(Teisho Development Co., Ltd.)
Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 4 chome, 6 banchi
Founded: May 1922
Capital: Y1,000,000
This may be the same company as the one listed above.
- Tokuei Kogyo KK
(Tokuei Industries., Ltd.)
Inrin-gun, Tanaka-sho, Tanaka
Founded: January 1936; Capital: Y300,000
Business: Purchase, sale, and cultivation of land
- Tokugi Kosan KK
(Tokugi Industrial Promotion Co., Ltd.)
Inrin-gun, Tanaka-sho, Tanaka
Founded: March 1937; Capital: Y160,000
Business: Purchase and sale of land.
- Tokujin Bussan KK
(Tokujin Products Co., Ltd.)
Inrin-gun, Shato-sho, Ronga 438
Founded: October 1936; Capital: Y300,000
Business: purchase, sale, and cultivation of land; afforestation
- Tosei Kosan KK
(Tosei Industrial Promotion Co., Ltd.)
Tosei-gun, Tosei-gai, Tosei
Founded: March 1939; Capital: Y180,000
Business: Land cultivation and development; wood work (building ?)
- Toyoshima Shoji KK
(Toyoshima Trading Co., Ltd.)
Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho, 4 chome, 5 banchi
Founded: November 1939; Capital: Y180,000
Business: Trade; land and forest development; purchase and sale of land
- Yamato Takushoku KK
(Yamato Development Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai
Founded: February 1933
Capital: Y1,200,000 (paid up)
Business: Cultivation of land; sugar, salt, and fertilizer (mfg. ?)
- Zenando KK
(Zenando Co., Ltd.)
Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho, 3 chome, 10 banchi
Founded: April 1936; Capital: Y200,000
Business: Purchase and sale of real estate; land cultivation

Zuiyu Takushoku KK

(Zuiyu Development Co., Ltd.)

Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Muho

Founded: July 1926; Total shares: 10,000

Capital: Y500,000 (Y420,000 paid in, 1940)

8. Brick, tile, and cement. The *Survey of Taichu Province* states that there were 146 factories in Taichu Province at the end of 1928 producing bricks, roof tiles, tile, and other earthenware valued at Y856,215. Obviously, many of these were quite small plants and some of them may no longer be in existence. Pottery is a special product of Nanto-gai. Considerable earthenware is also produced in Tatsui-sho.

Nanshin Shoko KK

(Nanshin Co., Ltd.)

Tai-chu-shi

Founded: 1939; Capital Y150,000

Business: Dealers in bricks and tile

Taiwan Renga KK (branch)

(Taiwan Brick Co., Ltd.)

Shoka-gun, Katen-sho

Taichu-shi

The Taichu brick factory of the Taiwan Renga KK covers an area of 1,000 ft. by 500 ft. It consists of 3 large kilns each about 150 ft. by 45 ft. and 15 drying sheds, all 15 ft. wide but varying in length from 100 ft. to 250 ft.

The Toyo Concrete Company, founded in 1925 with a capitalization of Y100,000, has one of its plants in Taichu-shi.

9. Cereal products and starch. Taichu-shu produces most of the wheat grown in Taiwan. It is not surprising, then, that the oldest and largest flour mill, that of the Kainan Milling Co., is found in this province. Small rice hulling and polishing plants are numerous, numbering 234 of the former and 476 of the latter in 1928. There is a large production of Chinese noodles from wheat, rice, and bean flour. The 1928 noodle production was valued at Y46,177. In recent years, several large starch factories have been opened. They use sweet potatoes as well as cereals as raw materials.

Fukko Shoten KK

(Fukko Stores Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, 4 chome, 56 banchi

Founded: October 1939

Capital: Y160,000

Business: Rice dealer; construction work

Genryu Kogyo KK

(Genryu Industries, Ltd.)

Nanto-gun, Soton-gai, Soton 721

Founded: June 1938

Capital: Y120,000

Business: Buying, selling and polishing rice

Horai Seifun KK

(Horai Milling Co., Ltd.)

Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai, Sankaiseki 116

Founded: March 1936

Capital: Y100,000

Business: Flour manufacture

Kainan Seifun KK

(Kainan Milling Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Suehiro-cho, 5 chome, 3 banchi

Founded: October 1919

Capital: Y750,000 (Y450,000 paid in, 1940)

Total shares: 20,000

Business: Manufacture of wheat flour, buying, selling grains and flour

Kainan Seifun KK (Shoka branch)

(Kainan Milling Co., Ltd.)

Shoka-shi, Hokumon-gai

Nissho Shoji KK

(Nissho Commercial Co., Ltd.)

Shoka-shi, Gyuchoshi, Sankyaku 109

Founded: February 1937

Capital: Y200,000

Business: Starch; oil

Taiwan Nosan KK

(Taiwan Agricultural Industries Co., Ltd.)

Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai, Kokko Shinko

Capital: Y200,000

Business: Sweet potatoes, starch, rice

Taichu Dempun Kogyo KK

(Taichu Starch Industries Co., Ltd.)

Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Mantoroku 3

Founded: August 1937; Capital: Y100,000

Business: Starch manufacture

10. Chemicals, drugs, and soap

Chuseiraku Kenkyusho KK

(Chuseiraku (West-Central) Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Sakura-cho, 3 chome, 11 banchi

Founded: March 1930

Capital: Y100,000 (paid up)

Business: Research, Mfg. and sale of Oriental and Occidental medicines

Ether Seizo Kaisha

(Ether Manufacturing Co.)

Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai, Kiyomizu 254/3

Business: Manufacture of ether

Kyoei Seiyaku KK

(Kyoei Pharmaceutical Co.)

Taichu-shi, Umegae-cho 87

Business: Manufacture of Chinese medicines

Kako Sekken Keshohin Kaisha

(Soap and Toilet Articles Processing Co.)

Taichu-shi, Umegaya-cho 83

San Tai Goshi Kaisha

(San Tai Limited Partnership)

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara

Business: Manufacturer of toilet and washing soap (small concern)

11. Electric power. The known installed generating capacity of Taiwan electric power plants is 315,892 kilowatts. According to somewhat sketchy information, it is expected that 6 additional plants totaling 320,300 kilowatts will be in operation by the end of 1945. Plants now in operation in Taichu Province furnish well over half of the known production of the island, mostly at Jitsugetsutan, and, assuming that a reported 98,000-kilowatt plant is actually on the Taiko-kei, four-fifths of the additional power planned to be available by the end of 1945 will be in Taichu. The Taiko-kei, flowing down from Hassenzan, is the site of most of these projected plants, which were to include a 70,700-kilowatt station at Toyohara near Gosei and a 98,000-kilowatt

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station at Tenrei (no place by the name of Tenrei has been located). Preliminary estimates credit Taichu with 1,114,000 out of 2,576,000 kilowatts of the potential power of the chief rivers of Taiwan.

The Taiwan Denryoku KK (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.) exercises a virtual monopoly over the electric power field, the Jitsugetsutan hydro-electric development being the principal interest. The physical surroundings of the plants in this development have been described in Chapter I under the title of Jitsugetsutan. In March 1939, the company opened a new thermal station of 38,000 kilowatts capacity on the coast at Hattoshi, about 4 miles east of Keelung. This was to supplement the output of the Jitsugetsutan No. 1 and No. 2 plants during the dry months from September to December, when their output drops to 71,500 kw. and 24,650 kw. respectively. Unconfirmed reports have been made of plans for a similar plant at Takao.

There are no large thermal plants reported in Taichu Province though the large sugar mills have their own generating plants operated by coal-burning (probably some bagasse is now used) steam engines. The Taiwan Hemp Manufacturing Company also sells electric power from a generating plant in Taichu-shi.

There is a branch office of the Taiwan Denryoku KK in Taichu-shi at Taisho-cho.

a. *Jitsugetsutan No. 1 Hydro Plant* Approx. Lat. 23°51'; Long. 120°52'

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK

Location: Plant—On the Suiri-kei at Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Mompaitan

Dams—1—About 15 km northeast of Jitsugetsutan at Bukai, Noko-gun

2—Niitaka-gun, Gyochi-sho, Guisha

3—Niitaka-gun, Gyochi-sho, Tosha

Capacity (in kw): 100,000, as of Dec. 1934

Importance: Rank in Formosa—1

With the Jitsugetsutan No. 2 Hydro Plant, serves the calcium carbide and ferro-alloy factories of the Taiwan Denka KK (10,000 kw), and the Takao factory of the Nippon Aluminum KK (30,000 kw). Plant can produce about 515,000,000 kwh per annum operating with a 58.8% load factor.

Source of power: Dakusui-kei

Reservoir: 14,200,000 m³ eff cap.

Aqueducts: 50,000 ft. long tunnel and open ditch from intake to Jitsugetsutan and 9,800 ft. long tunnel to plant from lake

Penstocks: 5 @ 2000 ft. long

Plant, equipment:

Turbines—5 @ 33,000 hp, Pelton-type, horizontal-shaft, Voith-make

Generators—5 @ 22,222 kva, 3-ph, 11,000 v, 300 rpm, 60 cyc, GE-make

Transformers—15 @ 7400 kva, 1-ph, 11/89 kv, D-Y conn, water-cooled, core-type, GE-make

Other equipment—2 arc suppressors for transmission lines, including 1 @ 16,465 kva, and 1 14,062 kva; 5 exciters @ 125 kw.

Area served: Serves Taihoku district via a

187.1 km transmission line and Takao district via a 159.7 km line, both 154 kv.

Date of Construction: Construction was begun Oct. 1931 and partly completed Sept. 1934 when 2 of the 5 units went into operation; plant in full operation June 1940

Details: Particular capacities (in kw)—71,500 reg

Layout—Aqueduct-type with Jitsugetsutan as storage reservoir

Eff head—320.5 m; flow—41.35 m³/sec

Dams—1—90.91 m long at top, 48.48 m high, of concrete construction, gravity-type with 6 tainter gates

2—Of earthen construction

3—Of earthen construction

b. *Jitsugetsutan No. 2 Hydro Plant*. Approx. Lat. 23°49' Long. 120°51'

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK

Location: Plant—At the tail race of the Jitsugetsutan

No. 1 Hydro Plant at Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Suiriko

Dam—Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Mompaitan

Capacity (in kw): 43,500, as of Dec. 1937

Importance: Rank in Formosa supply area—4

See Jitsugetsutan No. 1 Hydro Plant. Plant can produce about 470,000,000 kwh per annum operating with a 90% load factor.

Source of Power: Dakusui-kei and the discharge from the Jitsugetsutan No. 1 Hydro Plant.

Date of Construction: Construction was begun Dec. 1935 and completed Aug. 1937; in operation June 1940

Details: Particular capacities (in kw)—24,640 reg; 43,500 reg pk

Layout—Aqueduct-type with Jitsugetsutan as storage reservoir

Eff head—123.63 m; flow—41.6 m³/sec

Dam—Fixed parts: 2.5 m high, 20. m wide; movable part; 1.28 m high with 9 gates; of concrete construction

Intake—3 m wide and 1.7 m high

Aqueducts—Intake to forebay: 4326 m tunnel, 60 m aqueduct bridge, and 33 m intake; forebay to plant 14 m intake and 491 m tunnel

Forebay—110 m³ cap

Surge tank—9 m inner diam, 23.5 m high, cylindrical

Penstocks—2 @ 289 m long

Plant, external features—2 and 3 stories high of reinforced concrete construction, 17 m high and 23 m wide

Plant, equipment—

Turbines—2: 30,000 hp, Francis-type, vertical-shaft, Voith-make

Generators—2 @ 23,300 kva, 3-ph 11,000 v, 360 rpm, 60 cyc, AEG-make

Transformers—2 @ 23,300 kva, 3-ph, 11/154/3.3 kv, D-y conn, self-cooled, core-type, Shibaura-make

Other equipment—2 exciters @ 110 kw, AEG-make

Tail race—152 m long

c. *Jitsugetsutan No. 3 Hydro Electric*. App. Lat. 23°50' Long. 120°47'

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK
 Location: Plant—At the tail race of the Jitsugetsutan No. 2 Hydro Plant in Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho
 Capacity (in kw): 23,100 (See Date of Construction)
 Importance: If completed, rank in Formosa supply area—6.
 Source of Power: Dakusei-kei and the discharge from the Jitsugetsutan No. 2 Hydro Plant
 Date of Construction: Planned Dec. 1935; no evidence received that construction complete
 Details: Particular capacities (in kw) 16,600 reg
 Layout—Aqueduct-type with Jitsugetsutan as a reservoir
 Eff head—70 m; flow—41.6 m³/sec
 Aqueduct—Discharge from Jitsugetsutan No. 2 Hydro Plant led to No. 3 Plant via a 10 km aqueduct

d. *Musha No. 1 Hydro Plant*. Approx. Lat. 23°57' Long. 121°05'

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK
 Location: Plant—Musha in Noko-gun
 Capacity (in kw): 21,400 (See Date of Construction)
 Importance: If completed, rank in Formosa supply area—6
 Source of power: Dakusui-kei and Bukai-kei
 Date of construction: Construction planned in 1935 for completion by end of 1943; no information on the actual construction or completion has been received.
 Details: Particular capacities (in kw)—10,900 reg
 Layout—Aqueduct-type
 Eff head—78.2 m; flow—33.5 m³/sec
 Reservoir—Upper Bukai-kei and Dakusui-kei impounded to form reservoir with 3,200,000,000 ft.³ capacity

e. *Musha No. 2 Hydro Plant*. App. Lat. 23°55' Long. 121°03'

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK
 Location: Plant—At the tail race of the Musha No. 1 Hydro Plant at Musha in Noko-gun
 Capacity (in kw): 27,100 (see date of construction). An unconfirmed source estimates capacity at 30,650 kw
 Importance: If completed, rank in Formosa supply area—5
 Source of power: Dakusui-kei, Bukai-kei, and the discharge from the Musha No. 1 Hydro Plant
 Date of construction: Under construction Sept. 1938 and completion scheduled for end of 1943, no information on completion has been received
 Details: Particular capacities (in kw)—13,800 reg
 Layout—Aqueduct-type
 Eff head—99 m; flow—33.5 m³/sec
 Reservoir—Upper Bukai-kei and Dakusui-kei

impounded to form reservoir with 3,200,000,000 ft.³ cap

Aqueduct—6,700 m long

f. *Hokuzanko Hydro Plant*. Approx. Lat. 23°59' Long. 120°52'

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK
 Location: Noko-gun, Kokusei-sho, Hokuzanko
 Capacity (in kw): 1800, as of June 1939
 Importance: Rank in Formosa supply area—18
 Source of power: Believed to be Nanko-kei
 Date of construction: Unknown; in operation as early as Dec. 1934 and as recently as June 1940

g. *Kori Hydro Plant*

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK
 Location: Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho, Kori
 Capacity (in kw): 960, as of May 1939
 Source of power: Believed to be Taian-kei
 Date of construction: Completed 1911, in operation May 1939

h. *Muho Transformer Station*

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK
 Location: Daiton-gun, Muho-sho
 Installed capacity (in kva): 20,000 as of March 1937
 Equipment: Transformers—4 (incl. 1 res) 5,000 kva, 1 ph, 95.4/39/84, 19.92/11kv, Y-Y-D conn, self-cooled, Mitsubishi-make
 Importance: Handles power from Jitsugetsutan development for transmission to northern Taiwan

i. *Sharyokaku Hydro Plant*

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK; formerly Taiwan Godo Denki KK
 Location: Tesei-gun, Sekko-sho, Sharyokaku
 Capacity (in kw): 900, as of Dec. 1935
 Source of power: Believed to be Taiko-kei
 Date of construction: Unknown; in operation Mar. 1940

j. *Toyohara Hydro Plant*

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK
 Location: Plant—Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai
 Capacity (in kw): 70,700 (see date of construction)

Importance: If completed, rank in Formosa supply area—3

Source of power: Taiko-kei

Date of construction: Planned in 1939; completion expected by 1945

k. *Tenrei Hydro Plant* (Existence doubtful)

Company: Taiwan Denryoku KK
 Location: Plant—Taiko-kei (not located)
 Capacity (in kw): 98,000 (see date of construction)

Importance: If completed, rank in Formosa supply area—2

Source of Power: Taiko-kei

Date of construction: Planned in 1939; completion expected by 1945

12. **Fruit and vegetables.** Production, processing, and marketing of fruit is very important in Taichu, where half of the bananas and over half of the pineapples in the island are grown. Pineapple canning is an important industry. In recent years there has been a sig-

nificant increase in the canning of tomatoes in Taiwan, and, though confirmation is lacking, it is reasonable to suppose that some are canned in Taichu. Reports in 1942 suggest that there has been some dehydration of bananas and of other fruits and vegetables, though figures are lacking to show how significant such processing is.

Pineapple canning is carried on in Taichu during both summer and winter. The summer season begins in June and ends in September. The winter season starts in November and ends in February. In 1928, there were 32 canning factories in Taichu, the products being mainly exported to Japan. In that year, the Taichu production was 6,640,586 cans valued at Y1,310,208. Since then, production has expanded greatly. The Taiko Pineapple Canning Company was reported to be operating 2 large factories at Nanto and Toyohara in 1935; these plants are undoubtedly under the management of the Taiwan Consolidated Pineapple Co. with headquarters in Takao-shi. This company, under government supervision, exercises a virtual monopoly over the pineapple industry, operating some 77 factories throughout the island.

The value of all canned products in Taiwan in 1940 is indicated in the table given below.

Table 51. Value of Canned Goods Manufactured in Taiwan, 1940

Kinds	No. of cans	Value in yen
Pineapple -----	51,021,693	26,725,105
Carambola -----	961,535	167,366
Bamboo sprouts ---	206,070	302,962
Others -----	11,129,272	2,410,138

Trade associations of fruit cultivators have been formed in Taichu, Tainan, and Takao provinces. The business office of the fresh fruit trade federation is in Taichu-shi. These associations handle the bananas produced by the members and the proceeds are credited to the members' accounts with the associations. Representatives of these associations form a union of fruit cultivators, which controls the trade associations and is responsible for the transportation of bananas. The Taiwan Kudamono KK (Taiwan Fruit Co., Ltd.) conducts all business relating to the sales of bananas in Japan. Taichu-shu Seika Dogyo Kumiai

(Taichu Province fruit and vegetable association)

Taichu-shi, Yanagi-cho

Taiwan Kudamono KK
(Taiwan Fruit Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho 152

Founded: April 1918; Capital: Y600,000

Business: Handling fruit. Controls export of all bananas to Japan

Taiwan Seika KK

(Taiwan Fruit and Vegetable Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 2 chome, 1 banchi

Founded: December 1924

Capital: Y1,500,000 (Y375,000 paid in, 1939)

Business: Handles consignment sales of fresh fruit and acts as broker; acts as a financial agent for fruit growers; attends to every phase of business connected with these activities. Prior to war con-

trol it engaged in the consignment sale of bananas to Japan, handling the financial end of this operation for producers.

Toko Meisan KK

(Toko Famous Products Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Shintomi-cho, 4 chome, 17 banchi

Founded: March 1926; Capital: Y175,000

Business: Fresh fruit.

13. *Hats.* Hats once ranked high among the products exported from Taiwan to countries other than Japan. In 1928, according to the Kobe customs office, the total export of Taiwan hats amounted to Y12,000,000, going mainly to the United States and Europe. In recent years, the value of hats produced has amounted to 4 or 5 million yen annually. In the past few years, Occidental demand focused on paper hats, as much as 90 per cent of the exports being of this variety.

Taiwan produces various kinds of hats and caps, such as hand-woven hats, straw hats, felt hats, helmets, and hunting and sporting hats. Hand-woven hats make up the great proportion of these, the materials utilized being Taiko rush, hemp, viscose, straw, paper, etc. More than 100,000 women are reported to be engaged in this industry.

The producing centers of hand-woven hats are Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gai, and Shoka-shi in Taichu Province, and Shinchiku-shi, Inri-sho, and Koryu-sho in Shinchiku Province. Kyomizu-gai in Taiko-gun, Tachu-shu, however, produces from 50 to 60 per cent of the total.

All hats are inspected before they are exported. Those which have passed proper inspection are stamped with a mark "passed," while the rejected ones are also marked, but with the defect plainly specified. In Taichu-shu there are inspection offices located at Taiko-gun, Kiyomizugai, and Taiko-gai; Shoka-gun, Shoka-shi; and Daiton-gun, Taichu-shi.

There are three Hats and Straw Mats trades associations in Kiyomizu, Taiko, and Chubu. The business office of the federation of Hats and Straw Mats trades associations is in Taichu-shi.

Table 52. Hats Produced in Taiwan, 1940

Kinds of hats	Number	Value in yen
All kinds -----		4,718,933 ¹
Paper -----	3,467,490	2,619,738
Taiko (Panama) ----	378,656	415,990
Rinto (bleached) ----	189,497	255,491
Straw -----	80,158	8,927
Manila -----	7,845	3,911
Viscose -----	760	380
Felt -----	150,018	291,069
Others -----	1,077,356	1,123,430

¹ The total figure given is less than the calculated total.

The firms listed below are relatively large. Many hats are made as a purely household industry. At the hat-producing centers, jobbers, under the direction of shippers, supply necessary materials to individual houses for hand-weaving, later collecting the finished products. The shippers then sell their goods to exporters through their branches or agents in Kobe.

Kosan Boseki Shoko
 Taiko-gai, Kiyomizu-gai 143
 Business: Paper panama hat manufacturers and shippers

Kyoyu Shoten
 Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai
 Business: Shippers of hats

Motai Shokai
 Shoka-gun, Shoka-shi
 Business: Hat manufacturers

Kyoiki-Koshi
 Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai
 Business: Shippers of hats

Nishikigawa Panama Kogyo GK
 (Nishikigawa Panama Industries Co.)
 Taichu-shi, Kinoshita-cho, 1 chome, 32 banchi
 Founded: Nov. 1916; Capital: Y100,000
 Business: Manufacture of hats; cultivation of land

Senkori Shoko
 Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai
 Business: Shippers of hats

Taisei Boseki Shoko
 Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai
 Business: Shippers of hats

Taiwan Seibo KK
 (Taiwan Hat Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)
 Shoka-gun, Shoka-shi, Shoka Seimon 111
 Founded: April 1935; Capital Y300,000
 Business: Manufacture of hats

Taiwan Seibo KK
 (Taiwan Hat Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)
 Shoka-shi, Shoka Seimon 137
 Founded: Dec. 1930; Capital Y250,000
 Business: Manufacture of hats:
 This company appears in a number of ways to be a duplication of the one listed above. Perhaps the one founded in 1935 is a reorganization of this one.

Tokumei Shoten
 Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai
 Business: Hat manufacturers and shippers

Yusho Shokai
 Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai
 Business: Shippers of hats

14. Hotels and restaurants. Some of the hotels and restaurants listed are no doubt of little significance.

Chiyosaiya
 Shoka-shi, Hokumon
 Hotel

Shoka Hotel
 Shoka-shi, Nishimon
 Rates: Y1.50 to Y3.50
 Lunch: Y1.00 to Y1.50
 Hotels, Taichu-shi

Aigetsu-kan
 Taichu-shi, Takara-cho

Chiyonoya
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho

Haruta-kan
 Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho

Shioda-kan
 Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho

Tokiwagi-ryokan
 Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi

Restaurants, Taichu-shi

Fukitei
 Taichu-shi, Shintomi-cho

Kaenkaku
 Taichu-shi, Niitaka-cho
 Meals in the above establishments run from Y1.00 to Y2.50. Rates in the hotels run from Y1.00 to Y5.00.

Hori-kan (hotel)
 Niitaka-gun, Hori-gai

Kobe-kan (hotel)
 Niitaka-gun, Hori-gai

Jitsugetsu-kan (hotel)
 Niitaka-gun, Hori-gai

Hanaya
 Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai

Inrin Hotel
 Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai

Tokyo-kan
 Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai

Toyo Hotel
 Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai
 Rates in the above Inrin Hotels are Y0.50 to Y1.50 for lunch and Y1.20 to Y2.50 for lodging.

Keishu-kan (hotel)
 Hokuto-gun, Keishu-sho

Tokiwa-kan (hotel)
 Hokuto-gun, Keishu-sho

Nanto Hotel
 Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai

Matsubara
 Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai

Kiyomizu-kan (hotel)
 Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai

Chuo Hotel
 Inrin-gun, Nisui-sho

Hokusenya (inn)
 Inrin-gun, Nisui-sho

Masuya (inn)
 Inrin-gun, Nisui-sho
 Rates for the Nisui hotels are given as Y0.70 to Y1.50 for lunch and from Y1.50 to Y3.50 for lodging.

Shushu-kan
 Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Shushu
 Lodging: Y2.00; Lunch Y1.00

Tomiya Hotel
 Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai

Nakanoya
 Inrin-gun, Tanaka-sho
 Lodging: Y1.30 to Y2.00
 Lunch: Y0.50 to Y0.80

Kaede Club (hotel)
 Toyohara-gun, Naeho-sho, Taian Station

Kuruma chaya (tea house)
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai

Toyohara Hotel
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai

Ikeda (hotel, Japanese style)
 Tosei-gun, Tosei-sho

Kiyohara (hotel, Japanese style)
 Tosei-gun, Tosei-sho

Matsuya (hotel, Japanese style)
 Tosei-gun, Tosei-sho

RESTRICTED

15. **Ice and cold storage.** Over 160,000 metric tons of ice were manufactured in Taiwan in 1938. All of the larger cities and towns have ice-making plants. The distilled water system is used largely, although there are some systems using raw water.

The full extent of the cold-storage facilities in Taichu is not known, but with so much fruit being handled, there are probably facilities in addition to those possessed by ice-manufacturing companies.

Chuo Seihyo KK

(Chuo (Central) Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Wakamatsu-cho, 6 chome, 6 banchi

Founded: Feb. 1926; Capital: Y300,000

Business: Ice manufacturing, cold storage

Inrin Soihyo KK

(Inrin Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai, 388

Founded: April 1936

Capital: Y113,650 (Y28,412 paid in, 1940)

Business: Ice manufacture.

Kiyomizu Seihyo KK

(Kiyomizu Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai, Kiyomizu

Founded: June 1929; Total shares: 2,800

Capital: Y140,000 (Y35,000 paid in, 1940)

Business: Ice manufacture

Nanto-Seihyo KK

(Nanto Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai, Nanto 130

Founded: April 1931; Capital Y120,000

Business: Ice manufacturing

Taichu Seihyo KK

(Taichu Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi and Shoka-shi

Founded: April 1911; Capital: Y200,000

Business: Ice manufacturing. This company has factories in both Taichu and Shoka cities.

Seihyo Kaisha

(Ice Manufacturing Co.)

Inrin-gun, Tanaka-sho

Taiwan Seima KK

(Taiwan Hemp Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi

This Yasuda subsidiary manufactures and sells ice

Toho Seihyo KK

(Toho Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Tosei-gun, Sekioka-sho, Sekioka

Founded: March 1930; Capital: Y125,000

Business: Manufacture and sale of ice

Toyohara Seihyo KK

(Toyohara Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Kaminanko

Founded: May 1920; Capital Y300,000

Business: Manufacture of ice.

16. **Iron, Machinery, and metal products**

Kinzan Shoten KK

(Kinzan Commercial Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, 5 chome, 69 banchi

Founded: December 1939

Capital: Y100,000 (Y25,000 paid in, 1940)

Business: Sale of machinery and parts, machine oil and paint.

Taichu Chuza Tekko KK

(Taichu Cast Iron (Foundry) Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Orimatsu-cho, 5 chome, 551 banchi

Founded: Sept. 1919; Capital: Y200,000

Business: Foundry

Taiwan Godo Noki KK

(Taiwan Consolidated Farm Machinery Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Orimatsu-cho, 6 chome, 5 banchi

Founded: Feb. 1938; Capital: Y100,000

Business: Agriculture machinery

Toyo Suido KK

(Toyo Waterworks Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi 3 chome, 10 banchi

Founded: August 1939; Capital: Y180,000

Business: Pumps, waterworks machinery, and accessories

Toyohara Kogyo KK

(Toyohara Industries, Ltd.)

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Shahi

Founded: April 1940; Capital: Y180,000

Business: Machine tools and rubber articles

17. **Lumber and wood products.** (See Chapter IV).

In the past the forestry bureau of the government-general has carried on fairly extensive logging operations on Hassenzan in Taichu-shu. In September 1942, however, all lumbering in government-owned forests (which amount to approximately 95 per cent of all the standing timber in Taiwan) was turned over to the Taiwan Development Co., which immediately employed 40 officials (all of junior official rank) retired from the government forestry service by the change in policy. It may be assumed that logging operations have been stepped up over the conservative practices of the past. There has always been a considerable amount of lumbering by private concerns, either from private forests or from leased areas.

Horyu Hasshoku KK

(Horyu Commercial Co., Ltd.)

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Shimonanko 624

Founded: January 1934; Capital: Y200,000

Business: Dealing in lumber

Hotai Zaimoku KK

(Hotai Lumber Co., Ltd.)

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara 59

Founded: Sept. 1938; Capital: Y1,940,000

Business: Lumbering

Nanto Kogyo KK

(Nanto Industries Co., Ltd.)

Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai

Founded: January 1919; Capital: Y500,000

Business: Lumbering

Nihassui Seizai KK

(Nihassui Lumber Co., Ltd.)

Inrin-gun, Nisui-sho

Founded: August 1919; Capital: Y100,000

Business: Lumbering

Niitaka Bussan KK

(Niitaka Products Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Sharaku-sho, Sharoku

Founded: Feb. 1940; Capital: Y150,000

Business: Dealing in wood products and building materials

Niitaka Mokuzaï KK
 (Niitaka Lumber Co., Ltd.)
 Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Shashi
 Founded: October 1939; Capital: Y190,000
 Business: Wood, bamboo, and forest products

Noko Mokuzaï KK
 (Noko Lumber Co., Ltd.)
 Noko-gun, Horigai, Hori
 Founded: Dec. 1939; Capital: Y190,000
 Business: Lumbering, mountain products

Sanshin Shoko KK
 (Sanshin Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Shintomi-cho, 4 chome, 18 banchi
 Founded: April 1929; Total shares: 8,000
 Capital: Y400,000 (Y100,000 paid in, 1940)
 Business: Import and export of foreign and domestic lumber; sale of building materials

Taiwan Rinsan KK
 (Taiwan Forest Industries, Co., Ltd.)
 Tosei-gun, Tosei-gai, Tosei Kashin
 Founded: January 1940; Capital: Y100,000
 Business: Wood and bamboo products

Taiwan Rinsan KK
 (Taiwan Forest Industries Co., Ltd.)
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Shimonanko
 Founded: Dec. 1939; Capital: Y180,000
 Business: Lumber and wood products

Toko Mokuzaï KK
 (Toko Lumber Co., Ltd.)
 Noko-gun, Hori-gai, Baishikyaku
 Founded: October 1939; Capital: Y190,000
 Business: Lumber

Tosei Kaku Bussan KK
 (Tosei Kaku Products Co., Ltd.)
 Tosei-gun, Tosei-gai, Tosei
 Founded: May 1912; Capital: Y200,000
 Business: Forest products

Sawmills. All sawmills listed below are equipped with hand and swing saws, electrically driven.

Hotai (Po-te) Shoko
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai 59

Imai Zaimoku Bu Toyohara Kojo
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai 44

Kyoei (Khoeng) Shoko
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai 195

Ryuki (Leng-kia) Shoko
 Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai 163

Tosei (Tang-se) Shokai
 Taichu-shi, Hatsune-cho, 3 chome, 14 banchi

Toko (Tang-kang) Shoko
 Taichu-shi, Hatsune-cho, 4 chome, 4 banchi

Kyowa (Hiap-ho) Shoko
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 1 chome, 8 banchi

Matsuyama Shoko
 Taichu-shi, Yanagi-cho, 4 chome, 4 banchi

Omori Shoko
 Taichu-shi, Hatsune-cho, 1 chome, 2 banchi

Sanchin (San-chin) Shoko
 Taichu-shi, Shintomi-cho, 4 chome, 18 banchi

Kin Fukko (Kim-hok-heng) Shokai
 Shoka-shi, Seimon-cho 7/73

Toei (Tang-eng) Shokai
 Shoka-shi, Hokumon-gai 44

Shinto Shoko (Sin-kang)

Shoka-shi, Seimon-cho 399

Gin Nichi Shun Shoko

Shoka-shi, Hokumon-sho 257

18. Markets. There are no recent figures giving the number of markets in Taichu Province but in 1928 there were 36 consumers markets, a considerable number being wholesale markets. The latter are of three types: fish markets, vegetable markets, and bamboo-shoots markets.

There were 12 wholesale fish markets: in Taichu-shi, Toyohara, Shoka, Inrin, Nisui, Taiko, Kiyomizu, Kokuto, Nanto, Tanaka, Sharoku, and Soton. Total business in 1928 amounted to 5,352,658 *kin* valued at Y825,-805.

Bamboo-shoots markets are established at Takeyama-sho and Rokkoko-sho. In 1928, the total volume of business amounted to 2,291,957 *kin* valued at Y149,139 (the market is closed from July to October of each year).

There is a large vegetable market in Taichu-shi. In 1928, 4,571,756 *kin* valued at Y147,772 were handled.

19. Mineral resources and mining

Coal. Coal deposits are found in Taichu Province but the veins are thin and of no great importance. Some brown coal is mined in Noko-gun, Hori-gai.

Petroleum. The oil beds of Taiwan extend through Taichu-shu but there is no evidence of exploitation in this province. The area round Shushu in Niitaka-gun is a designated navy reserve area and may have been opened.

Salt. Salt manufacturing is less important than in Tainan and Takao but there are extensive salt beds in the vicinity of Rokko. In 1928 these covered an area of 100 *ko* and in 1932 they were credited with producing 5,000,000 pounds of salt.

Gold. The Taiwan Sankin KK (Taiwan Gold Co., Ltd.) of Taihoku-shu is reported to be working alluvial gold deposits in Taichu-shu. These could hardly be of any great significance.

Nanto Tanko KK

(Nanto Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Hanazone-cho, 5 chome, 7 banchi

Founded: May 1918; Capital: Y1,000,000

Business: Coal mining. This large company probably operates the mines at Hori

Rokko Seien KK

(Rokko Salt Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai, Rokko

Founded: July 1926; Capital: Y500,000 (Y125,000 paid in, 1940)

Business: Salt manufacture

Nihon Seikiyu KK Ujitsu Yusojo

(Japan Petroleum Co. Ujitsu Gasoline Tank)

Daiton-gun, Ujitsu-sho

A large gasoline storage tank

20. Pulp and paper. An important recent industrial development is the great increase in the number of pulp factories, particularly those using bagasse as raw material. If in full operation, the Taiwan Parupu KK factory in Taichu-shu, Taiko-gun, Daito-sho, ranks among the most important in the island.

Eiyu (Eng-ju) Shingyo Goshi Kaisha

(Eiyu Paper Manufacturing Co.)

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai 19

RESTRICTED

Founded: April 1935; Capital: Y100,000

No. of investors: 11

Business: Manufacture of various kinds of paper and related articles; afforestation and development of new land

Taiwan Koa Parupu Kogyo KK
(Taiwan Koa Pulp Industries Co., Ltd.)

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Osi 504

Founded: July 1939; Capital: Y180,000

Business: Manufacture of wood pulp

Taiwan Parupu KK
(Taiwan Pulp Co., Ltd.)

Taiko-gun, Daito-sho, Daito

Founded: February 1938

Capital: Y10,000,000

This plant is reported to be producing 15,000 metric tons of bagasse pulp annually, using a magnesium sulphite process

Toyohara Seishi Seizai KK
(Toyohara Paper and Lumber Co., Ltd.)

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai

Founded: February 1919; Capital: Y700,000

Business: Paper manufacture

21. Rubber

Toyohara Gomu Kogyo KK

(Toyohara Rubber Industries, Ltd.)

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Shimonanko 595

Founded: March 1939; Capital: Y160,000

Business: Rubber articles

Toyohara Kogyo KK

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Shahi

Founded: April 1940; Capital: Y100,000

Business: Rubber articles; machine tools

22. Sugar and alcohol. In 1938-1939 the total sugar production of Taiwan amounted to 2,364,550,976 *kin* from a harvested cane area of 167,332 *ko*. Present production is undoubtedly less, both because a considerable amount of land formerly devoted to sugarcane has been diverted to other crops, particularly rice, and because the crop of 1938-1939 was an unusually good one. The research section, Bank of Taiwan, August 5, 1943, gives the value of cane (not sugar) produced in 1939 as Y117,665,244 and for 1941, Y84,287,521, the area in *ko* being 167,882 and 162,073 *ko* respectively. The economic diary of the Bank of Taiwan reported in May 1942 that the Dai Nippon Sugar Co. had decided to close its mills in the "north-central region" at the end of the following year's harvesting season. Almost simultaneously it was announced specifically that the Sharoku plant in Taikogun, Taichu-shu, was to be closed at the end of the "present" season.

By 1940 five Japanese corporations produced more than 90 per cent of Taiwan's sugar, and most of the five extended their activities into complementary lines such as the production of alcohol, pulp, and other products, and to minor development of transportation facilities. Most of the companies own and operate narrow-gauge railway and pushcar facilities, some of which are open to the public (see Transportation).

Sugar output of the five companies probably does not differ markedly from the pre-war proportions: Dai Nippon 34 per cent, Taiwan 23 per cent, Meiji 23 per cent, Ensuiko 14 per cent, and others 6 per cent. Dai Nippon's share is larger because of its absorption of

the Teikoku and Showa Sugar companies. Ensuiko absorbed the Rin Hongen Co. as far back as 1927, though the Rin Hongen transportation lines as well as those of the more recently absorbed companies are shown under their old names on the maps recently issued by U. S. government agencies. The Sango Koshi Gensei Nojo Seito-Jo is the largest, and perhaps the last, if indeed it is still in existence, of the small independent companies. It is located in Taichu-shu, Hokuto-gun.

Sugar mills. Most of Taiwan's sugar output is the product of modern mills, of which there were 51 in 1939 owned by nine Japanese companies. Showa Sugar Manufacturing Company merged with Dai Nippon in 1940, so that by that year 47 of the 51 mills were owned by 5 companies. Most of these mills are in Tainan, Taichu, and Takao provinces, and two each in Karenko and Taito districts. About 85½ per cent of the annual production is crude or centrifugal sugar, 12 per cent is plantation white, and 2½ per cent is native brown. Plantation white and native brown were chiefly consumed in Taiwan. The centrifugal sugar was formerly either used in the crude state by companies in Japan, or further processed in some 15 refineries there. Recent reports have indicated, however, that all remaining refineries in Japan have been closed, refining facilities in Taiwan having been so improved that sugar is processed locally. No doubt a much larger percentage is now used for producing alcohol.

Importance of the sugar mills is increased by the facilities for producing industrial alcohol. Beginning in 1937, these facilities were enlarged so that more alcohol might be available for production of explosives and for mixing with gasoline to be used as fuel. The five leading companies were required by law to use all molasses for alcohol production and to install equipment for distillation. Shipments of alcohol to Japan rose from 163,709 *koku* in 1936 to 336,778 *koku* in 1939. An alcohol plant with an annual capacity of 23,700 gallons is reported to be located in Taichu-shi. Whether molasses or sweet potatoes are used as the raw material is not definitely known.

The total daily cane-crushing capacity of the 51 mills in Taiwan is given as 49,218 short tons; the total for the 12 mills located in Taichu-shu is 9,752. The names, locations, and capacity of the Taichu mills are given below.

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Getsubi plant)
(Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.)

Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho, Getsubi. (At Shimo-Getsubi 2 miles west of Kori on the Taiko-Kori line)

Founded: 1914; daily crushing capacity: 750 short tons

Railways: 47.13 miles

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Tanshi)

Toyohara-gun, Tanshi-sho, Tanshi

Founded: 1918; capacity: 840 short tons daily

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Sharoku)

Taiko-gun, Sharoku-sho, Sharoku

Founded: 1922; capacity: 336 s. tons daily

This plant has been reported closed

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Taichu No. 1)

Taichu-shi, 5 *cho* east of the city

Founded: 1912; capacity: 750 s. tons

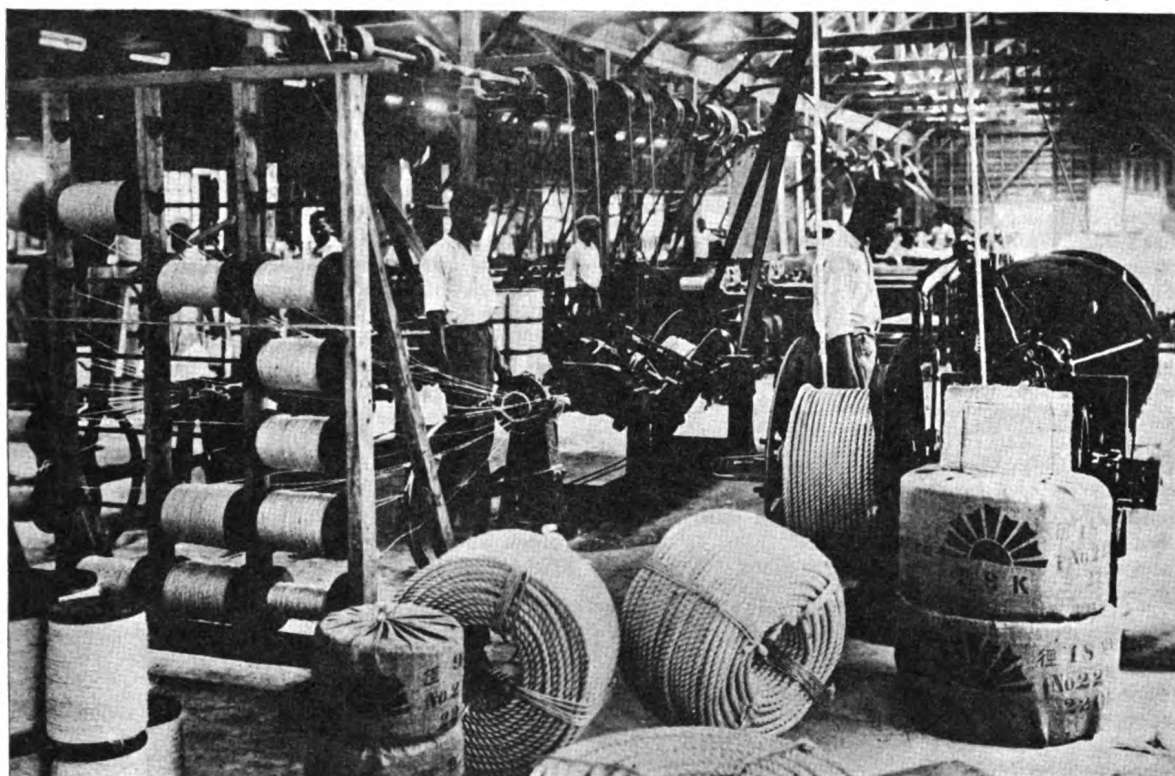


Figure 14—Taiwan Hemp Manufacturing Co., Taichu City.

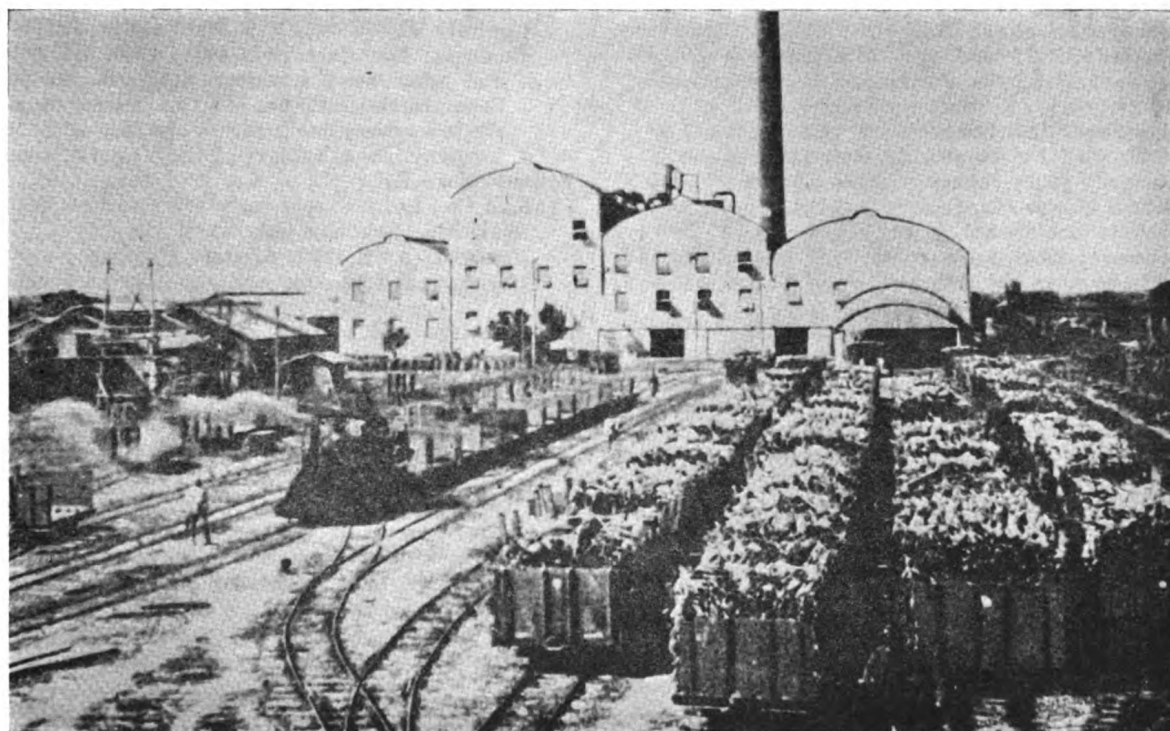


Figure 15—Sugar mill near Taichu City.

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- Dai Nippon Seito KK (Taichu No. 2)
Taichu-shi, 5 *cho* east of city
Founded: 1914; capacity: 300 s. tons
- Dai Nippon Seito KK (Ujitsu)
Daiton-gun, Ujitsu-sho, Ujitsu. Mill is 3 *cho* to the north of Ujitsu, 3½ miles SW of Taichu-shi
Founded: 1922; capacity: 504 s. tons
Railways: 30.18 miles
- Dai Nippon Seito KK (Shoka No. 1)
Shoka-gun, Wabi-sho. The plant is at Churyo Station in Wabi-sho 2 miles north of Shoka-shi
Founded: 1911; capacity: 840 s. tons
- Dai Nippon Seito KK (Shoka No. 2)
Same general detail as Mill No. 1
Capacity: 750 tons
Railways extend 69.68 miles
- Meiji Seito KK (Keiko)
(Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.)
Inrin-gun, Keiko-sho, Keiko, 1 mile south of Keiko station
Founded: 1921; capacity: 1680 s. tons; daily alcohol capacity, 1,811 in 1934
Railways: 60.48 miles; own electric plant
- Meiji Seito KK (Nanto)
Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai, Nanto; just outside of Nanto on SE
Founded: 1912; capacity: 840 s. tons; daily alcohol capacity 2,049 in 1934; electric power plant
Railways: 27.88 miles
- Taiwan Seito KK (Hori)
Noko-gun, Hori-gai, Hori
Founded: 1912; capacity: 336 s. tons
Railways: 713 miles or more
- Taiwan Sugar Co., Ltd.
Noko-gun, Hori-gai, Hori
Founded: 1912; capacity: 336 s. tons
Railways: 713 miles or more
- Ensuiko Seito KK (Keishu)
(Ensuiko Sugar Co., Ltd.)
Hikuto-gun, Keishu-sho, Keishu
Founded: 1909; capacity: 2,184 s. tons
Electric power plant
May produce alcohol
Railways: 65.26 miles. Much of this is the old Rin Hongen property
- Sango Koshi Genesei Nojo Seito-jo
(Sango Koshi Gensei Farms and Sugar Mill)
Hokuto-gun, Nirin-gai, 2 miles north of Chikuto
Founded: 1934; capacity: 392 short tons

23. **Textiles.** The Taiwan textile industry is quite small. It consists principally of manufacturing of hemp and ramie goods. One of the largest factories in the island is that of the Taiwan Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Toyohara. Listed below are dealers and manufacturers:

- Daimaru Shoko KK
(Daimaru Co., Ltd.)
Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai, Taiko 353
Founded: July 1939; capital: Y160,000
Business: Dealing in cotton cloth and other clothing
- Higoya Gofukuten GK
(Higoya Drygoods Co.)
Taichu-shi, Takara-cho, 3 chome, 19 banchi

- Founded: April 1936; capital Y100,000
Business: Clothing
- Jinsei Shoji KK
(Jinsei Commercial Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokumon 365
Founded: Dec. 1939; total shares: 3,920
Capital: Y196,000 (Y98,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Purchase and sale of all kinds of textiles
- Kokusan Kogyo KK
(Kokusan Industries Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokumon-gai 315
Founded: Dec. 1939; capital: Y140,000 (paid up)
Business: Textiles and fibers
- Kyu Jo (Kau-ju) Shoten KK
(Kyu-Jo Stores, Ltd.)
Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai, Inrin
Founded: March 1940
Capital: Y160,000 (Y40,000 paid in)
Business: Purchase and sale of cotton and other cloth and miscellaneous articles
- Taigen Shoko KK
(Taigen Trading Co., Ltd.)
Tosei-gun, Tosei-gai, Tosei 320
Founded: December 1939; capital: Y130,000
Business: Clothing, miscellany
- Taiwan Nyu (?) KK
Shoka-shi, Nankaku 234
Founded: October 1938; capital: Y100,000
Business: Fiber rope, straw mats
- Taiwan Seima KK
(Taiwan Hemp Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)
Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai
Founded: Dec. 1911
Capital: Y1,400,000 (Y700,000 paid in, 1937)
Business: Manufacture of hemp cloth, hemp bags, and other hemp articles; cultivation of yellow hemp, ramie and other fiber materials; supply of electric power; manufacture and sale of ice. This company is a subsidiary of the Yasuda Zaibatsu
- Yoroku Shoko KK
(Yoroku Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-shi, Hokumon-gai
Founded: April 1930; capital: Y100,000
Business: Cotton, silk, and other woven goods

24. **Theaters and movies.** The two following have been located:

- Taichu-za (theater)
Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi
- Goraku-kan (movie)
Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho

25. **Warehousing facilities.** Five warehouse areas have been reported in Taichu-shi with about 40 warehouses. In Taichu province the warehouses for rice storage are the most important and these have been discussed under Agriculture. Warehouses are operated by 4 different groups of owners: the government, industrial firms, agricultural or industrial associations, and warehousing companies.

Some of the warehouses of Taichu-shu are listed below. In addition, many of the transportation companies have warehousing facilities.

Nanyo Soko KK
(Nanyo Storage Co., Ltd.)
Daiton-gun, Muho-sho, Muho 195

Nogyo Soko
(Agricultural Storage)
Inrin-gun, Inrin

Taiwan Soko KK Shutchojo
(Taiwan Storage Co., Ltd., Agency)
Taicho-shi, Sakuragi-cho

Taichu Agricultural Warehouse
Taichu-shi, Kanei
This warehouse receives unhulled rice and returns it still unhulled after drying treatment. It has 76 *tsubo* of space for unhulled rice and 143 *tsubo* for unpolished rice.

Taichu-shu Agricultural Association Warehouse
Taichu-shi
Has drying and hulling machines and facilities to store 3,500 *koku* of unhulled rice and 2,700 *koku* of unpolished rice.
Other warehouses of the association are in Inrin-gai and Shoka-shi
Six warehouses are reported at the new port of Gosei in Taiko-gun.

26. Firms not otherwise listed. The following firms either engage in activities so diverse as to prevent their listing under any one functional category or the enterprise they represent may be unique (or nearly so) in the province and thus hardly merit featured listing. Most of these firms are engaged in mercantile enterprise.

Ekiho (Ek-hong) Shoji KK (branch)
(Ekiho Mercantile Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-shi, Kohumon-gai 453
Founded: Sept. 1936 (in Taihoku-shi)
Capital: Y200,000 (Y50,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Handling miscellaneous grain, wheat flour, fertilizer, real estate
Sugar enterprise management

Fukko Shoji KK
(Fukko Mercantile Co., Ltd.)
Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, 4 chome, 56 banchi
Founded: Nov. 1939; capital: Y160,000
Business: Dealing in metals, machine oils, and paints

Hosho KK
(Hosho Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-shi, Shoka Kaikan 321
Founded: Dec. 1939; capital: Y100,000
Business: Miscellany

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Shutchojo
(Mitsui Products Co., Agency)
Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho
An agency of the Mitsui Bussan probably engages in a multiplicity of activities

Nanshin Shoko KK
Nanshin (Southward Advance Co., Ltd.)
Taichu-shi, Oitatsu-cho, 8 chome, 4 banchi
Founded: July 1939; capital: Y150,000
Business: Silkworms, bricks, South Sea trade

Nichinan Kigyo KK
(Nichinan Enterprise Co., Ltd.)
Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai, Kyuchori
Founded: Jan. 1929
Capital: Y150,000
Business: Transportation and civil engineering
Shohatsu Shoji KK
(Shohatsu Mercantile Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-shi, Shoka Hokumon-gai 198
Founded: Dec. 1939
Capital: Y160,000 (Y70,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Purchase and sale of salted and dried fish

Sugihara Sangyo KK (sub-branch)
(Sugihara Industries Co., Ltd.)
Taichu-shi
Sugihara industries manufacture and deal in fats and oils, chemicals, rice, starch, cement, machinery, and other articles
The Taichu sub-branch may be an agency dealing in one or most of these

Taichu Futaba Shoten KK
(Taichu Futaba Stores, Ltd.)
Taichu-shi, Kawai-cho, 6 chome, 10 banchi
Founded: June 1939; capital: Y150,000
Business: Scrap materials

Taian Gyogyo Kaisha
(Taian Fishing Company)
Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai
Taiwan Enka Bakuchiku Kaisha Koba
(Taiwan Smoke Rocket Co. Factory)
Shoka-shi
This branch firecracker factory probably now makes munitions

Taiwan Kosen KK
(Taiwan Mineral Springs Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-shi, Nankaku 30
Founded: May 1936; capital: Y120,000
Business: Dealing in beverages and foods

Taiwa Shoji KK
(Taiwa Commercial Co., Ltd.)
Taiko-gun, Sharoku-gai
Founded: Nov. 1939; capital: Y150,000
Business: Dealers in fertilizers, grains, and sea products

Tsusei Hyakkaten KK
(Tsusei Department Store Co., Ltd.)
Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai, Inrin
Founded: March 1939; capital: Y150,000
Business: Department store

Wakamatsu Shokai
(Wakamatsu Co.)
Shoka-shi, Shoka Seimon, 379
Founded: April 1938
Capital: Y100,000 (Y40,000 paid in, 1940)
Business: Selling Japanese and European miscellaneous goods

Yamato Shoji KK
(Yamato Commercial Co., Ltd.)
Shoka-shi, Nankaku, Nankaku 252
Founded: May 1937; capital: Y200,000 (paid up)
Business: Agricultural products, beverages, auto transportation

CHAPTER VI

COMMUNICATIONS

1. **General.** Communication services within Taiwan are poor in comparison with Japan's, but the system of communications, including postal, telephone, telegraph, and radio facilities, is of a high order and serves all important points. At first glance there seems to have been a commendable increase in such public facilities during the period between 1921 and 1938. An expansion of something over 20 per cent kept pace fairly well with the growth of the population. But the increase in facilities was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of population making use of the facilities. The explanation can be found only by breaking down the per-capita averages for the island into two parts, Japanese and Formosan-Chinese. The use which the average Japanese makes of the communications facilities in comparison with the use which the average Formosan-Chinese makes of them is approximately 30 times as great in the case of letters, 40 times as great in the case of telephone calls, 70 times as great in the case of parcels, and 80 times as great in the case of telegrams. Moreover, a large part of the traffic is official business. When, in addition, it is seen that all centers of Japanese concentration are well supplied with communications services, the nature and purpose of the island system of communications becomes clear. It exists for the use of the administration and for the governing class. Any other public service seems to be incidental.

2. **Administration.** The communication facilities of Taiwan are within the jurisdiction of the department of communications (*Teishin-bu*), which is a section of the traffic bureau (*Kotsu-kyoku*) of the government-general. The department of communications, located in Taihoku-shi, Shoin-cho, is divided into eight sub-divisions which supervise the administration of mail service, postal money orders, postal savings, postal transfer savings, postoffice insurance, postal annuities; telephone and telegraph service; radio stations and radio broadcasts; sea routes, shipping, mariners, aids to navigation including lighthouses; aviation; electricity and gas; etc.

With reference to local facilities for mail, telegraph, and telephone service, which are shown in the table below, it should be explained that the term "local offices" includes the local telegraph stations (except the wireless telegraph facilities used in shipping) and public telephones (ordinary and private). In the heading "classified according to business," if an office handles two or more activities, they are counted separately.

Table 53. Government Communication Offices,
Taiwan, 1936-38¹
Classified according to business

Year	No. of local offices	Mail	Tele- graph	Telephone	
				Stations	Ex- changes
1936	258	187	213	213	116
1937	264	193	218	219	117
1938	267	194	219	222	120

¹ Source: *Taiwan Jijo (Conditions in Taiwan)*, 1939, page 367.

3. **Postal service.** The post offices in Taiwan handle ordinary mail, parcel post, money orders, postal savings, postal transfer savings, and postoffice insurance and annuities. During 1938 there were 81,835,710 pieces of ordinary mail received and 101,711,030 pieces delivered. A total of 30,956,700 pieces of ordinary mail were received from Formosan-Chinese and 47,037,300 pieces were delivered to them. In 1938 the pieces of parcel post handled totalled 855,163 pieces received and 1,373,787 delivered. A total of 174,024 pieces of parcel post were received from Formosan-Chinese and 415,896 pieces were delivered to them. During the same year postal money order remitters numbered 1,366,296, involving ¥42,744,092. Of this number 479,383 remitters were Formosan-Chinese involving ¥13,913,393.

In Taichu Province there is only one first-class post-office, (*itto yubin-kyoku*), located in Taichu-shi, Takara-cho. This office has a personnel of 27 including a postmaster, 12 clerks, and 14 communication managers. The only second-class postoffice (*nito yubin-kyoku*) is located in Shoka-shi, Hokumon. This office has a personnel of 12 including a postmaster, 5 clerks, and 6 communication managers. Third-class postoffices (*santo yubin-kyoku*), which constitute the remainder, are found in three *cho* of Taichu-shi and in a majority of the *gai* and *sho*.

The *Japan Postal Directory* (date not given but known to be subsequent to the postal directory of 1935) divided post offices into two classifications: (1) post offices with collection and delivery (which will be referred to as regular post offices for purpose of explanation) and (2) post offices with no outside delivery or collection (which will be referred to as special post offices). While the definition of those terms is not entirely clear, it is believed that the regular post offices extend collection and delivery facilities directly to homes and places of business within their immediate jurisdiction and to those special post offices which do not deliver mail to or collect mail from the various places which comprise the *shi*, *gai*, or *sho* area served by such special postoffices.

In the case of special post offices, it is believed that the residents of the various places which comprise the *shi*, *gai* or *sho* area of such special post office must call there to receive or deposit mail. For example, the special post office at Wabi-sho, Wabi, in Shoka-gun does not deliver to or collect from the various places in Wabi-sho, but residents of the places within this *sho* must call at Wabi to collect or deposit mail. Furthermore this Wabi post office is supervised by the regular post office at Shoka-shi, Hokumon, which, at fixed intervals, makes deliveries of all mail to be handled by Wabi and in return receives from Wabi all mail that has been collected by Wabi from the places within Wabi-sho. Postal service between the provinces has been improved with the establishment of the express delivery system. The extension of road and rail facilities also has resulted in better postal service. Collections and deliveries made within the cities vary from two to six times daily. In places

Outside the cities the average is once daily except in those places such as aborigine territory where transportation is extremely difficult.

Table 54. Postal Facilities, Taichu Province.¹

	Regular Post Offices (Collection and delivery)	Special Post Offices (No outside delivery or collection)	
Shoka-shi	Shoka-shi, Hokumon.		
Taichu-shi	Taichu-shi, Takara-cho	Nishiki-cho Saiwai-cho Takasago-cho	
Daiton-gun			
Hokuton-sho	Taichu-shi, Takara-cho		
Muho-sho	Muho		
Nanton-sho	Taichu-shi, Takara-cho		
Osato-sho	Taichu-shi, Takara-cho		
Saiton-sho	Taichu-shi, Takara-cho		
Taihei-sho	Taichu-shi, Takara-cho		
Ujitsu-sho	Taichu-shi, Takara-cho	Ujitsu	
Hokuto-gun			
Chikuto-sho	Nirin-gai, Nirin.		
Denbi-sho	Hokuto-gai, Hokuto		
Hito-sho	Keishu-sho, Keishu		
Keishu-sho	Keishu		
Hokuto-gai	Hokuto	Seihokuto	
Nirin-sho	Nirin		
Shazan-sho	Nirin-sho, Nirin		
Taijo-sho	Nirin		
Inrin-gun			
Eisei-sho	Inrin-gai, Inrin	Eisei	
Hashin-sho	Inrin		
Hoen-sho	Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai, Rokko.		
Inrin-gai	Inrin		
Keiko-sho	Inrin		
Nisui-sho	Nisui		
Omura-sho	Inrin-gai, Inrin		
Shato-sho	Inrin		
Tanaka-sho	Tanaka		
Nanto-gun			
Churyo-sho	Nanto-gai, Nanto		
Nama-sho	Nanto		
Nanto-gai	Nanto		
Soton-sho	Soton		
Niitaka-gun			
Gyochi-sho	Gyochi		
Shushu-sho	Shushu, Suiriko		
Aborigine villages	Shushu, Suiriko		
Noko-gun			
Hori-gai	Hori		
Kokusei-sho	Hori		
Aborigine villages	Hori and Musha Village		
Shoka-gun			
Fukko-sho	Rokko-gai, Rokko		
Funen-sho	Shoka-shi, Hokumon and Nanto-gun, Soton-sho, Soton		
Katan-sho	Shoka-shi, Hokumon		
Rokko-gai	Rokko		
Sensai-sho	Shoka-shi, Hokumon		
Shusui-sho	Hokumon		
Wabi-sho	Hokumon	Wabi	
Taiko-gun			
Daito-sho	Daito		
Gaiho-sho	Taiko-gai, Taiko	Rokubun	
Gosei-gai	Sharoku-sho, Sharoku	Gosei	
Kiyomizu-gai	Kiyomizu		
Ryusei-sho	Daito-sho, Daito		
Sharoku-sho	Sharoku		
Taian-sho	Taiko-gai, Taiko		
Taiko-gai	Taiko		
Takeyama-gun			
Rokkoku-sho	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama and Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Suiriko		
Takeyama-sho	Takeyama		
Tosoi-gun			
Sekko-sho	Tosei-sho, Tosei and Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara		
Shinsha-sho	Tosei-sho, Tosei		
Tosei-sho	Tosei		
Aborigine villages	Tosei		
Toyohara-gun			
Kamioka-sho	Toyohara-gai, Toyohara		
Naiho-sho	Kori		
Taiga-sho	Toyohara-gai, Toyohara		
Tanshi-sho	Toyohara	Tanshi	
Toyohara-gai	Toyohara		

¹Source: Japan Postal Directory (date not given but known to be subsequent to Japan Postal Directory of 1935).

4. Telephones. In April 1900 the government-general's telephone exchange system was begun with 442 subscribers. By the end of 1939 the number had increased to 20,251 subscribers of whom 6,741 were Formosan-Chinese. Those who are not subscribers are afforded the use of telephones which are located in most, if not all of the post offices. All police stations and posts are linked by either telephone or telegraph. Radio-telephone service between Japan and Taiwan was established in 1934. An additional circuit was added and opened to public use in 1939.

5. Telegraph, wireless, and cable. At the time of the abolition of the Japanese military government in April 1896 there were 29 telegraph stations. The telegraph stations taken over from the army presented numerous inconveniences and imperfections. However, the development of wire and wireless telegraph systems went forward swiftly. The Taihoku telegraph bureau was established in October 1928 and was given jurisdiction

RESTRICTED

Table 55—Taiwan Telephone Calls, 1936—38

Year	Unrestricted calls (city calls)	Subscribers	Number of pay telephone calls		Total
			Public phones in public offices	Ordinary and special public phones	
1936.....	113,916,193	2,777,843	235,473	129,249	3,142,565
1937.....	129,054,379	2,938,561	231,928	137,229	3,307,718
1938.....	136,362,664	3,205,731	233,412	157,397	3,596,540

over the telegraph systems previously under the Taihoku post office.

No reference is made to the telegraph facilities in Taichu Province and its *gun*. Since the telegraph is used by the Formosan-Chinese more frequently than the telephone, it may be assumed that a fair proportion of the 219 telegraph offices are to be found in this province. Wireless stations are located at the following places in Taiwan: Giran, Keelung, Itabashi, and Cape Fukikaku in Taihoku Province; Tainon-shi in Tainan Province; Hozan and Garami in Takao Province. There are also wireless telegraph instruments in the Taito post office in Taito-cho and in the Karenko post office of Karenko-cho.

During 1938 the number of telegram transactions in Taiwan was 4,299,678, of which 2,102,253 telegrams were sent and 2,197,425 were received. Included in the above total were 789,804 telegram transactions handled for Formosan-Chinese, of which 366,108 were sent and 423,696 were received. (It is assumed that many of these telegrams were initiated from points outside Taiwan directed to points in Taiwan, and from points within Taiwan directed to points outside Taiwan.)

No cable installations are listed for Taichu Province. There is cable service from Taiwan to Boko-cho (the Pescadores) and from Taiwan to Japan.

6. Radio stations. There are four radio stations in Taiwan. They are located at Taihoku-shi, Taichu-shi, Tainan-shi, and Kagi-shi. These stations are under the management of the Taiwan broadcasting association, founded in February 1931 to take over management previously in the hands of the government. All matters pertaining to the broadcasting business, except those of a technical nature, are handled by this association. The government-owned facilities are used without compensation and operating expenses are met through the charge of a monthly listeners' fee in the amount of one yen.

The Taichu broadcasting office was opened on April 11, 1935. The station has the call letters JFCK and is located in Suigenchi Park in Taichu-shi, Niitaka-cho (24°09'06"N.). The frequency (kilocycles) is 580, wavelength (meters) 517.2 and the power is 1 kilowatt.

There is also a radio consultation section attached to the Taichu station. Technicians and service men handle all requests regarding radio such as the repair of sets, new subscriptions, changes in subscriptions, etc. According to regular monthly schedules, these representatives are sent around to repair sets either at cost or free of charge. Frequent consultations are held at various places to explain the handling and simple repair of sets. Special trips are made to service damaged sets of police officials who live in remote areas such as aborigine territory.

The stations at Taichu-shi, Tainan-shi, and Kagi-shi generally relay their programs from the central station at Taihoku-shi, which in turn frequently relays programs from Japan. News broadcasts for local and foreign consumption are made periodically throughout the day in Japanese, Fukien, and Peking dialects, Malay, and English. Other broadcasting items include lectures, infants' hours, library news, radio exercises, gardening calendars, recreational subjects, morning and evening music, and special children's news broadcasts by boys and girls who speak correct standard Japanese.

Other information is given in Tables 56, 57 and 58.

7. Newspapers and magazines. According to a 1941 volume, *Nihon Shimbun Renkan*, five Japanese daily newspapers were published in Taiwan with a total circulation of 80,000 and one Formosan-Chinese daily, the *Taiwan Shinmimpo* with a circulation of 30,000. It was reported that the name of the latter was changed on February 11, 1941 to *Konan Shimbun* which means "Revival of Southern Regions' Newspaper." The *Taiwan Jijo* (*Conditions in Japan*), 1939, lists an additional daily, the *Domei Tsushin* at Taihoku-shi. In Taichu Province the *Taiwan Shimbun*, a Japanese daily paper, had a circulation in 1926 of 13,564 copies.

With reference to weekly papers, information from two sources is conflicting and cannot be reconciled. The *Shimbun Soran*, 1938, lists six weekly papers, the names of which do not correspond with any of the three weekly papers listed by the *Taiwan Jijo*, (*Conditions in Taiwan*), 1939. The names of other papers and magazines together with date of publication are given below.

Table 56—Radio Subscribers, All Taiwan and Taichu Province, March 1939¹

	Totals		Japanese		Formosan-Chinese	
	Subscribers	Sets per 100 families	Subscribers	Sets per 100 families	Subscribers	Sets per 100 families
All Taiwan.....	45,980	4.8	32,421	62.8	13,559	1.5
Taichu Province.....	8,403	3.9	5,063	77.0	3,340	1.6
Taichu-shi.....	2,659	20.4	2,190	75.2	469	4.6
Shoka-shi.....	602	6.3	378	67.7	224	2.7
Other 11 Gun.....	5,142	2.7	2,495	80.5	2,647	1.4

Table 57—Taiwan Radio Subscribers According to Occupation, March 1939 ¹

Occupation	Subscribers	Per cent
Officials	16,869	36.69
Banking and business	8,909	19.37
Commerce	8,653	18.80
Industry	751	1.63
Farming	1,391	3.03
Mining	138	.30
Communications	240	.53
Independent business	4,929	10.72
Students	49	.11
No occupation	1,573	3.42
Public offices	731	1.60
Schools	431	.94
Social organizations	788	1.71
Other	528	1.15

Table 58—Taiwan Radio Subscribers According to Types of Sets, March 1939 ¹

Type of set	Number of subscribers	Per cent
Crystal set	62	.13
One or two tubes	248	.54
Three tubes	10,824	23.54
Four tubes	24,732	53.79
Five tubes	7,499	16.31
More than six tubes	2,615	5.69

¹ Source: *Showa Jugo-Nen Rajio Nenkan (1940 Radio Yearbook)* Tokyo—1940.

DAILY PAPERS

Taiwan Nichi Nichi Shimpō
(Taiwan Daily News), Taihoku-shi
Morning and evening editions.
Founded: 1900

Taiwan Shinmimpō (Taiwan New
Citizens News), Taihoku-shi
Morning and evening editions.
Founded: 1932

Higashi Taiwan Shimpō (East
Taiwan News), Karenko
Founded: 1916

Takao Shimpō (Takao News),
Takao-shi
Founded: 1934

Taiwan Nippo (Taiwan Daily).
Tainan-shi
Morning and evening editions.
Founded: 1899

Taiwan Shimbun (Taiwan News),
Taichu-shi
Morning and evening editions.
Founded: 1901

Domei Tsushin (Domei Report),
Taihoku-shi
Founded: 1936

WEEKLY PAPERS

Taiwan Keisei Shimpō,
Taihoku-shi¹

Showa Shimpō,
Taihoku-shi¹

Nitaka Shimpō,
Keelung-shi¹

Koyo (Toward the Sun),
Taichu-shi²
Founded: 1923

Nampo (Southland News),
Taihoku-shi²
Founded: 1929

Nanei Shimpō,
Taihoku-shi¹

Minami Nippon Shimpō,
Taihoku-shi¹

Taiwan Keizan,
Taihoku-shi¹

Honan Jiho (Honan Review),
Taihoku-shi¹
Founded: 1916

¹Source: *Shimbun Soran*, 1938: ²*Taiwan Jijo*, 1939.PAPERS PUBLISHED EVERY TEN DAYS, OR
TWICE A MONTH¹

Makoto (Truth), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1923

Seika Jiho (Farm Review),
Taichu-shi.
Founded: 1926

Shinchiku Shimpō (Shinchiku News),
Shinchiku-shi.
Founded: 1936

Doko (The Sun) Shinchiku-shi.
Founded: 1931

¹Source: *Taiwan Jijo*, 1939

MAGAZINES PUBLISHED MONTHLY¹

Taiho Geppo (Taiwan Language
Monthly), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1909

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Taiwan Keisatsu Jiho (Taiwan Police Review), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1917

Taiwan Kyoiku (Taiwan Education), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1920

Taiwan Tetsudo (Taiwan Railroad), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1920

Keiyu (The Friend of the Police), Shinchiku-shi.
Founded: 1923

Taiwan Chikusan-kai Kaiho (Taiwan Livestock Assn. Report), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1933

Taiwan no Sanrin (Taiwan Forests), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1928

Taiwan Jitsugyo-kai (World of Industry in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1929

Riban no Tomo (Governing the Aborigines), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1931

Taiwan Dai Ajia (Taiwan in the Greater Asia), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1934

Nanshi Nanyo (South China and Oceania), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1936

Taiwan Jiho (Taiwan Review), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1919

Taiwan Teishin-kyokai Zasshi (Taiwan Communication Assn. Magazine), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1920

Taiwan Nokai-sho (Taiwan Agricultural Society Report), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1938

Taiwan no Sembai (Monopoly in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1923

Taiwan no Sangyo Kumiai (Taiwan Industrial Guild), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1923

Shakaijigyo no tomo (Friends of Social Enterprise), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1928

Taiwan Chiho-gyosei (Local Administration in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1935

Taiwan Jidosha-kai (Automobiles in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1933

Taiwan Geijutsu Shimpō (Taiwan Art News), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1935

Taiwan Shobo (Fire-fighting in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1929

Taiwan Fujinkai (Taiwan Women's Magazine), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1935

Taiwan Norin Shimbun (Taiwan Agriculture and Forestry News), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1935

Shinchiku-shu Jiho (Shinchiku-shu Review), Shinchiku-shi.
Founded: 1937

Taiei Shimpō (Taiwan Health News), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1931

Taiwan Keizai Orai (Taiwan Economic Transactions), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1936

Taiwan Jiji Hyoron (Taiwan Self-Government Review), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1935

Taiwan Koron (Taiwan Public Opinion), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1935

'Source: *Taiwan Jijo*, 1939

IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS'

Sekkan Kyozon Doeji Geppo (Sekkan Mutual Existence & Prosperity Magazine), Tainan-shi.
Founded: 1935
Published: Once every three months, no definite date set.

Shinmin (Friendly People), Tainan-shi.
Founded: 1936
Published: Every other month.

Osaka Asahi Taiwan Gogai (Osaka Asahi Taiwan Extra), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1932
Published: At any time.

Taiwan no Suiri (Water Supply in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi.
Published: Every other month.

Osaka Mainichi Taiwan Gogai (Osaka Mainichi Taiwan Extra), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1932
Published: At any time.

'Source: *Taiwan Jijo*, 1939

Since 1937 all the daily papers, and presumably the weeklies also, have been published in Japanese. The Chinese columns in the Japanese papers have been discontinued.

The *Taiwan Nichi Shimpō* gets considerable income from government printing and so makes a profit. The *Konan Shimbun*, supported by the Formosan-Chinese intellectuals and capitalists, also makes a profit. The others papers have a "hard time."

There is some circulation in the island of papers from Japan, the *Osaka Asahi* and *Osaka Mainichi* selling about 10,000 copies each. The *Fukuoka Nichi Nichi*, *Tokyo Asahi*, *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*, and *Yomiuri* have a circulation of from 1,000 to 2,000 each.

Details on the Taichu newspaper is as follows:

Taiwan Shimbun Kabushiki Kaisha.

Main Office: Taichu-shi, Meiji-cho, 1-chome, 5 banchi

Taiwan branch offices: Takao-shu, Takao-shi
Takao-shu, Heito-shi
Japan branch offices: Tokyo and Osaka
Founded: May 1, 1901
Capital: Y200,000

The press was started May 1, 1901 as *Taichu Mainichi Shimbun* and later became *Chubu Taiwan Nippo*. The present name, *Taiwan Shimbun*, was acquired in October 1907. A new building was put up in 1915. Two editions are published daily, the morning edition consisting of 6 pages and the evening edition of 4 pages.

Circulation: 13,564 copies in November 1926
Subscription price: Y1.50 per month
Advertising rates: Y1.00 for advertisement fee

Equipment:

- 1 Kanezu style rotary press machine
- 5 Flat printing presses
- 6 Type foundry press machines
- 1 Stenotype
- 2 Pictorial plate machines
- Type is 7 point 8 and appears 14 characters in one line
- 162 lines in one column, and 15 columns on a page.

Personnel:

President: MATSUOKA, Tomio
Director: ASEIN, Sadakuma
Editor-in-chief: OGAWA, Setsu
Arrangement: TANAKA, Yasuo
Economic: OKANO, Kiichiro
Foreign diplomacy: ENDO, Tonosuke
Proof reading: KITAGAWA, Shuichi
Connections: SHIRO, Daishi
Business section & Advertisement: OTSUKI, Kyohei
Printer: TAKEDA, Kazuo
Treasurer: YAMAMOTO, Kunan
75 members of company
170 members of factory

Source: *Nihon Shimbun Nenkan*, 1941

Additional information is available from an earlier source, *Shimbun Soran*, 1938, pp. 421-435. It is stated that the *Taiwan Shimbun* is the leader in the newspaper field for south Taiwan because of the effectiveness of its public announcements, correct idiom, and fresh news. A supplemental edition is added for the *shu-ho* and *shi-ho*, the proclamation facilities of the Taichu and Shinchiku *shu-cho* (provincial governments), and of the city halls of Taichu-shi, Shinchiku-shi and Shoka-shi. Since May 1927, a supplemental edition of the Shinchiku press has been published every Monday. At times a supplemental edition for

Takao has also been published. The newspaper can be delivered to Keelung and Giran in the north and to Toko in the south within a day. It is stated that the housing facilities in 1915 consisted of a two-story main building and factory and that in 1918 the president built two more brick buildings for the newspaper's factory. The private mail box is given as Taichu No. 1, and the post transfer account as Taiwan 171. Branch offices are listed as follows:

- Taihoku Branch: Taihoku-shi, Sakae-cho, 1-chome, 12 banchi
Telephone: 2288, 712
- Keelung Branch: Keelung-shi, Fukutoku-cho, 1-chome, 63 banchi
Telephone: 665
- Shinchiku Branch: Shinchiku-shi, Nammongai, 9 banchi
Telephone: 12
- Shoka Branch: Shoka-shi, Hokumon, 351 Banchi
Telephone: 348
- Kagi Branch: Kagi-shi, Sakae-machi, 1-chome, 22 banchi
Telephone: 153
- Tainan Branch: Tainan-shi, Entei-cho, 1-chome, 5
Telephone: 290
- Takao Branch: Takao-shi, Sakae-machi, 1-chome, 6 banchi
Telephone: 2201
- Heito Branch: Heito-shi, Suehiro-cho, 113 banchi
Telephone: 503
- Taito Branch: Taito-gai, Nanami-cho, 50 banchi
Telephone: 7
- Karenko Branch: Karenko-gai, Asahi-dori,
Telephone: 609

No information is available as to the status of *Koyo* (Towards the Sun) which was founded in 1923 at Taichu-shi.

8. Theaters and motion pictures. Moving pictures are recognized by the Japanese as an important medium for propaganda and social education. It is reported that during 1938 the government-general sponsored the showing of moving pictures in Taichu Province on 679 occasions at which 585,003 persons were in attendance. The various *gun* have secured movie projectors for circulation within their own jurisdiction. A movie named *Goraku-kan* is located in Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho. There is also a theater known as Taichu-za located in Taichu-shi, Sakae-cho. Other locations are not given.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORTATION

1. **General.** According to our own standards, or even those of the Japanese, transportation facilities in Taiwan are poor. The grades, curves, light rails, and short crossing loops on railroad lines have limited the speed and length of trains, and the tonnage carried per freight car (10 to 12 tons) has limited the capacity of freight which can be handled. Moreover, gravel roads, often full of holes, leave much to be desired from the standpoint of motor transport. Bridges are narrow and in many places rivers and other streams must be crossed by ferries or waded. In addition, frequent landslides and washouts impede the movement of traffic. However, every type of transportation is in use. They run the gamut from fast aircraft to coolie-powered *daisha* (push-cars). The main artery of traffic is the trunk line railway, called the *Jukan* line, running from Keelung in the north to Takao in the south. This is paralleled by a hard surface motor highway. Other and lighter railway lines and motor roads, branching off both sides of the trunk line, act as feeders. The east coast, which is served by a light valley line, has no railway communications across to the *Jukan* line on the west coast.

2. Railroads in Taiwan

a. *Organization and administration.* The railroad facilities in Taiwan consist of government railroad lines, private railroad lines, private lines operated by sugar companies which offer transportation services to the public (incidental to the conduct of their business), and privately owned *daisha* (pushcar) lines, some of which are owned by sugar companies. These facilities are controlled through the various departments of the transportation and communication bureau of the government-general at Taihoku.

Personnel in 1941 consisted of a general manager, 10 chiefs of departments, 13 technicians, 142 assistant technicians, 276 clerks, 3,600 on the clerical staff and 6,500 on the freight staff. All persons holding important positions are reported to be Japanese who are well paid. No information is available as to the percentage of Formosan-Chinese employed by the government lines. About 500 Japanese and 2,700 Formosan-Chinese are reported to be employed by private railways.

b. *Track and right-of-way*

(1) *Mileage.* In 1938 the government lines in Taiwan totalled 650 miles, including 95 miles of double tracking, and, in addition, 200 miles of yard tracks. The length of government lines in Taichu Province (including branch lines) was given as 120 miles. The private railroads were said to total 1,627 miles of which 1,303 miles were for the exclusive use of sugar companies. This total also includes *daisha* (pushcar) lines owned by the sugar companies. The length of other *daisha* lines was said to total 501 miles. In 1928, the total length of private railroad lines in Taichu Province was 102.5 miles; that of the *daisha* lines was 212 miles.

(2) *Track operated.* The main government railroad line, the *Jukan* line, running from Keelung in the north to Takao in the south, a distance of 252 miles (405.09 kilometers), is the major carrier of military, naval,

agricultural, and industrial supplies. This line passes through Taihoku, and other principal cities such as Shinchiku, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, and Tainan. A 10-year construction enterprise which started in 1899 consisted of making improvements on the Keelung-Shinchiku line (62 miles in length) and building a new line between Shinchiku and Takao, and between Takao and Kyukyokudo (in Takao Province). The estimated cost of this project was Y28,800,000. From Takao, a double-track extension of the main line runs about 15 miles eastward to Heito and then continues single-tracked another 15 miles to Boryo. In 1942, this line was being extended southward to Koshun. The line is double-tracked north of Taichu Province between Keelung and Chikunan (78 miles) and south of Taichu Province between Tainan and Takao (27.9 miles). Between Chikunan (in Shinchiku Province) and Oden (in Taichu Province) the line divides, one branch running close to the coast, the other branch crossing the mountain spurs via Taichu-shi. Details on these branches are discussed later in this chapter.

(3) *Roadbed and ballast.* No detailed information is available concerning roadbed construction or ballasting. In Taichu Province, where the rivers become turbulent in the rainy season, the railroad rights-of-way are protected against floods by cobble-stones which are held together with individual containers consisting of wire netting. These channel the water and form numerous dikes along the rights-of-way.

(4) *Ties.* Only wooden ties are used. Japanese cypress, chestnut, and oak, found locally, and chestnut and *shiba* from Japan are found satisfactory. A dozen ties are used to a rail, spaced about 2,000 to the mile (one every 3 feet). The *daisha* use chiefly unfinished logs of small diameter.

(5) *Gauge and rails.* With minor exceptions, the main lines are 3' 6" gauge, as in Japan. The rails are 33 feet long and weigh 60 to 75 pounds per yard. The private railroad lines usually have a gauge of 2' 6" and rails on these lines are from 24 to 30 feet in length, weighing 25 to 40 pounds per yard. The *daisha* lines have 18" or 20" gauge and are screwed or spiked directly to the ties.

c. *Signalling and safety regulations.* On double-tracked government lines the English system of block working, including lock and block on some sections, is usually used. On single-tracked government lines the train staff system is used. Lineside signals, British type, are used for semaphore. Telegraph communications are available on the main government lines.

d. *Equipment.* In 1940, there were in Taiwan some 220 government locomotives, 251 private locomotives, 24 gasoline-powered combination freight and passenger cars, 6 steam-powered freight and passenger cars, 600 government passenger and baggage cars, 8,000 government freight cars (mainly 4-wheeled) and 60 refrigerator cars. The private lines operated 244 passenger cars and 15,768 freight cars. On the *daisha* lines there were some 3,545 pushcars.

Passenger cars on the main government line have seating capacity of 30 first class, 48 second class, and 76 third class. Sleeping cars carry 6 first class (in special compartments of second class cars), 22 second class, and 39 third class. While sleeping cars are similar to American types (except that there are 3 tiers of berths for third class), ordinary passenger cars have only two long seats running the length of the car. No air-conditioned equipment is known to be available. Freight cars have a capacity of 10 to 12 metric tons and generally employ Buckeye couplers and Westinghouse brakes. The capacity of freight and passenger cars on private lines is not given. Many of the *daisha* can carry loads up to 400 pounds.

e. *Repair facilities, yards, depots, and stations.* The major repair shops are at Matsuyama, 3 miles east of the old city limits of Taihoku. This shop, which had 1,017 workers in 1935, is now believed to be capable of handling, for major repair, 10 locomotives, 10 passenger cars, and 58 freight cars per month. There is a repair shop and roundhouse at both Taichu-shi and Shoka-shi. Other known shops are at Takao and Karenko. A large repair shop is believed to have been constructed 4 miles southwest of Toen on the main railway in Shinchiku Province. Classification or marshalling yards are at Keelung, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Chikunan, Takao, Hoito, Kagi, Nisui, and Taichu. On the west coast, locomotive depots are located at Keelung, Taihoku, Giran, Suo, Toen, Shinchiku, Chikunan, Taiko, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Keishu, and Boryo. Station facilities are well built. They are seldom more than 5 miles apart and the lines are designed for through troop movements. Station yards are used for bus terminals.

f. Traffic

(1) *Density.* During 1938 the receipts of government railways totalled Y31,107,026, of which Y12,207,343 was derived from passenger services. Only a small fraction of the traffic was handled by the east coast line. The number of passengers carried on government lines during 1938 was 27,179,141; the distance covered by passenger trains was 10,520,443 kilometers; the daily average number of passengers on the government main line per kilometer was 2,061 (3,319 per mile). The average ride in kilometers per passenger was 30.9 (19.2 miles). In 1938 the private railroad lines totalled 2,619.4 kilometers (1,627 miles) of which private business lines included 2,098.2 kilometers (1,303 miles) and general railroad business included 521.2 kilometers (324 miles).

The total income of private railroads in 1938 was Y3,010,471, of which Y587,664 was derived from the fares of 4,630,243 passengers. In the same year the *daisha* (pushcar) lines totalled 806.2 kilometers (501 miles) in operation with an income of Y1,152,676 including Y271,946 from the fares of 2,002,456 passengers.

Before the war one dining-car express was run daily each way between Keelung and Takao, covering the distance of 252 miles in 8¼ hours (about 30 miles per hour). Night service consisted of one sleeping car and dining-car express which took 9¼ hours (about 28 miles per hour) to complete the trip, and one semi-fast night train, with dining and sleeping cars, which required 13 hours (about 19 miles per hour) for the run. The normal railway services on the government main lines is shown in Table 59.

(2) *Freight.* During 1938 the receipts of the government railways from freight charges totalled Y18,899,683 as compared with Y12,207,343 from passenger fares. The amount of freight carried was 8,301,323 metric tons; small baggage, 21,160 metric tons. Coal, sugar, rice, and fertilizer accounted for the major part of this. On the main government line the daily average metric tonnage per kilometer was 3,230 (5,201 per mile). The average length of haul of freight-shipments was 105.4 kilometers (65.5). The mileage covered by passenger trains was 10,520,443; all other rolling stock covered 162,728,802 kilometers. The mileage covered by locomotives in 1938 was 11,705,660; coal consumed was 143,252,984 *kin* at an average of 12 kilograms per mile; oil consumed was 234,138 liters. In 1938, the amount of freight carried by private railroads was 6,740,987 metric tons, of which 1,183,770 metric tons were carried for the public and 5,557,217 metric tons represented the tonnage of products of the carrier (i.e., sugar companies). The income from freight charges (including the normal charge for the transportation of their own products) was Y2,375,565; income from miscellaneous sources was given as Y47,242. The *daisha* lines received Y880,730 income from freight carried. The speed of both passenger and freight trains is restricted by light rails and other factors, such as gradients up to 1 in 80, sharp curves and tunnels. Recommendations were made in 1939 for the replacement of rails by a heavier type.

g. *Capacity.* Owing to crossing loops, the length of through trains on single lines is limited to 30 cars

Table 59—Normal Train Services on Government Railways of Taiwan

Line	Miles	Double or single track	Trains per day each way Passenger	Freight
<i>West line:</i>				
Keelung-Taihoku	17	D	23	4-12
Taihoku-Shinchiku	49	D & S	14	4-10
Shinchiku-Chikunan	12	D	16	4-12
Chikunan-Shoka (Coast)	56	S	9	4-8
Chikunan-Shoka (Inland)	56	S	8	1-4
Shoka-kagi	50	S	12	4-8
Kagi-Tainan	38	S	7	2-4
Tainan-Takao	29	D	17	2-8
Hatto-Junction-Suo	60	S	7	1
<i>East line:</i>				
Karenko-Taito	107	S	6	1

RESTRICTED

with a net load of 240 tons of military stores or an average of about 300 tons of general freight. Depending upon the availability of rolling stock and terminal facilities, the maximum practical capacity for government lines (which is not simultaneous for the whole system) is as follows: 48 trains each way per 24 hours on double lines; 18 trains each way per day on single lines.

h. *Passenger fares.* As in Europe, transportation facilities in Taiwan vary in appointments and conveniences depending upon the class—first, second, or third. The price of first-class accommodations is almost three times that of third class and second class is almost twice that of third class. Additional charges are made on express trains. Ordinary first-class railroad fares average $6\frac{1}{2}$ sen. But first-class cars are not included on all trains. Available data seem to indicate that accommodations on *daisha* average about 7 sen per mile and on buses about 5 sen per mile.

Table 60. *Passenger Fares on Government Railroad Lines of Taiwan, 1932¹*

Adults:

Passenger fares, ordinary trains:

1st class	6½ sen per mile
2nd class	4½ sen per mile
3rd class	2½ sen per mile

Express train, extra fare, passengers:

1st class	up to 50 miles	60 sen
1st class	up to 100 miles	90 sen
1st class	up to 200 miles	Y1.50
1st class	over 200 miles	Y2.10
2nd class	up to 50 miles	40 sen
2nd class	up to 100 miles	60 sen
2nd class	up to 200 miles	Y1.00
2nd class	over 200 miles	Y1.40
3rd class	up to 50 miles	20 sen
3rd class	up to 100 miles	30 sen
3rd class	up to 200 miles	50 sen
3rd class	over 200 miles	70 sen

Pullman fares:

1st class	Y7.00 over night
2nd class	upper Y3.50
2nd class	lower Y4.50

¹Source: *Taiwan Railroad Guide*, 1932.

3. Railroads in Taichu Province

a. *General.* In 1928 the mileage of railroad lines in Taichu Province was as follows:

Total, all lines	439.4
Government main lines	78.4
Taichu line to Shoka	26.7
Coast line to Shoka	27.7
Oden to Oiwake	1.3
Government branch lines	46.5
Shushu line	18.5
Hassen-zan forestry railroad	28.0
Private railroad lines	102.5
<i>Daisha</i> (pushcar) lines	212.0

b. *Government main line railroad (Jukan line).* The *Jukan* line starts at Keelung in the north and runs south via Taihoku and Shinchiku to Chikunan station, a distance of approximately 178 miles. At Chikunan the line divides into two branches known as the Taichu

line and the Coast line respectively. The Taichu line, which follows a mountain route via Taichu-shi, passes through 8 stations, Taian, Kori, Toyohara, Tanshi, Taichu, Ujitsu, Oden and Minami-oden (sometimes known as Nanoden) until it reaches Shoka. The length of this line from the border of Shinchiku Province to Shoka is 26.7 miles. The Coast line, which runs along the sea-shore, passes through 8 stations, Nichinan, Taiko, Konan, Kiyomizu, Sharoku, Ryusei, Daito, and Oiwake, before it reaches Shoka where it joins the Taichu line. The length of this line from the border of Shinchiku Province to Shoka is 27.7 miles. Just north of Shoka, the Taichu line and the Coast line are connected by a line which runs between Oden and Oiwake, a distance of 1.3 miles. From Shoka station the line runs south into Tainan Province after passing through 5 stations: Katan, Inrin, Shato, Tanaka, and Nisui. The distance between Shoka and the border of Tainan Province is 22.7 miles.

The Taichu line was started in 1899 when a 16-year construction plan was commenced for the *Jukan* line of which it was to be a part. However, this line had many disadvantages, having heavy gradients and sharp curves between Byoritsu and Taichu, as well as 9 tunnels and 3 bridges north of Toyohara. It was also subject to numerous landslides and washouts. These difficulties, plus a demand for increased passenger and freight facilities, resulted in the construction of the Coast line which was begun in 1919 and completed in 1922 at a cost of Y10,550,000. The Coast line branches off from the *Jukan* line at Chikunan junction in Shinchiku Province and runs along the coast parallel to the Taichu line to Oden, a distance of about 53 miles (85 kilometers). The Taichu line, which also branches off at Chikunan junction, follows the mountain route via Taichu-shi to Oden, a distance of about 57 miles (91.4 kilometers). The Coast line station at Oiwake on the west is connected with Oden on the Taichu line to the east by a line 1.3 miles in length. Some authorities refer to Oden as the junction of the two lines, since it is the point of transfer for passengers descending the Taichu line who desire to go northward on the Coast line and since Oiwake is point of transfer for passengers descending the Coast line who wish to go north on the Taichu line. However, Shoka, a short distance to the south, is referred to by other authorities as the junction station. This would appear to be correct because of the facilities located at Shoka. There is a roundhouse, a repair shop, and a yard containing 11 tracks and sidings as well as 3 station platforms which are connected by a covered bridge.

Some confusion seems to exist as to the relative importance of the Coast line and the Taichu line. Previous studies in English on the transportation system of Taiwan refer to the Coast line as a "level grade freight line" and to the Taichu line as the "express line." This statement may be predicated upon the fact that most of the express lines are routed through Taichu, the capital of the province. Two Japanese authorities give a contrary impression. One states: "On its completion, the Coast line was merged into the main line, while the old line between Chikunan and Oden (via Byoritsu and Taichu) was discarded from the main line, and was given a new name, 'the Taichu line.'" The other states:

"With the completion of this Coast line in October 1922, it was made the main line on the *Jukan* line while the former mountain route was separated from the *Jukan* line and changed to the 'Taichu line.'" Both of these lines are single-tracked. However, it is reported that work was begun in 1938 on the double-tracking of 88.49 miles (142.5 kilometers) of the line between Shoka and Tainan. The plan called for a 7-year project involving the expenditure of Y15,000,000.

Some information is available as to repairs on these two lines. Improvements were made on the line between Oden and Shoka in the period from April 1922 to May 1925 and between Oiwake and Shoka in the period from June 1922 to April 1925. During April 1935, the Taichu line was seriously damaged by earthquake. Traffic over the line could not be resumed until July 15, 1938. The repair of the line involved 3 years of labor and a cost of Y3,160,412.

Given below, from north to south are the stations in Taichu Province located on the Taichu line and those located on the *Jukan* line south of the junction at Oden, together with distances from Taichu and other points:

Given below, from north to south, are the stations in Taichu Province located on the Coast line (to the junction with the Taichu line at Oden), together with the distances between each of the stations:

c. *Bridges and tunnels on main line.* Just north of the border of Taichu and Shinchiku provinces the Taichu line passes through a number of tunnels. At the border, the Taian-kei is crossed by a long bridge (reported to be 2,500 feet long); followed by a short tunnel just to the north of Kori in Naiho-sho of Toyohara-gun. A short distance farther to the south, the Taichu line turns southeast, passing through a long tunnel and running down a steep incline to the Taiko-kei which is crossed by a 1,000-foot bridge at 24°07'N, 120°45'E, to the north of Toyohara. There appear to be no important bridges or tunnels on the remainder of the Taichu line from this point to Oden (Taiko-gun, Daito-sho), where the Taichu line is merged with the Coast line.

On the Coast line a few miles south of the border between Taichu and Shinchiku provinces, there is a large bridge over the Taian-kei at 24°27'N, 120°39'E, which point is just south of Nichinan station in Taiko-gai, and north of Taiko. Just north of the Konan station in Kiyomizu-gai, Suikaku, at 24°25'N., 120°38'E., the Taiko-kei is spanned by a bridge about 5,000 feet long.

South of Oden where the Taichu line and the Coast line meet and are merged into one trunk line, the Taiko-kei is crossed by 2 iron girder bridges at 24°07'N., 120°34'E. These are paralleled by a highway bridge. The remainder of the trunk line from Shoka to Nisui

Table 61—Stations and Distances Taichu Line, and *Jukan* Line¹ South of Oden

Station and location	Distance from Taichu-shi (in miles)	Distance from other stations (in miles)
Taian, Tainn-sho, Taiko-gun	15.2	107.5 from Keelung 143.5 to Takao
Kori, Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun	13.7	109.0 from Keelung 142.0 to Takao
Toyohara, Toyohar-gai, Toyohara-gun	8.9	113.8 from Keelung 137.2 to Takao
Tanshi, Tanshi-sho, Toyohara-gun	5.7	117.0 from Keelung 134.0 to Takao
Tachibana-cho, Taichu-shi	0.0	122.7 from Keelung 128.3 to Takao 11.0 to Shoka
Oimatsu-cho, Taichu-shi	0.6	10.6 to Shoka
Ujitsu, Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun	4.3	127.0 from Keelung 123.0 to Takao
Oden, ² Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun	6.3	129.0 from Keelung 121.0 to Takao
Minami-oden, Daito-sho, Taiko-gun	8.0	130.7 from Keelung 119.3 to Takao 3.0 to Shoka
Shoka, Shoka-shi	11.0	134.8 from Keelung 117.4 to Takao
Katan, Katan-sho, Shoka-gun	15.3	138.0 from Keelung 113.0 to Takao
Inrin, Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun	20.3	143.0 from Keelung 108.0 to Takao
Shato, Shato-sho, Inrin-gun	25.3	148.0 from Keelung 103.0 to Takao
Tanaka, Tanaka-sho, Inrin-gun	28.0	151.0 from Keelung 101.0 to Takao
Nisui, Nisui-sho, Inrin-gun	31.3	154.0 from Keelung 97.0 to Takao

¹ Source: *Taiwan Railroad Guide*, Taihoku, 1932. Some slight errors may be found due to inconsistency in the use of fractions.

² The town of Oden is believed to be in Daito-sho, Taiko-gun while the station is located in Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun.

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Table 62—Stations and Distances, Coast Line,¹ Taichu Province

Station and location	Cumulative distances north to south (in miles)	Distances from other stations (in miles)
Nichinan, Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	0.0	109.4 from Keelung 142.8 to Takao
Taiko, ² Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	2.8	112.2 from Keelung 140.0 to Takao
Konan, Kiyomizu-gai, Suikaku, Taiko-gun	6.1	115.5 from Keelung 136.7 to Takao
Kiyomizu, Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	9.9	119.3 from Keelung 132.9 to Takao
Sharoku, Sharoku-sho, Taiko-gun	11.8	121.2 from Keelung 131.0 to Takao
Ryusei, Ryusei-sho, Taiko-gun	14.7	124.1 from Keelung 128.1 to Takao
Daito, Daito-sho, Taiko-gun	17.8	127.2 from Keelung 125.0 to Takao
Oiwake, ³ Daito-sho, Taiko-gun	20.9	130.3 from Keelung 121.9 to Takao

¹ Source: *Taiwan Railroad Guide*, Taihoku, 1932. Some slight errors may be found due to inconsistency in the use of fractions.

² An engine shed is reported to be at Taiko.

³ The *Taiwan Railroad Guide* states that Oiwake station is located in Oden. Oiwake station is connected to the Taichu line by a branch line to Oden station, a distance of 1.3 miles to the east.

Table 63—Distances and Fares From Taichu Station¹

To	Mileage	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Takao	128.3	Y 8.34	Y 5.78	Y 3.21
Tainan	99.4	6.47	4.48	2.49
Kagi	61.2	3.98	2.76	1.53
Shinchiku	56.4	3.67	2.54	1.41
Taihoku	104.9	6.82	4.73	2.63
Keelung	122.7	7.98	5.53	3.07

¹ Source: *Taiwan Railroad Guide*, Taihoku, 1932.

Table 64—Distances and Fares From Shoka Station¹

To	Mileage	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Takao	117.4	Y 7.64	Y 5.29	Y 2.94
Tainan	88.5	5.76	3.99	2.22
Kagi	50.3	3.27	2.27	1.26
Shinchiku	68.5	4.46	3.09	1.72
Taihoku	117.0	7.61	5.27	2.93
Keelung	134.8	8.77	6.07	3.37

¹ Source: *Taiwan Railroad Guide*, Taihoku, 1932.

does not appear to have any bridges of importance. South of Nisui across the Tainan border the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) is spanned by a bridge.

d. *Government branch lines*

(1) *Shushu Line*. Nisui, the most southerly station in Taichu Province on the main line (*Jukan* line), is connected with the Shushu line, a feeder line which branches off from Nisui to the west, entering the Chuo mountain range and terminating at Gaishatei, near Jitsugetsutan, the site of Taiwan's largest electric power plants, where there is a small private railway. The 36'6" gauge Shushu line runs 18.5 miles to Gaishatei via Bishito, Dakusui, Ekiryo, Shushu, and Suiriko. The line was originally constructed by the Taiwan Electric Power Company in contemplation of the construction

of power facilities at the lake. It was opened to general public use in 1922 and was purchased by the government-general in April 1927 for the sum of Y3,738,000. The usefulness of this line was enhanced by the expansion of facilities at Nisui station in 1932. Transportation is available from Nisui to Taichu-shi via Dakusui (near Nama), the second station to the east on the Shushu line. The line is operated by the Imperial Sugar Company's Chunan line from Taichu-shi to Nanto, a distance of 28 miles via Taihei, Muho, and Soton. From Nanto, the Meiji Sugar Company operates the remainder of the line which, upon reaching Nama from the north, turns due west and proceeds to its terminus at Nisui.

Suiriko, the next to the last station on the Shushu

line, is the point from which travelers set out to climb Niitaka-yama and affords bus connection on the route that runs to Jitsugetsutan via Juki, Tosha, and Suisha. The *Taiwan Railroad Guide* states that "sleeper service" is available from Gaishatei to Hori-gai (the principal plains area of the Chuo mountain range), to Jitsugetsutan and to Musha. It is believed that this statement has reference to private lines operated to these places from Gaishatei. There are two tunnels on this line. One is at 23°48'N., 120°45'E., between Dakusui and Shushu, the other is at 23°48'N., 120°47'E., between Shushu and Suiriko. The stations located on the Shushu line from west to east and the distances between each of the stations (and other stations) is given below.

(2) *Hassen-zan forestry railroad*. In addition to the Shushu line, the Hassen-zan forestry line is owned by the government-general and supervised by its forestry department. This line runs from Dogyu (in Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun) easterly a distance of 24.3 miles to Kurasu (an aborigine village in Tosei-gun) thence continues about 3.7 miles to Kahodai (not located on available maps or listed by Sawada); total length, approximately 28 miles. Timber is collected at Kahodai, headquarters for the government forestry industry on Hassen-zan and transported to Dogyu (some sources indicate a portion of the timber is sent down the Taiko-kei to Dogyu) where connection is made with the Toyohara-Dogyu line of the Taichu Keitetsu K. K. (Taichu Narrow Gauge Railroad Co.), which runs east from Toyohara via Sekko to Dogyu, a distance of 7.3 miles. The Hassen-zan forestry railroad has a gauge of 2'6", with rails from 24 to 30 feet in length, weighing from 25 to 40 pounds per yard. The line is open to public use but it is believed that most travel from Dogyu terminates at Kurasu. This distance of 24.3 miles is covered in approximately 3 hours and 40 minutes by gasoline cars which generally make one round trip per day. The fare (third class) is 97 *sen*.

e. *Private railroads and daisha lines*. The plan to build private railroads in Taiwan was started in 1896, several years before the plans were made for the *Jukan* line. These railroads are mainly operated by sugar companies and were originally intended for the private transportation of fertilizer, sugarcane, and sugar. Later, portions of the line were opened to public use. In 1939, private railroad lines in Taiwan were said to total 1,627 miles, of which 1,303 miles were for the exclusive use of the sugar companies. This

total was said to include the *daisha* (pushcar) lines owned by the sugar companies. The *Taichu Survey* gives the length of private railroad lines in Taichu Province (at the end of 1928) as 102.5 miles. It is not known whether this also includes the figure of *daisha* lines owned by sugar companies. No data are available for the average fare per mile but the charge is believed to be approximately that of the ordinary fare on government railroads.

The *daisha* (pushcar), which travels on tracks of 18" or 20" gauge, is a small flat-car for passengers or freight. It is propelled by one or two coolie runners who push from behind. In 1929, there were 770 miles of lines and 5,645 *daisha* in operation throughout the entire island. By 1939 the track-mileage had decreased to 501 and the number of *daisha* to 3,545. This decline, which has been gradual, is probably to be attributed to the expansion of bus transportation and to the fact that the average bus fare seems to be about 5 *sen* per mile as compared to an estimated 7 *sen* per mile for the *daisha*. There were 212 miles of *daisha* lines in Taichu Province at the end of 1928. It is believed that these lines are now of increased value and use owing to the shortage of gasoline and other means of transport. In this province they constitute the sole means of transport over certain areas in the interior. They may be found in the foothills as well as the lowlands and appear everywhere in sugarcane fields, as coolie labor provides a cheap means of transport to the centrals.

In view of the fact that most companies operating railroad lines also operate *daisha* lines, information on these two means of transport has been combined. The tabulations which follow include information obtained piecemeal from various sources, principally the *Taiwan Railroad Guide*, (*Taiwan Tetsudō Annai*), 1932, the *Japanese Geographical Placename Encyclopedia* (*Nihon Chimei Daijiten*), and communication maps on Taiwan for 1927 and 1936 respectively. (This encyclopedia listed the *gai* and *sho* in Taichu Province alphabetically in a number of volumes, each bearing a separate date. However, internal evidence indicates that much of the information included the years 1936 to 1939 inclusive. In some cases where the data (from the first two sources referred to above) were sketchy and incomplete, they are omitted unless more specific corroboration was available on the communication maps. On the other hand, many unidentified lines indicated on the maps were omitted when other data did not clearly establish the existence of such lines. It is believed, however, that the most important railroad

Table 65—Stations and Distances, Shushu Line, Taichu Province

Station and location	Distance from Nisui station, west to east (in miles)	Distance from Gaishatei station, east to west (in miles)
Bishito, Nisui-sho, Inrin-gun	1.8	16.7
Dakusui, Nama-sho, Nanto-gun	6.7	11.8
Ekiryō, Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	9.8	8.7
Shushu, Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	12.5	6.0
Suiriko, Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	17.0	1.5
Gaishatei, Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	18.5	0.0



Figure 16—Japanese traveling by *daisha* (push-car).

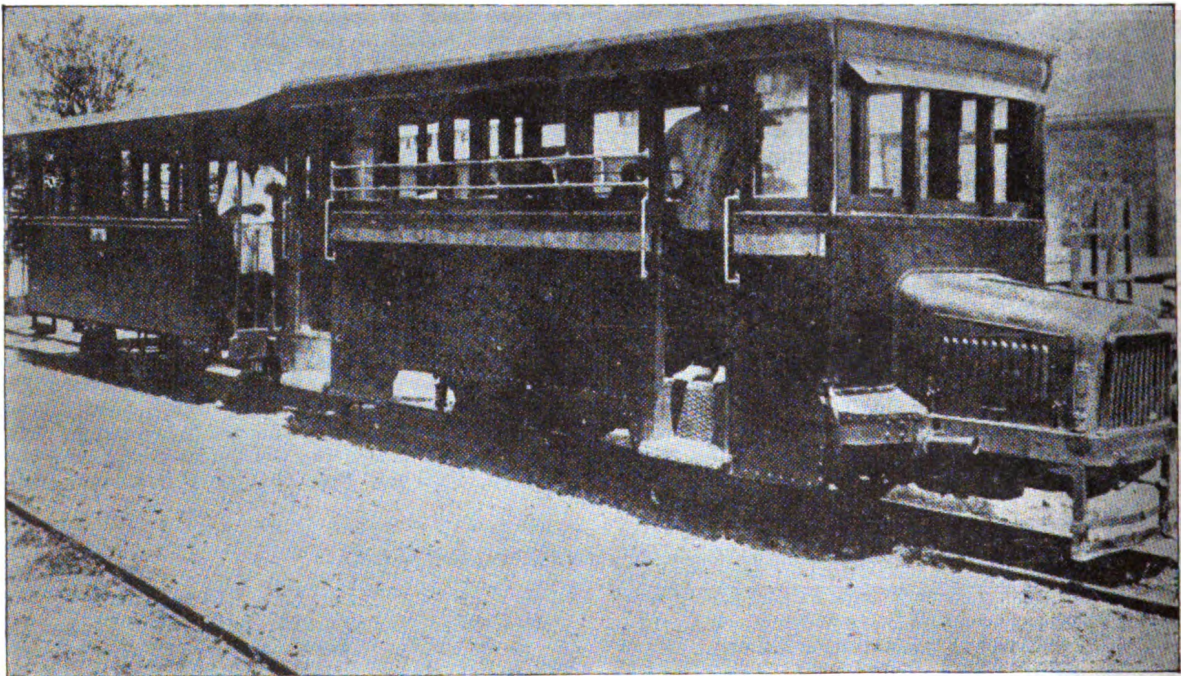


Figure 17—Shoka railroad motorbus, used for passenger traffic on a sugar company's narrow-gauge railroad track.

*Figure 18—Below: Mount Hassen Railroad passing through a forest area of *tsuga* (hemlock-spruce) and *hinoki* (Japan cypress).*

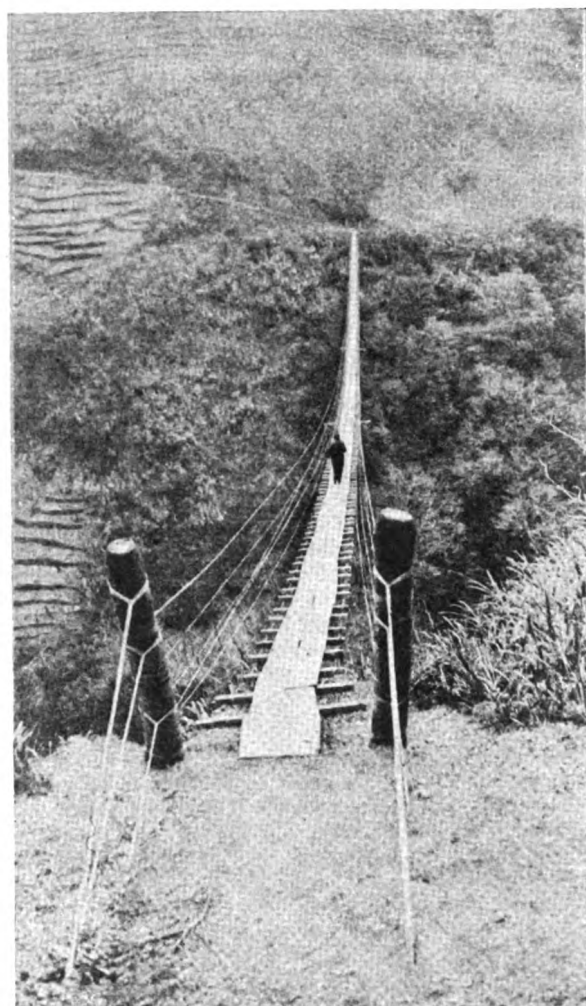
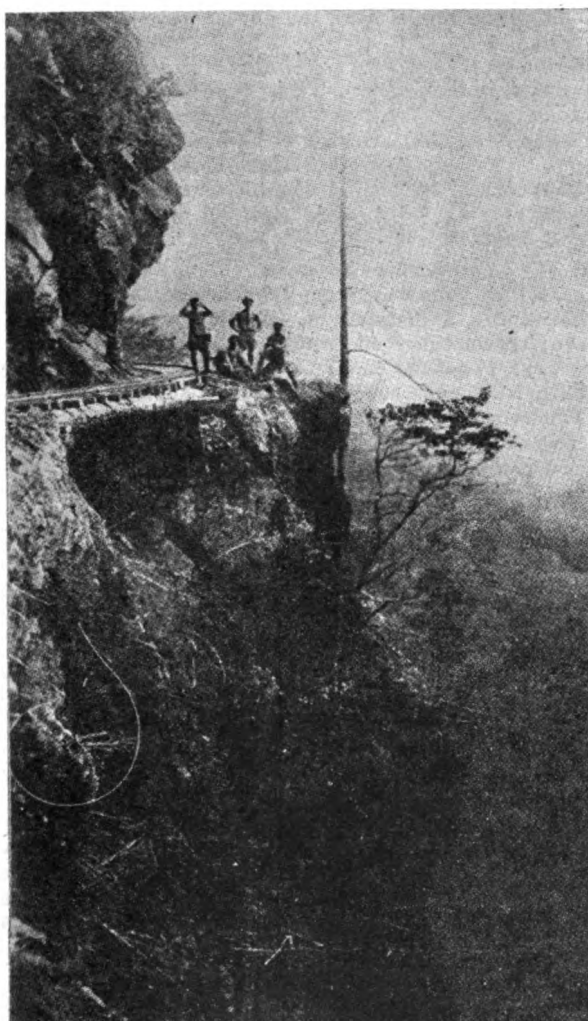


Figure 19—Hanging bridge (650 feet long), Noko Pass.

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and *daisha* lines have been included. Some additional information, especially that pertaining to purely local lines operating for short distances, may be found in the *gai* and *sho* discussions under Part II.

Nanto Keitetsu KK (Nanto Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., Ltd.)

The office of this company is at Nanto-gun, Nantogai, Hobi. It was founded in 1914 with a capital of ¥120,000 and engages in the business of freight and passenger transportation. Available data do not definitely locate the lines operated by this company but one is believed to be the *daisha* line indicated below.

Railway lines. None identified.

Daisha. (1) *Nanto to Shushu.* This company is believed to operate the line running from Nanto (Nantogun) to Shushu (Niitaka-gun). This line goes from Nanto southeast via Hobi (Nantogai), Tasshiwan, Churyo, and Hakkisen (all in Churyo-sho); thence south via Koryo and Tobeiko (Churyo-sho) to Shushu, a total distance of 10 miles. The single fare is not given; the fare for four persons is ¥1.71; the time required: 2 hours and 20 minutes.

Nichinan Kigyō KK (Nichinan Enterprise Co., Ltd.)

The office of this company is at Taiko-gun, Taikogai, Kyuchori. It was founded in 1929 and has a capital of ¥150,000. The company engages in the business of communications, transportation, and civil engineering.

Railway lines. None identified.

Daisha. (1) *Nichinan to Sankaku.* This *daisha* line runs from Nichinan (Taiko-gai) northeast to Sankayaku (Taiko-gai), a distance of 3.7 miles. The single fare is 24 *sen*; time required: 30 minutes.

(2) *Nichinan to Gorihei.* This line runs from Nichinan (Taiko-gai) northwest to Gorihei (Taiko-gai), a distance of 2.1 miles. The single fare is 13 *sen*; time required: 20 minutes.

Shoka Keitetsu KK (Shoka Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., Ltd.)

The office of this company is at Shoka-shi, Shoka Hokumon 258. It was founded in 1924; paid up capital is ¥100,000; total shares, 2,000. Only one *daisha* line has been identified as being operated by this company; some of the unidentified lines may be under the control of the company.

Railway lines. None identified.

Daisha. (1) *Shoka to Soton.* This line runs east via Sankayaku and Bانشako to Gyuhoshi, a distance of about 3.3 miles, then south via Kaikan, Bانشiden, Sekihaiko, Kyusha, and Chikurin; thence southeast via Shimokaro, Kakeishi, and Shinso to Soton (Nantogun), a total distance of about 12 miles from Shoka. The fare to Soton is ¥1.20.

Taichu Keitetsu KK (Taichu Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., Ltd.)

Railway Lines. None identified.

Daisha. (1) This company operates the Takuran Kido, a *daisha* which runs a few miles north of Taian then enters Shinchiku Province and goes via Takuran to Naiwan, the gateway of aborigine territory in Taikogun of Shinchiku Province. Single fare is 52 *sen*; travel time: 1½ hours. This line originates just north of Kori at Taian station which is not to be confused with Taianko on the coast. The station, as well as the office of

the company, is located along the Taian River in the southeastern part of Naiho-sho in Toyohara-gun.

Taichu Keitetsu KK (Taichu Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., Ltd.)

This company was founded in June 1918 and has a capital of ¥1,225,000. The office of the company is located at Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara. In 1928 the approximate extent of the railway lines operated by this company was 63 miles. Some of this mileage is indicated below.

Railway lines

(1) *Toyohara to Dogyu.* This line of the Taichu Keitetsu KK runs east to Sekko (Tosei-gun) and Dogyu (Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun). At Dogyu this line connects with the Hassen-zan forestry railway. The Toyohara end of the line is near the government main line railroad.

Distance from Toyohara (in miles)	Fares (from Toyohara)	Travel time (from Toyohara)
Sekko ----- 4.2	1st class 26 <i>sen</i> 3rd class 17 <i>sen</i>	Not given
Dogyu ----- 7.3	1st class 45 <i>sen</i> 3rd class 30 <i>sen</i>	40 minutes

Daisha

(1) *Toyohara to Kamioka.* This branch of the Toyohara Kido runs west from Toyohara to Kamioka (Toyohara-gun), a distance of 4.6 miles. Single fare is 15 *sen*; travel time: 40 minutes.

(2) *Toyohara to Taichu.* This branch of the Toyohara Kido runs south to Tanshi (Toyohara-gun) and Taichu-shi.

Distance from Toyohara (in miles)	Fares (from Toyohara)	Travel time (from Toyohara)
Tanshi ----- 2.4	Single fare 15 <i>sen</i>	20 minutes
Taichu 8 --- 8.1	Single fare 35 <i>sen</i>	40 minutes for down - trip. 1 hr. for up- trip.

(3) *Dogyu to Oryu-kei.* From the Dogyu terminal this line runs east to Tosei (Tosei-gun) and Oryu-kei. (Available maps do not indicate the extension of the line from Tosei to Oryu-kei).

Distance from Dogyu (in miles)	Fares (from Dogyu)	Travel time (from Dogyu)
Tosei ----- 1.1	Single fare 10 <i>sen</i>	Not given
Oryu-kei ----- 13.9	Single fare ¥1.16	Not given

(4) *Inrin to Hokuto.* This *daisha* runs south via Eisei (Inrin-gun) to Hokuto (Hokuto-gun), a distance of 7 miles. The single fare is 26 *sen*; travel time: 1 hour.

(5) *Inrin-Tozan-Nanka.* This *daisha* runs southeast to Tozan and Kosuiko (Inrin watershed) and thence in the same direction to Nanka (Shato-sho, Inrin-gun).

Distance from Inrin (in miles)	Fares (from Inrin)	Travel time (from Inrin)
Tozan and ----- 2	Single fare 9 <i>sen</i>	25 minutes
Kosuiko ----- 4	Single fare 23 <i>sen</i>	40 minutes.

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.)

The Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) is indicated as having absorbed the railway lines formerly owned and operated by the following companies:

Niitaka Seito KK (Niitaka Sugar Co., Ltd.)

Toyo Seito KK (Toyo Sugar Co., Ltd.)

Getsubi Seito KK (Getsubi Sugar Co., Ltd.)

Showa Seito KK (Showa Sugar Co., Ltd.)

Sharoku Seito KK (Sharoku Sugar Co., Ltd.)

In the following tabulation of railroad lines and *daisha* lines now believed to be operated by Dai Nippon Seito KK, the names of the former owners, which appear on most of the communications maps, will be referred to in order to avoid confusion.

Railway lines

(1) *Shoka to Rokko*. This line, formerly owned by the Niitaka Seito KK runs from Shoka west via Koroshi, Bameizan (Shusui-sho), and Kikoshi station to Rokko, a total distance of 7 miles. Fares: 1st class 56 *sen*, 3rd class 28 *sen*.

(2) *Shoka to Sensai*. Another branch of the above line, also formerly owned by the Niitaka Seito KK, runs from Shoka north to Churyo station, where one of the company's sugar mills is located, thence west to Wabi, thence northwest to Sensai (Shoka-gun).

Distance from Shoka

	(in miles)	Fares	Travel time
Churyo station	2	1st class 16 <i>sen</i> 3rd class 8 <i>sen</i>	—
Wabi	4	1st class 32 <i>sen</i> 3rd class 16 <i>sen</i>	—
Sensai	6	1st class 52 <i>sen</i> 3rd class 26 <i>sen</i>	—

(3) *Kori-Taiko-Taianko*. This railroad line is referred to by one source as having been owned formerly by the Toyo Seito KK, by another source as having been owned formerly by the Getsubi Seito KK. It is now owned by the Dai Nippon Seito KK. At the beginning point, Kori station, it connects with the Taichu line (mountain route of the main line railroad). The line runs west from Kori via Jiyo to Getsubi where one of the company's mills is located, then continues west via Mameiho (Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun) to Taiko, thence runs northwest via Shoshikyaku to Taianko (Taiko-gun), a beach resort on the coast. At Taiko, connection is made with the Coast line railroad (main government line).

Distance from Kori station (in miles)	Fares (from Kori)	Travel time (from Kori)
Getsubi 3.2	2nd class 20 <i>sen</i> 3rd class 14 <i>sen</i>	2 hrs. 30 min.
Taiko 13.4	2nd class 81 <i>sen</i> 3rd class 54 <i>sen</i>	1 hr. 40 min.
Shoshikyaku 16.0		
Taianko 17.2	2nd class Y1 3rd class 67 <i>sen</i>	21 minutes

(Another source gives the fare from Taiko to Shoshikyaku at 14 *sen* second class, 9 *sen* third class; distance 2.6 miles. Fare from Taiko to Taianko is given at 23 *sen* second class, 3rd class 16, travel time 1 hour 20 minutes. The distance from Taiko to Getsubi is given as 10.2 miles, the fare at 61 *sen* second class and 25 *sen* third class.)

(4) *Taichu-Muho-Soton-Nanto*. The main Nanto line of the former Teikoku Seito KK runs from Taichu-shi, southeast to a point near the Kan-kei, a mile from

Taichu where two branches leave the main line, one branch running northward, the other southwest. The main line, however, continues southeast via Taihei station to Sharampo station where it turns southwest to Muho (Daiton-gun). Here a third branch leaves the main line and runs to the west. The main line continues due south to Soton (Nanto-gun) and Nanto, the terminus of the line.

Distance from Taichu (in miles)	Fares (from Taichu)	Travel time (from Taichu)
Muho 7	2nd class 40 <i>sen</i> 3rd class 28 <i>sen</i>	46 minutes
Soton 13	2nd class 80 <i>sen</i> 3rd class 54 <i>sen</i>	1 ½ hours
Nanto 18	2nd class Y1.10 3rd class 75 <i>sen</i>	2 hours

(5) *Taichu to Shuko station*. One branch line, which leaves Nanto line about a mile from Taichu and runs northward roughly paralleling the Taichu line (mountain line main railroad), has its terminus at Shuko station just east of Tanshi in Tanshi-sho of Toyohara-gun. This point is approximately 6 miles from Taichu.

(6) *Taichu-Gochori-Chimpei*. The other branch line, which leaves the Nanto line about a mile from Taichu, turns southwest, crossing the Taichu-Osato *daisha* line near Naishin (Osato-sho, Daiton-gun), and continues in a southwesterly direction approximately 1½ miles where it branches into two lines at Osato, one branch continuing southwest about 3 miles from Osato and ending about a mile south of Gochori (Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun); the other branch turns northwest and ends near Chimpei (Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun), a distance of some 3½ miles from Osato.

(7) *Muho to Tobenko*. The third branch, which leaves the Nanto line near Muho station, runs westward and terminates at one of the tributaries of the Tobenko-kei, just beyond Ryujunan (Muho-sho, Daiton-gun), a distance of about 2 miles from Muho.

Daisha

(1) *Takeyama to Rinnai*. This line, formerly owned by the Showa Seito KK, now by Dai Nippon Seito KK, runs west from Takeyama (Takeyama-gun) to Rinnai in Tainan Province, a distance of approximately 5 miles.

(2) *Takeyama-Nama-Sanshikyaku*. Another branch formerly owned by the Showa Seito KK and now owned by the Dai Nippon KK, runs northeast some 4 miles where the line divides, one line going north via Suiteiryō to Nama (Nanto-gun), a distance of 7 miles from Takeyama; the other line goes northeast through Shar-yo, Kohoshi and ends at Sanishikyaku, a distance of 6.5 miles from Takeyama.

(3) *Taichu to Tobenko*. This *daisha* line, formerly owned by Teikoku Seito KK, runs from Taichu eastward to Tobenko (Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun), a distance of 4 miles.

(4) *Taichu to Saiton*. This *daisha* line, formerly owned by the Teikoku Seito KK, runs from Taichu northwest to Saiton (Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun), a distance of 4½ miles.

(5) *Taichu to Nanton*. This *daisha* line, formerly

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owned by the Teikoku Seito KK, runs from Taichu southwest to Nanton (Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun), a distance of 3 miles.

(6) *Sharoku to Gosei*. This *daisha* line is believed to have been owned by the Sharoku Seito KK whose sugar plant at Sharoku (Taiko-gun) is now operated by the Dai Nippon Seito KK. The line runs northwest to Taisho and Gosei (Taiko-gun).

<i>Distance from</i>	<i>Fare</i>	<i>Travel time</i>
<i>Sharoku (in miles)</i>	<i>(from Sharoku)</i>	<i>(from Sharoku)</i>
Taisho 1.9	8 sen	20 minutes
Gosei 2.7	12 sen	40 minutes

Ensuiko Seito KK (Ensuiko Sugar Co., Ltd.)

In 1927 the Ensuiiko Seito KK absorbed the Rin Hon-gen Railroad Company and acquired ownership of the line discussed below.

Railway lines

(1) *Tanaka-Hokuto-Keishu-Nirin*. This line runs northwest from Tanaka (Inrin-gun) via Ka-Sankaiseki station and Chimpei station to Denbi station where the line turns south to Hokuto. From Hokuto it runs west to Keishu (Hokuto-gun) where a sugar refinery of the company is located, then continues west via Keikenseki, Rokoseki station, Taiwan, and Chikuto to Banshiden. Here it turns north and runs to Nirin station (Hokuto-gun), the terminus of the line. Near Denbi station the line is joined by the branch of an unidentified sugar refinery line originating several miles to the north. At Daiwan, near Chikuto, one may transfer from the Ensuiiko line to the private *daisha* of the Sango Koshi Gensei Nojo (Sango Koshi Gensei Farms) and reach their farms, which are 2½ miles north of Daiwan.

<i>Distance from Tanaka (in miles)</i>	<i>Fares (from Tanaka)</i>	<i>Travel time (from Tanaka)</i>
Hokuto 6	19 sen	29 minutes
Keishu 8	27 sen	40 minutes
Nirin 18	55 sen	1 hour 26 min.

Daisha. None identified.

Meiji Seito KK (Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.)

Railway lines

(1) *Inrin to Rokko*. This Meiji line runs west from Inrin (Inrin-gun) to the Meiji refinery just south of Keiko (Inrin-gun), then continues north to Keiko station just east of Keiko, then continues north via Tenryo, Hoen, Gaichu, and Fukei station to Rokko (Shoka-gun) a port on the east coast.

Distances from Inrin (in miles)	Fares (from Inrin)	Travel Time (from Inrin)
Kieko 6	1st class 48 sen	35 minutes
Rokko 13	3rd class 24 sen	
	1st class Y1.06	1 hr. 36 min.
	3rd class 53 sen	

(2) *Nanto to Nisui*. This Meiji line runs south from Nanto (Nanto-gun) parallel to a main provincial highway via Shingai station and Koshiko to Nama (Nanto-gun). From Nama the line runs west parallel to the Shushu Line via Bishito station and Ryushiko to Nisui (Inrin-gun).

Distance from	Fares	Travel Time
Nanto (in miles)	(from Nanto)	(from Nanto)
Nama 5	Not given ¹	Not given
Nisui 11	2nd class 92 sen	" "
	3rd class 46 sen	" "

Taiwan Seito KK (Taiwan Sugar Co., Ltd.)

Railway lines

(1) *Hori to Juichifun*. One branch of a sugar company's line runs from Hori (Hori-gai, Noko-gun) in a southern direction, parallel with the Hori-Gaishatei *daisha* line, to a point just below Biwajo, where the *daisha* continues southwest to Suito. The railway line, however, continues south from here to a point below Juichifun (Jushizan?) 4 miles from Hori. This line is indicated only on communication maps. It is believed to be operated by the Taiwan Seito KK which has a sugar plant at Hori.

(2) *Hori to Taiheicho*. This branch is a continuation of the line indicated above. It divides just north of Hori, one portion of the line running to an unidentified point 3½ miles north of Hori, the other portion of the line running north via Shikoko and Shoho Village to Taihicho, 7 miles north of Hori and within Hori-gai.

Daisha

(1) *Gaishatei to Hori*. The Hori *daisha* line of the Taiwan Seito KK follows a winding route between Gaishatei (Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun) and Hori (Hori-gai, Noko-gun). From Gaishatei the line runs north parallel with the Suiri-kei via Shaheiron to Boho, then continues east to Gojo station where the line turns northeast to Toko, then southeast to Gyochi. From this point the line runs south to Tairin then swings north and runs parallel with the Nanko-kei for a short distance, then continues north past Suito and Biwajo (both in Hori-gai) to Hori.

<i>Distance from Gaishatei (in miles)</i>		<i>Fares (from Gaishatei)</i>	<i>Travel Time (from Gaishatei)</i>
Gojo station	6.6	Single fare 55 sen 2 persons 80 sen 3 passengers Y1.03 4 passengers Y1.22	1 hr. 35 min.
Gyocho	11.3	Single fare 94 sen 2 passengers Y1.37 3 passengers Y1.76 4 passengers Y2.08	About 3 hrs.
Tairin	13.5	Single fare Y1.12 2 passengers Y1.64 3 passengers Y2.10 4 passengers Y2.49	3 hrs. 30 min.
Hori	26.6	Single fare Y1.70 2 passengers Y2.50 3 passengers Y3.20 4 passengers Y3.80	4 hrs. 40 min.

(2) *Hori to Bikei*. This line of the Taiwan Seito KK is known as the Bikei *daisha* and runs from Hori northeast via Gokoron and the Shishito police substation to Bikei in the Musha region, a distance of 10.4 miles. The single fare is Y1.20 and the trip requires 3 hours; the return trip is down-hill and requires only half this time.

Other daisha lines

In addition to the *daisha* lines operated by the com-

¹ The fare from Nisui to Nama was given at 54 sen 2nd class, 27 sen 3rd class.

panies listed above, the following is a list of other lines which have been referred to in available data.

(1) *Dogyu to Suiteiryō*. Shinsha-sho of Tosei-gun operates a *daisha* which runs from Dogyu (Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun) south to Shinsha, a distance of a mile and a half and continues in the same direction to Suiteiryō (Shinsha-sho), a distance of 5 miles from Dogyu. The fare is 35 *sen*.

(2) *Tainan to sugarcane nursery*. The sugarcane nursery operates a private *daisha* from Tainan (Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun) to the nursery 5 miles to the south.

(3) *Ryusei-Kaihoseki*. The Ryusei *daisha* starts from Ryumoku-sei (Dragon's Eye Well) and then branches on the way, one branch running to Ryusei, a distance of 1.6 miles; the other to Kaihoseki, a distance of 1.4 miles. Both of these places are in Ryusei-sho, Taiko-gun.

(4) *Suiriko to Tompo*. A *daisha* line from Suiriko station near Shashi (Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun) crosses the Suiri-kei and runs south via Shashi and Chokan, then crosses a tributary of the Dakusui-kei and continues south along the right bank of the Chinyuran-kei (referred to as the main branch of the Dakusui-kei) past Gunko and Naihonpo through aborigine territory to Tompo (aborigine village in Niitaka-gun), the first place where lodging is found on Niitaka-yama. The total distance to Tompo is 23.1 miles, requiring 7 hours of travel on the trip up and 4 hours on the return trip. The single fare is Y3.10.

4. Roads and bridges

a. *Roads*. Prior to Japanese occupation there was little interest in the construction and maintenance of roads. The Japanese, by mobilizing the *hoko* system, and by utilizing regional taxes, special levies, and other contributions, undertook to improve the existing system of roads. Available data seem to indicate three classifications of roads: (1) government-general designated roads, (2) provincial roads, and (3) *gai-sho* roads.

The first class of roads refer to those which are built and maintained by the government-general through the communications and transportation bureau. Generally speaking these government highways are trunk highways, coastal roads, and other roads of particular strategic significance. In 1938, there were 3,375 kilometers (2,096 miles) of such roads in Taiwan. The second class of roads are built and maintained by the provincial governments, but the government-general usually builds the bridges and meets about one-half the cost of road construction. For the most part, roads of this class are through routes wide enough for two lanes of traffic. The third class of roads are local roads built and maintained by the particular *gai* or *sho* and provide communication between some or all of the *aza* which compose the *gai* or *sho*.

The Taichu Survey gives the length of roads in this province in 1928 as approximately 1,371 miles (562 *ri*), of which the *Jukan-doro* (road running lengthwise) totalled 66 miles (27 *ri*, 5 *cho*). Other government-general designated roads totalled 244 miles (99 *ri*, 8 *cho*) and other roads totalled 1,061 miles (435 *ri*, 26 *cho*). The classification of roads according to width was given as follows:

Less than 6 feet	586 miles
Over 6 feet, less than 12 feet	421 "

Over 12 feet, less than 18 feet	250 "
Over 18 feet, less than 24 feet	14 "
Over 24 feet	99 "

A later source gives the length of roads in 1937 as follows: Total length of roads in Taichu Province, 1,395 miles (2,246 kilometers), of which the *Jukan-doro* was 67 miles (108 kilometers), the main *shu* highways constituted 246 miles (396 kilometers) and other roads totalled 1,082 miles (1,742 kilometers).

The main highway (*Jukan-doro*). Traversing western Taiwan, going from Keelung in the north to Heito in the south, this was begun in 1919. In 1938, motor traffic was possible over its entire length of 287 miles with the exception of two stretches—one near the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) and the other near the Shimotamsui-kei (near Takao). The bridge over the Shimotamsui-kei at Kyukyokudo was scheduled for completion at the end of 1938, and that over the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) for 1941; this was to make it possible to motor all the way around the island. The Seira-kei bridge, to cost Y3,000,000, provides the only good crossing of that river, which otherwise separates Taiwan's west coast highway routes. Unless a second bridge has been completed (which is possible), this bridge and the nearby railroad bridge are especially vital links in the west coast transportation system for movement of goods and troops between points north and south of the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei). It was estimated that this 500-mile trip would take at least 5 days. The condition of the roads was such that it was quite likely that a car would be unable to complete the trip under its own power. (*Annual Review of Commerce and Industry, 1938*)

Route of Jukan-doro in Taichu Province. As a result of the construction of a large port at Gosei, the improvement of existing highways, and the construction of new highways, there is some uncertainty as to the exact route now followed by this highway. It is believed that the information available from Japanese maps and Sawada in *Chimei Daijiten* covering a period of time prior to 1937 may no longer be applicable to the present route of the highway. It is known that the highway parallels the Coast Line Railroad from Enri in Shinchiku Province as far south as Sharoku in Taichu Province, passing enroute the following points in this province: Nichinan, Choten, Taiko, Gaisubi, Suibento, Suikaku, Seiho, Kiyomizu, and Rokuryo, which together with Sharoku are all in Taiko-gun. The route thus indicated is highly vulnerable because of the presence of the Tainan-kei and the Taiko-kei.

The *Chimei Daijiten* indicates that from Sharoku the *Jukan-doro* swings slightly northeast to Kokan from which it runs east via Kamioka to Toyohara on the Taichu Railroad line. More recent data indicate that from Sharoku the highway swings southeast via Hoshi (Sharoku-sho) and Saiton to Taichu-shi. If the latter source is correct, the highway which runs south from Toyohara, paralleling the Taichu Line Railroad, via Tanshi and Hokuton to Taichu-shi, must be considered a provincial highway rather than the *Jukan-doro*, as stated by the earlier source.

All sources seem to agree that from Taichu-shi, the *Jukan-doro* follows the inland railroad line (Taichu line) via Shimokyoshito, Ujitsu, Oden (on the Taito-

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kei, a highly vulnerable crossing) and Gyuchoshi to Shoka-shi. The present route of the remainder of the route from Shoka south also seems to be uncertain. Japanese maps and the *Chimei Daijiten* indicate that the highway runs slightly southeast to Nisui via the following places: Katan, Kinton, Kaho, Hokuseishi, Inrin, Donchuo, Ronshi, Choseki, Tanaka, and Naisankaiseki. Another later source states that at Shoka the highway forks, one fork running southwest to Rokko on the coast where it swings slightly southeast and runs via Keiko to a point just south of Keishu, where it is rejoined by the other fork. This second fork runs from Shoka south to Inrin, parallel with the Jukan Railroad, where it leaves the railroad and runs southeast via Hokuto to the point south of Keishu where it is met by the first fork. This junction is near the bank of the Seira-kei and its numerous branches. This point is presumably the site of the proposed Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) highway bridge which should be in the process of construction. However, air cover of January 1944 does not show the bridge. If this is actually the site of the proposed bridge, the route of the highway as given by this later source may be correct but if the site of the bridge is near Nisui, farther to the east, the earlier Japanese source would seem to indicate the correct route.

Other roads in Taichu Province

Sharoku to Taichu. In January 1944 a broad, level highway, probably four lanes wide and running south of the Sharoku-Taichu (*Jukan-doro*) highway had been completed from Sharoku (Taiko-gun) to within a few hundred yards of Taichu-shi. This highway will connect Taichu with the new port at Gosei via Sharoku.

Sharoku to Gosei. A new 4-lane highway is indicated as running from Sharoku northwest to the port of Gosei. This port is thus connected with Taichu via the new Sharoku-Taichu highway and the older highway from Sharoku to Taichu. Connection is also made with the Sharoku-Toyohara highway.

Sharoku to Oden. This road runs parallel with the Coast Line Railroad south from Sharoku to Oden via Sankyaku, Ryusei, Daito, Shakyaku, Eibampo, and Oiwake. At Oden this road connects with the *Junkan-doro*.

Taiko to Kori. This road is in the northern part of the province and connects Taiko on the *Jukan-doro* with Kori. It runs east to Kori via Gaiho, and Getsubi.

Kokan to Toyohara. This road begins at the Taian-kei on the border of Shinchiku and Taichu provinces. There are several river crossings and a road across the river in Shinchiku Province which runs north to Sansa. It is not known whether crossings may be made by motor vehicles. From Kohan (Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun) the road runs south parallel to the Taichu line via Kori and across the Taiko-kei to Toyohara. From Toyohara the road becomes a highway which runs parallel with the Taichu line south to Taichu-shi.

Toyohara to Tosei. This road runs from Toyohara east to Tosei via Kaminako, Oshi, Sekko, Sharyokaku, and Baishijukyaku.

Kiyomizu to Taichu. This road runs from Kiyomizu on the *Jukan-doro* southeast to Taichu via Kokan Taiga, and Chimpei. At Kokan the road crosses the Sharoku-

Toyohara highway. At Taiga there is a road running east to Tanshi on the Toyohara-Taichu highway.

Taichu to Nisui. This road runs from Taichu roughly parallel with the line of a private railroad south to Nama and then west to Nisui. The road crosses a suspension bridge north of Soton and passes Soton and Nanto enroute to Nama.

Soton-Hori-Musha. With aid from the government-general, a road was completed in 1926 from Soton east to Hori. This road parallels the U-Kei a considerable portion of the way and passes through a tunnel between Dojo and Soto (both in Soton-sho). In 1937 this road was continued to Musha in aborigine territory of Noko-gun. The road is reported to be 19½ feet in width and to have a maximum grade of 1:10. From Musha there is a trail across the mountains to Karenko, but it is not believed that there are any roads providing motor traffic across the central mountain barrier. The road to Hori and Musha has permitted urgently needed development of the mountain regions of both Nanto-gun and Noko-gun.

Nanto to Shushu. A road runs from Nanto southeast to Shushu.

Shoka to Soton. A road runs from Shoka southeast through the foothills to Soton.

Shoka to Wabi. A short road runs from Shoka northwest to Wabi near the coast.

Daito to Tokatsukutsu. A short road runs from Daito on the Coast Line Railroad northwest to Tokatsukutsu on the coast north of the mouth of the Taito-kei. Here the road connects with another road coming southwest from Sharoku.

Sharoku to Tokatsukutsu. A short road runs from Sharoku southwest to Tokatsukutsu on the coast.

Shazan to Tanaka. A road runs from Shazan on the coast southeast to Nirin and thence runs due east, first crossing the Rokko-Keishu main highway then crossing the Nirin-Keishu main highway at Hokuto and continuing east to Tanaka on the important highway leading from Inrin south to Nisui.

Keiko to Inrin. A collateral road runs from Keiko east to Inrin connecting the Rokko-Keishu main highway and the Inrin-Deishu main highway. Connection is also made with the Inrin-Nisui highway.

b. *Highway bridges in Taichu Province.* Because of the presence of four great rivers, the Taian-kei, Taiko-kei (also known as the U-kei) and the Seira-kei (also known as the Dakusui-kei), bridges are numerous, yet they provide insufficient crossings for existing road systems and reduce the amount of traffic into Shinchiku Province to the north and Tainan Province to the south. In 1928 the number of bridges then completed, including box-culverts, was 2,772. The main bridges on the highway, listed from north to south, are as follows:

Taian-kei bridge. This bridge is at 24° 19' N., 120° 36' E. on *Jukan-doro* north of Taiko and south of the border of Shinchiku Province. It was completed in 1934 and has a length of 3,005 feet (916 meters) and a usable width of 18.05 feet (5.5 meters).

Taito-kei bridge. This bridge is at 24° 06' N., 120° 34' E. on the *Jukan-doro* at Oden and parallels the railroad bridge of the Jukan line. The next point of importance to the south is the Shoka bridge. This bridge



Figure 20—Trail from Hori to Musha (Noko-gun), viewed upriver N. 60° E. with Musha on the right.

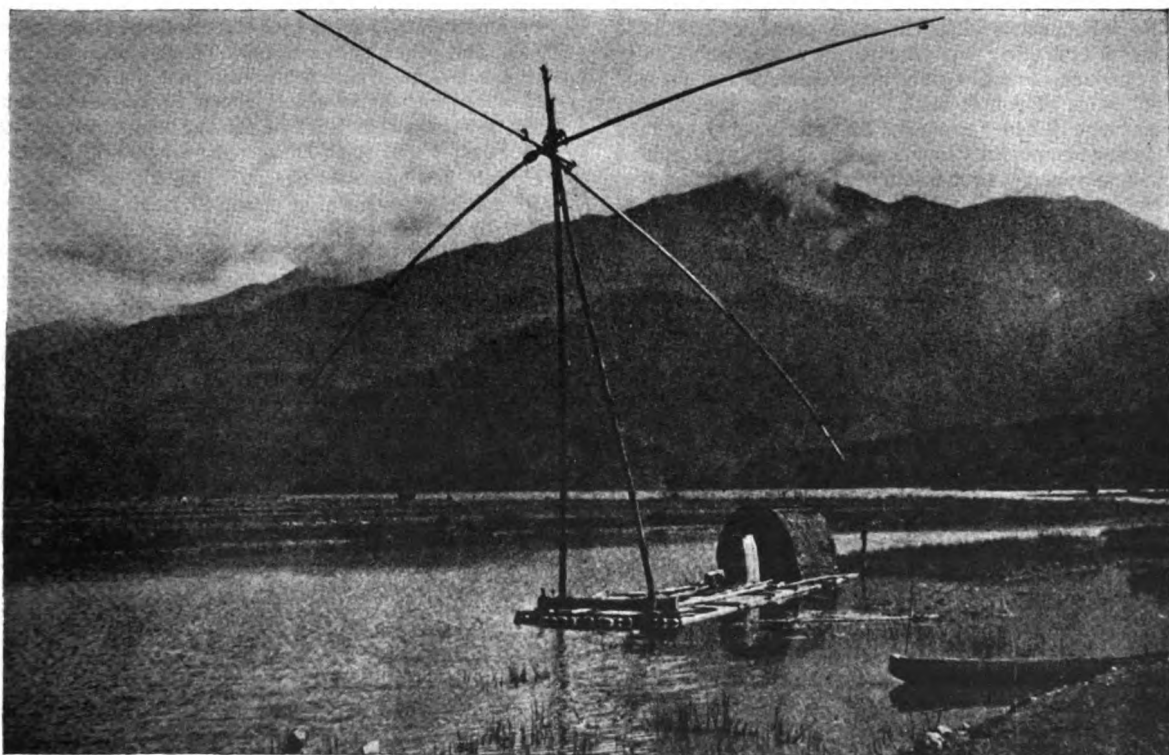


Figure 21—Lake Jitsugetsutan before the lake level was raised 65 feet by the hydroelectric development. Note Tayal bamboo raft with hauling device for large fishing net, and canoe made of a hollowed log.

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was completed in 1922 at a cost of Y636,500. It has a length of 1,948 feet (593.8 meters) and a usable width of 18.05 feet (5.5 meters). At the time of its construction it revolutionized the existing system of traffic and transportation by providing a connection between the regions of Kiyomizu, Ryusei, Toyohara, and Taichu on the north with the regions of Shoka, Rokko, Inrin, and Hokuto in the south.

U-kei bridge. This bridge is at 24° 06'N., 120° 40' E. on a secondary highway north of Soton. The bridge parallels another bridge on a private railroad line. It is of suspension type, but no other details are available.

Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) bridge. This bridge is believed to be at 23° 48'N., 120° 37' E. on the new *Jukan-doro* just south of Keishu in Taichu Province and north of Seira in Tainan Province. A Japanese source states that the bridge was begun in 1937, although air reconnaissance of January 1944 does not indicate its presence. Plans called for a length of 6,792 feet (2,070 meters) and a usable width of 18.05 feet (5.5 meters).

Dakusui-kei bridge. As the *Dakusui-kei* leaves the mountains at Nisui pass and approaches the coast it is known as the *Seira-kei*. This bridge is at 23° 47'N., 120° 37'E., just south of Nisui on the old *Jukan-doro*. It parallels a railroad bridge on the *Jukan* line. No information is available as to its dimensions. It is believed to be of concrete construction.

5. **Bus service.** The rail system is supplemented by fairly extensive bus transportation. Bus service was first established by private companies. In 1933 the government-general began to absorb all important bus lines especially those which paralleled and thus competed with the railroads. Among the lines purchased in 1934 were those operating in Taichu Province, principally from Toyohara, Inrin, Taiko, and Nisui. They covered about 62 miles of routes with the following equipment: 21 buses type BX40 (capacity 32 passengers) and 16 large buses, Imperial Government Railway standard type C46 (capacity 40 passengers). The consideration paid was reported to be Y629,000. No information is available as to the number of miles now covered in this province or the total number of passengers carried annually. During 1939, 8,207,474 passengers were carried in Taiwan and the revenue from the operation of bus lines totalled Y1,384,101. Sawada, in *Chimei Daijiten*, states that there is government bus service over the route of the *Jukan-doro* and the principal towns connected with it and that bus service (not stated whether government or private) existed over most of the other roads. The average fare seems to be about 5 *sen* per mile as compared with an estimated 7 *sen* per mile for the *daisha*. It is known that prior to the war the competition of the bus lines had resulted in the decreased use of *daisha*, and, in some instances, the abandonment of *daisha* lines. The shortage of gasoline may now have curtailed the use of buses to some extent.

Some information concerning bus routes, obtained piecemeal from the *Taiwan Railroad Guide*, 1932, and *Chimei Daijiten*, has been consolidated on a *shi* and *gun* (with constituent *gai* and *sho*) basis and is given below in tabular form. Some additional information may be found in *Part II, Local Data*.

Taichu-shi. There is a 5 *sen* city-limit bus line. In

addition round trips are made daily from the Taichu railroad station in Tachibano-cho to Muho, Mantoroku (Muho-sho), Gochori (Ujitsu-sho), Osato and Tobenko (Taihei-sho). Fares and travel time: 25 *sen* to Muho, time 30 minutes; 38 *sen* to Mantoroku, time 40 minutes; 25 *sen* to Gochori, time 25 minutes; 15 *sen* to Osato, time 20 minutes.

Shoka-shi. From Shoka station there is a line running west to Rokko and another to Wabi in the northeast. Fares and travel time: to Rokko 25 *sen*, time 30 minutes; to Wabi, 15 *sen*, time 15 minutes.

Daiton-gun, Hokuton-sho. This *sho* is on the Taichu line (railroad) as well as the *Jukan-doro* and there is a government operated bus line providing transportation to points north and south on the highway.

Daiton-gun, Muho-sho. There is bus service from Muho to Taihei and Taichu in the north and to Soton (Nanto-gun) and Nanto in the south.

Daiton-gun, Ujitsu-sho. There is bus service over the *Jukan-doro* from Ujitsu northwest to Taichu and from Ujitsu southeast to Shoka. Over another secondary road there are round trips made to Nanton and Saiton to the north of Ujitsu. Fares and travel time: 15 *sen* to Nanton, time 15 minutes; 25 *sen* to Saiton, time 50 minutes.

Hokuto-gun, Hito-sho. There is bus service from Hito to Hokuto and Nirin, both of which are in Hokuto-gun.

Hokuto-gun, Hokuto-gai. There are bus connections with important places such as Nirin (Hokuto-gun), and Inrin, Tanaka, Nisui, and Keiko (all in Inrin-gun).

Hokuto-gun, Keisho-sho. Both branches of the new *Jukan-doro* which rejoin just south of Keishu, provide government bus service to Keiko, Rokko, Hokuto, Inrin, Shoka, and other points north. These lines also connect with the Hokuto-Shazan bus line just north of Keishu.

Hokuto-gun, Nirin-sho. There is bus service from Nirin northwest to Shazan on the coast, southwest to Taijo, east via Hito to Hokuto, and north to Soko.

Hokuto-gun, Shazan-sho. There too is bus service over a highway running from Shazan east via Nirin and Hito to Hokuto, and via Nirin north to Soko thence east to Keiko.

Hokuto-gun, Taijo-sho. There is bus service from Taijo north to Nirin thence east via Hito to Hokuto.

Inrin-gun, Hashin-sho. There is bus service on the highway running west from Inrin via Hashin to Keiko. In the southeastern part of this *sho* there is bus service available over the *Jukan-doro* between Inrin and Hokuto.

Inrin-gun, Hoen-sho. There is bus service in Hoen-sho over a government highway from Keiko to Rokko which runs parallel with the railway line of the Meiji Sugar Company through the eastern part of this *sho*.

Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai. Buses make round trips from Inrin station south via Eisei to Hokuto, west to Keiko and northeast to Tozan and Soton.

Distance from			
Inrin (in miles)	Fares	Travel time	
Eisei	3 14 <i>sen</i>	15 minutes	
Hokuto	6 30 <i>sen</i>	40 "	
Keiko	6 25 <i>sen</i>	35 "	
Tozan	2 10 <i>sen</i>	20 "	
Soton	9 42 <i>sen</i>	1 hour, 10 min.	

Inrin-gun, Keiko-sho. There is bus service southeast to Hokuto, northwest to Rokko, southwest to Nirin, and east to Inrin and thence north to Shoka.

Inrin-gun, Nisui-sho. Nisui is the last important stop in Taichu Province on the *Jukan* line (railroad) and the old *Jukan-doro* (highway). Bus service is available to Inrin and other points north of this highway as well as to points west through collateral roads. The Nisui-Hokuto bus line is indicated as an important artery of traffic. This line runs north to Tanaka, thence west to Hokuto. The fare is 30 *sen* and travel time is 40 minutes.

Inrin-gun, Omura-sho. There are numerous railroads and also roads of all dimensions which conveniently run vertically and almost parallel to connect the central part of this *sho* with the north and the south. Bus service is available to all important points on the *Jukan-doro*. In addition there is an auto-bus connecting Omura, the *sho* seat, with Inrin to the southeast.

Inrin-gun, Tanako-sho. From Tanaka station buses run north to Inrin and other points on the *Jukan-doro*, south to Nisui, and west via Hokuto to Nirin. Fare and travel time: to Nirin 60 *sen*, 35 minutes; to Hokuto, 30 *sen*, 30 minutes.

Nanto-gun, Churyo-sho. Within Churyo-sho there is a local bus line running northwest from Kyoshinryo via Churyo to Nanto where connection may be had with other bus lines running to Soton and other points north and to Nama and other points south.

Nanto-gun, Nama-sho. From the Dakusui station in Nama there are buses which run north via Nanto to Soton and southwest to Nisui, making bus connections there for all important points in the southwestern part of the province. Fares: to Nanto 30 *sen*, from Nanto to Soton 20 *sen*.

Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai. From Nanto there are buses which run north to Soton thence northwest to Shoka, south to Nama, thence southwest to Nisui, and from Nanto southeast over another road to Shushu. In addition there is a local bus running from Nanto southeast via Churyo to Kyoshinryo. Fares: to Soton, 20 *sen*, to Nama, 30 *sen*.

Nanto-gun, Soton-sho. From Soton there are buses running to Nanto, Nama, Nisui, and Shushu in the south and to Shoka in the northwest.

Niitaka-gun, Gyochi-sho, and Shushu-sho. From Suiriko station in Shushu-sho, a bus line runs northeast via Jitsugetsutan and Gyochi to Hori in Noko-gun.

Noko-gun, Hori-gai, and Kokusei-sho. The recent construction of a road from Suiriko in Shushu-sho of Niitaka-gun northeast via Jitsugetsutan and Gyochi to Hori has been followed by the establishment of bus facilities between these points. There is also an automobile road which runs from Soton in Nanto-gun in an easterly direction along the banks of the U-kei and the Nanko-kei via Kishito and Hokuzanko to Hori. This road permits an auto to reach Taichu-shi from Hori in about 2 hours. No bus service is mentioned but it is believed that such is now available.

Shoka-gun, Fukko-sho. There is a highway running parallel with the railroad line of the Meiji Sugar Company from Rokko southeast to Inrin. Bus service on this highway offers additional transportation to the follow-

ing *aza* within Fukko-sho, all of which are on or near this highway: Bansha, Saisei, Saienkaku, and Hoan.

Shoka-gun, Funan-sho. There is bus service on a road that runs from Shoka southeast to Nanto. This road passes, in the order named, the following *aza* of Funan-sho: Kyusha, Taiho, Chikuran, Shako, Kensha, and Keito.

Shoka-gun, Katan-sho. Katan, the first station on the *Jukan* line south of Shoka, is also on the *Jukan-doro*, thereby being on the route of government operated buses. Other *aza* of this *sho* on or near the highway, from north to south, are: Kosho, Hakushako, Kinton, and Chusho. Koshito, a short distance to the east of Katan, is connected with the main highway by a collateral road.

Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai. Rokko, a port on the coast, is on the fork of the *Jukan-doro* which runs southwest from Shoka to Rokko and thence south via Keiko to Keishu. Transportation on government-operated buses may be had to all important points on this highway and its numerous collateral roads.

Shoka-gun, Sensai-sho. This *sho* on the northwest coast of Shoka-gun has bus service through a line which runs from Shoka northwest to Sensai via Kabi.

Shoka-gun, Shusui-sho. This *sho* has bus facilities through the southwest fork of the *Jukan-doro* from Shoka to Rokko which passes through the northern portion of the *sho*. Shusui, the *sho* seat, is near the southern fork of the *Jukan-doro* running from Shoka to Inrin and has bus service through this fork of the highway.

Shoka-gun, Wabi-sho. Wabi, the *sho* seat, has bus service with Sensai to the northwest and Shoka to the southeast. The 15-minute ride to Shoka costs 15 *sen*.

Taiko-gun, Daito-sho. This *sho* is provided bus service over a secondary road which runs parallel to the Coast Line Railroad from Sharoku south to Daito thence east to Oden where the road is connected with the *Jukan-doro* near the Taito-kei.

Taiko-gun, Gaiho-sho. There is a secondary road which runs from Taiko east to Kori, passing through Jiyo in this *sho*. There is bus service between Taiko and Kori, but no stops are mentioned for this *sho*.

Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai. The *Jukan-doro* passes through this *gai* and runs parallel with the Coast Line Railroad from Taiko to Sharoku. Bus service is readily available to Taiko, Gosei, Kori, Toyohara, Taichu, and other important points.

Taiko-gun, Ryusei-sho. This *sho* has bus service over a secondary road which runs parallel with the Coast Line Railroad from Sharoku via Ryusei and Daito to Oden where the road connects with the *Jukan-doro*.

Taiko-gun, Sharoku-sho. The town of Sharoku in this *sho* is the point where the *Jukan-doro* swings away from the Coast Line Railroad and runs northeast to Toyohara on the Taichu line. Other new highways recently built by the government-general would seem to afford almost unlimited bus facilities to any point of importance in the province. There is an old highway which goes southeast from Sharoku to Taichu. Slightly south is another new highway, believed to have 4 lanes, which runs from Sharoku to within a few hundred yards of Taichu. Especially important is the new 4-lane highway which runs northwest via Daisho from Sharoku to the port of Gosei. This trip can be made in about

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15 minutes by bus, and the fare is 12 *sen*. The fare to Daisho is 8 *sen*.

Taiko-gun, Taian-sho. Bus service is available over a highway running from Taianko southeast to Taiko.

Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai. The *Jukan-doro* passes through this *gai* and runs south from Taiko parallel with the Coast Line Railroad to Sharoku. Government bus service is available over this route. There is also a secondary road which runs from Taiko southeast via Gaiho and Getsubi to Kori, and from Taiko northwest to Taianko. Bus fares are to Getsubi 27 *sen*, to Kori 40 *sen*, and to Taianko 20 *sen*.

Takeyama-gun, Rokkoku-sho, and Takeyama-sho. Bus development in these two *sho* has been retarded because of inadequate roads which are frequently impassable because of overflowing rivers and the mountainous nature of the terrain. There are three bus lines to Shushu in Niitaka-gun, and Nama in Nanto-gun. There may be bus service available over a road from Takeyama west to the Seisui-kei.

Tosei-gun, Sekko-sho, Shinsha-sho, and Tosei-sho. The main highway, connecting Tosei with Toyohara, runs in an easterly direction from Toyohara via Sekko and Dogyu to Tosei. This highway parallels the private railroad line of the Taichu Narrow Gauge Railway Company. A new road has been completed from Tosei to Meiji hot spring. This is believed to run to Kurasu in aborigine territory. There is bus service over both of these roads.

Toyohara-gun, Kamioka-sho. This *sho* is provided bus service over the *Jukan-doro*, which runs from Sharoku northeast via Kokan and Kamioka to Toyohara. Service is also provided over another line from Kiyomizu east via Kokan to Kamioka and Toyohara.

Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho. There is bus service from Kori station northwest via Getsubi and Gaiho to Taiko. Another line runs southwest from Kori to Tonshikyaku. Fares and travel time: to Getsubi 15 *sen*, 19 minutes; to Taiko 35 *sen*, 45 minutes; to Tonshikyaku 10 *sen*, 10 minutes.

Toyohara-gun, Taiga-sho. Bus service is provided this *sho* over several roads. One road runs from Taiga northeast via Shako to Toyohara on the *Jukan-doro*. A second road runs from Taiga east via Saiimbo to Tanshi, below Toyohara. A third road runs from Taiga south via Saiton to Nanton. A fourth road runs from Taiga northwest to Kokan. From Kokan one branch runs southwest to Sharoku and another branch continues northwest to Kiyomizu.

Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai. This *gai* is provided bus service through round trips made over the highway running from Toyohara west to Kamioka and Kokan and from Toyohara east via Sekko and Dogyu to Tosei. Since Toyohara is on the *Jukan-doro*, government bus service is available to Taichu in the south and other important points on the west coast. Partial information on fares and travel time: to Kamioka 15 *sen*, time 30 minutes; to Kokan, 25 *sen*, 45 minutes; to Dogyu, 25 *sen*, 50 minutes; to Tosei, 30 *sen*, 55 minutes.

6. Miscellaneous land transportation. Automobiles owned by individuals for their own use are very few. In addition to railroads, *daisha*, and buses, there are *jinriksha*, sedan chairs, and automobiles for hire. At one time the *jinriksha* men in Taiwan numbered about 5,000 but by 1935 had declined to 3,912. Approximately

two-thirds of this number were Formosan-Chinese; nearly one-third Chinese nationals. Most of them are in Taihoku Province. There were some 4,200 sedan carriers, chiefly in Taichu and Tainan provinces. The total number of automobiles in Taichu province in 1928 was 232, out of which 202 were for hire to the public for the transportation of passengers and commodities. Many of these were operated with regular schedules over the *Jukan-doro* and other important highways. The total number of automobiles is believed to have increased considerably since 1928.

7. Aviation. Supplementing the service from Japan, a round-Taiwan airline was inaugurated in April 1938, bringing the isolated east coast cities of Taito and Karenko into closer communication with the rest of the island. This route is known as the east-west circle route. Round-the-island flights are made twice daily, one in each direction. The flights leaving Taihoku make stops at Taichu, Tainan, Heito, Taito, Karenko, and Giran, terminating at the starting point, Taihoku. Time required for complete flight is 5 hours and 20 minutes. Since flying aids and landing fields are unavailable in the Chuo mountain range, this region is avoided. On the Taiwan-Mako route a round trip is made on even-numbered days. Usually planes with 6 to 8 passenger capacity are used. In addition to passengers, mail and freight are carried. A 1939 subsidy to the circle route totalled Y320,000.

Table 66. Flight Statistics on Circle Route, 1938.

Circle route	Distance (in kilometers)	Number of flights	Total length of flights (in kilometers)	Number of passengers carried	Amount of freight carried (in tons)	Amount of mail carried (per kilogram)
Entire route ----	895	2,373	281,975	6,450	2,172	2,975
Taihoku-Taichu --	135	522	70,470	1,767	712	704
Taichu-Tainan ---	135	436	58,860	697	347	291
Tainan-Heito ----	40	283	11,320	420	100	153
Heito-Taito -----	130	185	24,050	375	3	90
Taito-Karenko ---	155	379	58,745	740	115	378
Karenko-Giran --	110	180	19,800	807	109	435
Giran-Taihoku ---	40	177	7,080	924	626	402
Taihoku-Karenko -	150	211	31,650	720	160	522

Data concerning seaplane anchorages and landing fields in this province are tabulated below.

Table 67—Seaplane Anchorages and Landing Fields, Taichu Province

Location	Latitude Longitude	Type
Taichu-shi	24°14'N 120°38'E	Civil airdrome
Remarks: Landing area, E-W 1300 yds. N-S 548 yds.; 6 runways varying from 1310 to 545 yards in length.		
Taichu-shi	24°11'N 120°39'E	Military airdrome
Remarks: Three miles north-northwest of Taichu; no runways; 6 hangars; shops and buildings; field 4250 ft. N-S and 3800 ft E-W.		



Shoka-shi

Remarks: Indicated by air reconnaissance.

Niitaka-gun 23°51'N Seaplane anchorage

Lake Jitsugetsutan 120°54'E

Remarks: Existence unconfirmed.

Taiko-gun 24°23'N Military

Taian-sho 12°035'E

Taianko

Remarks: Existence unconfirmed.

Toyohara-gun 24°15'N

Toyohara-gai 120°38'E

Toyohara

Remarks: Indicated by air reconnaissance 6 miles west of Toyohara.

8. **Water transportation.** Although the coast line of Taichu Province has a length of 61 miles (25 *ri*) there are no natural harbors capable of accommodating large steamers on account of shallow beaches and the accumulation of silt at river mouths. Previously water traffic was confined to the inadequate facilities of three small ports at Taianko, Gosei, and Rokko, where junks were able to engage in coastal and mainland traffic. At Gosei, the harbor was at the mouth of a small stream 8 miles southwest of Taianko. Here a large sandbar and heavy breakers made landing difficult. The anchorage was

some distance offshore and cargoes were brought in on great bamboo rafts. In 1939, Gosei (officially renamed *Niitaka* by the Japanese) was the site of a harbor project of the government-general designed not only to relieve the congestion of naval and commercial shipping at Keelung and Takao but also to further the industrial development of central Taiwan where abundant electric power was readily available. The plan consisted of a 4-year national project to be completed in 1942 and involving a total expenditure of Y15,000,000. Work was started in September 25, 1939, with an appropriation of Y3,000,000 for the year's work. An additional appropriation of Y4,000,000 was to be made for each of the next three years. The port was to be developed to accommodate 21 ships of 10,000-ton capacity, 6 at the wharf and 15 at anchorage buoys. Additional accommodations were to be made available for at least 100 fishing vessels. Cargo capacity contemplated was 1,500,000 tons annually. While this project was not completed on schedule, there are indications that it may have been completed by now. Air reconnaissance in the early part of March 1944 has disclosed extensive construction activity. The harbor basin is improved, warehouse facilities are expanded, and a railway spur and a 4-lane highway are being built to connect the harbor with the main lines of communication on the island.

CHAPTER VIII

GOVERNMENT

1. **Introduction.** The government of Taiwan is an autocracy. The totalitarian control which the Japanese exercise over the island is but a part of their plan to Japanize its inhabitants and to exploit them for the advancement of Japanese interests. The people of Taiwan—the Japanese as well as the Formosan-Chinese—have no direct representation in the diet in Tokyo. At the head of the government is the governor-general, who is appointed by the emperor of Japan. Though he is directly responsible to the imperial government in Tokyo, the governor-general wields extensive power within Taiwan. There are some restrictions on his authority, but for the most part he is a dictator in everything but name.

2. **Office of governor.** The provincial government of Taichu province is presided over by a governor of *chokunin* rank. He is nominated by the governor-general, but appointed by the Tokyo government, with the approval of the emperor. The governor is under the direct supervision of the governor-general and assists him in the execution of Japanese policy on the provincial level. The Japanese dictatorship passes in turn from the governor to the local *gun* administration and eventually to the lowest official in the administrative hierarchy. Within the sphere of his own province, the governor's authority is extensive. He may, in accordance with his official position, issue provincial ordinances, and append thereto penalties of imprisonment, confinement, or detention for a period amounting to not more than two months and a fine under Y70. He can also cancel or stop the orders of the *gun* and *gai* heads and the police stations which are at variance with provincial regulations, damage the public welfare, or interfere with established authority. In the event military force is needed for the maintenance of public peace within his jurisdiction, he must send a written request to the governor-general. In times of emergency, however, he may immediately request troops from army and navy commanders within his province. The governor supervises provincial officials and reports to the governor-general the merits and demerits of those appointed with imperial approval—*chokunin* and *sonin* rank. As regards the promotions and demotions of junior officials—those of *rannin* rank—the governor may act on his own authority.

Since the outbreak of the war the powers of economic control vested in the governor have widened in scope to include such problems as commodity, price, and labor control and labor conscription. There has been a tendency on the part of the central government in Tokyo to delegate part of its power of economic control to the local authorities in Taiwan. Moreover, many matters which in Japan are handled by specially created agencies have been thrust upon the local governments on the island.

When the governor is incapacitated, an administrative official will, in the order of official rank, act in his behalf. In the event there is no one to take over his duties, the governor-general will direct a senior official to assume the duties of the governor. The latter,

however, can appoint one of the officials of his department to exercise part of his authority during the temporary period of his absence. All appointments, of course, must meet with the approval of the governor-general.

3. **Government organization.** The main divisions in the provincial government of Taichu Province are the governor's secretariat, and the departments of internal affairs, police affairs and harbor affairs. The apportionment of their respective duties is determined by the governor-general. According to the *Taiwan Jijo* the organization of provincial government as of 1938 was as follows:

- The governor's secretariat
 - Archives and documents section
 - Accounts section
 - Tax section
 - Mediation section
- Department of internal affairs
 - Regional section
 - Educational section
 - Industrial promotion section
 - Engineering section
 - Water utilization section (in *Taichu* and *Tainan* only)
- Department of police affairs
 - Higher police affairs section
 - Police affairs section
 - Peace preservation section
 - Criminal affairs section
 - Sanitation section
 - Foreign affairs section (in *Taihoku* only)
- Department of harbor affairs
 - Marine affairs section
 - Quarantine section
 - Branch offices (in *Taihoku* only)
- Police stations
- Branch tax offices
- Agricultural experimental stations
- Marine products experimental stations
- Livestock breeding farms
- City halls
 - General affairs section
 - Archives and documents section (in *Taihoku*, *Keelung*, and *Heito* only)
 - Education section (except in *Taihoku*)
 - Educational affairs section (in *Taihoku* only)
 - Social education section (in *Taihoku* only)
 - Social section (in *Taihoku* only)
 - Encouragement of industry section
 - Engineering section (in *Taihoku*, *Keelung*, *Shinchiku*, *Tainan*, and *Takao* only)
 - Water-works section (in *Taihoku*, *Keelung*, *Tainan*, *Takao* only)
 - Engineering and Water-works section (in *Taichu*, *Shoka*, *Kagi*, and *Heito* only)
 - Gas and Water-works section (in *Shinchiku* only)
 - Automobile section (in *Taihoku* and *Keelung* only)

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Sanitation section
Tax section
Accounts section
Building and repairs section (in Taihoku only)
Military affairs section (in Taihoku, Keelung, Tainan, and Takao only)
Military affairs, air defense section (in Taichu only)
Public primary school for Japanese branch class rooms
Public primary school for Formosan-Chinese branch class rooms
Public kindergarten (in Taichu-shu only)
(Note: The above schools are under dual authority of the city and *gun* offices.)

4. Recent changes. The war has effected some changes in provincial government, but it has not appreciably altered its general structure. The most important changes came with the administrative reforms of November 1942, which were carried out both in Taiwan and Japan. The reforms in Taiwan were not so inclusive as those in Japan, being largely changes in the number of personnel and in the division of duties and jurisdiction within the various sectional units. Most of the reforms affected the central organization in each provincial capital but did not change the basic organization of government on the local levels.

5. Provincial administration 1943. According to the *Taiwan Economic Annals* (*Taiwan Keizai Nempo*) the upper brackets of the provincial administration as of 1943 are organized as follows:

Governor's office (*Chiji Kambo*)

General affairs department (*Somu-bu*)

This department has very likely taken over the duties of the internal affairs department as listed by the *Taiwan Jijo* of 1938. The duties of the new department of general affairs, however, are more extensive.

Industrial affairs department (*Sangyo-bu*)

Police affairs department (*Keisatsu-bu*)

Harbor affairs department (*Kemu-bu*)

This department seems to be restricted to Taihoku and Takao-shu and Karenko-cho respectively.

The foregoing departments are further subdivided as follows:

General affairs department

General affairs section (*Somu-ka*)

Education section (*Kyoiku-ka*)

Public works section (*Doboku-ka*)

Fiscal section (*Kaikei-ka*)

Taxation section (*Zeimu-ka*)

Arbitration and mediation section (*Chotei-ka*)

Industrial affairs department

Commerce, manufacture, and marine industry section (*Shoko-Suisan-ka*)

Agriculture and forestry section (*Norin-ka*)

Land improvement section (*Tochi Kairyō-ka*)

Police affairs department

Police affairs section (*Keimu-ka*)

Peace maintenance section (*Hoan-ka*)

Economic police section (*Keizai Keisatsu-ka*)

Military air defense section (*Heiji Boku-ka*)

Aborigines administration section (*Riban-ka*)

Of the above, the commerce, manufacture, and marine industry section and the economic police section are the two units that have the closest connection with the problem of economic control. The main task of the industrial affairs department is to gear Taiwan's economy into Japan's total war effort. It is believed (but without confirmation) that arrangements have been made for provincial offices to assume full responsibility for functions usually performed by the government-general, a scheme by which the Japanese hope to avoid demoralization or destruction of control if the capital city is demolished by attack.

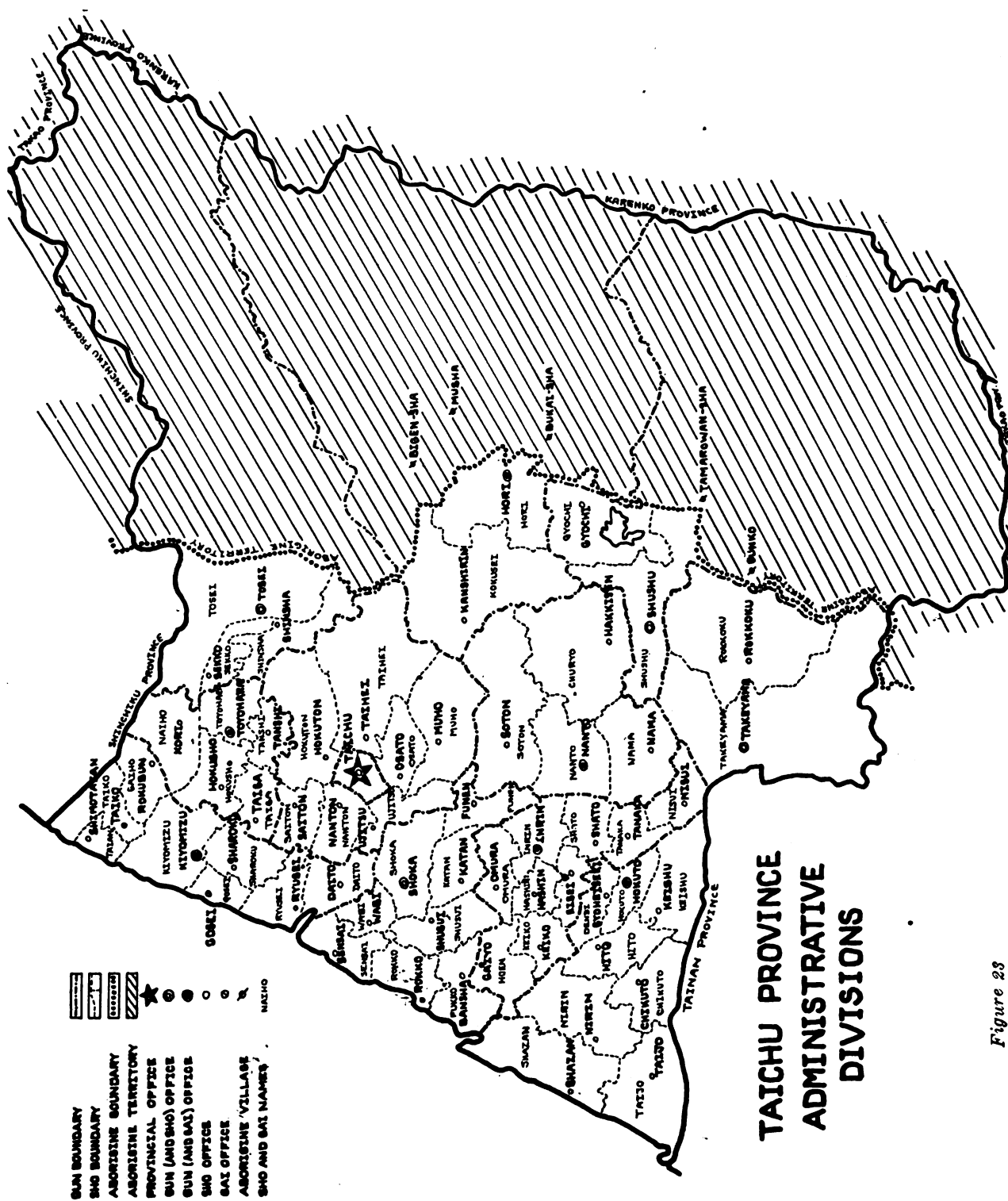
6. The provincial assembly (*shukai*). The provincial assembly is supposedly the "legislative organ" of the province. In practice, however, it is far from conforming to the democratic pattern. The membership, which is decided by the governor-general, is usually more than 20 and less than 40. Of this number one-half, according to the Japanese, is "elected by the people." This, however, is misleading, since this half is elected by city, town, and village assemblies, whose membership in turn is one-half appointed by the governor of the province and one-half elected upon the basis of a restricted franchise.

The other half of the membership of the provincial assembly is appointed by the governor-general. He selects the assemblymen from among persons with education and good reputation who live within the province. It is taken for granted that no one is appointed who is not politically reliable and convincingly sympathetic towards Japan. The provincial governor is chairman of the assembly. The assembly determines the yearly budget of the province and the provincial taxes. It also considers the problem of labor service, property assessment, loans, and other important matters.

The roster of provincial assemblies shows the preponderant position in government held by the Japanese. The total number of assemblymen for Taichu Province in 1939 was 28. Of this number 17 were Japanese and 11 were Formosan-Chinese.

7. The provincial council. In addition to the provincial assembly there is a provincial council, which acts when the assembly is not in session. The Japanese refer to it as the "secondary legislative organ" of the province. The council consists of the governor, the vice-governor, the head of the department of internal affairs, and six councillors elected by and from the provincial assembly. The chairman is the provincial governor.

8. Gun administration. Taichu Province is subdivided into 11 *gun*—Daiton, Hokuto, Inrin, Nanto, Niitaka, Noko, Shoka, Taiko, Takeyama, Tose, and Toyohara. Each *gun* head (*gunshu*) is appointed by the governor-general. The position of the *gunshu* is unique in Taiwan in that he stands between the provincial governor on the one hand and the heads of the *gai* and *sho* on the other. On the whole it is the responsibility of the *gun* head to carry out the administrative policy of the provincial government within the area of his jurisdiction. He enforces laws, apportions the administrative affairs of this department, and superintends government employees. He also directs police affairs. All police personnel stationed within the *gun* are under his supervision, as are the leaders of the *hoko*. The *gun* head reports to the governor regarding the promotion and demotion of junior officials under his direction. He may



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also cancel or suspend any action taken by the head of either a *gai* or *sho* if it is deemed to be contrary to regulations, harmful to public interest, or prejudicial to established authority. If the *gunshu* is incapacitated the governor appoints another official to discharge the duties of his office. The *gun* head is accountable to the governor of the Province.

The functions of the *gun* administration are divided between police affairs and general affairs. The chief administrative agencies in the *gun* office are the general affairs section, the police section, the industrial development section and the tax section. As the *gun* offices were constituted in 1941 they existed merely to carry out the national and provincial policies at the local level.

From the evidence available, it appears that the *gun* administration needs more adequate financial support. All of the *gun* officials are of low rank and their salaries are as little as Y40.00 per month. Only the exceptional *gunshu* may receive a salary of as much as Y100.00 per month. Such salaries are not commensurate with the weight of the duties to be performed. Nor do they attract Japanese who are of the highest quality as administrators. In some few instances Formosan-Chinese have been given "honorary" appointments bearing no income. All of the *gun* officials have been burdened with changing laws caused by economic changes, and numerous notices and instructions from the higher governmental officers.

Even though the burden of duties has steadily increased, little has been done (as late as 1941 at least) to improve the lot of the official on the *gun* level of government and below. Mutual-aid measures, family, and emergency allowances have been established for officials in the higher brackets, but not for the men below the sixth grade or rank. In so far as the government-general is concerned the *gun* officers are looked upon merely as instruments to carry out the will of the higher authorities and policy makers. Little initiative is expected of them and little is done to reward them for individual service. In more extreme cases, the chief of the *gun* sometimes abuses the police power which he possesses, in order to achieve the things he has been ordered to do and which he believes must be done.

A local council, selected from among the prominent members of the community, assists the head of the *gun*. The *gun* has no elective assembly.

9. City government. City governments are responsible directly to the government of the province. As of 1940 there were ten cities (*shi*) in Taiwan—Taihoku, Keelung, Shinchiku, Taichu, Shoka, Tainan, Kagi, Takao, Heito, and Karenko. The mayor is the head of the city administration. Although he is appointed by the governor-general, he is directly under the supervision of the provincial governor. Like the *gunshu* he enforces law, apportions administrative affairs within his jurisdiction, and in general superintends government employees. In addition he has the power to veto acts of the city assembly. If the Mayor is incapacitated, the Governor will designate an official to act in the Mayor's behalf. The Mayor himself can delegate duties temporarily to a subordinate official. The Mayor is assisted by a deputy.

Each city has an assembly. Its membership ranges from 20 to 40, according to the population represented. One-half of the members are appointed by the Governor

of the Province and one-half are elected by the qualified electorate. The city assembly acts on the city budget, tax collection, and general financial matters.

The Mayor is assisted by a council of eight of which he is ex-officio a member. The other members are the assistant mayor and six councillors elected from and by the city assembly. The council functions when the city assembly is not in session.

10. Town and village government. Each *gun* in Taichu Province is subdivided into *gai* and *sho*. There is no uniformity in the physical dimensions of the *gun*, *sho*, and *gai*. *Gai* and *sho* government is organized as follows. Each *gai* is responsible to the provincial government through the *gun* administration. *Gai* and *sho* heads are appointed by the governor-general. The *gai* chief (*gaicho*) presides over the *gai* assembly (*gaikyo-gika*) of 8 to 20 members. Half of this membership is appointed by the governor of the Province and half is elected by the local people eligible to vote. The term of membership is four years. The *gai* assembly submits opinions on various problems when asked to do so by higher authority.

Each *sho* is likewise responsible to the provincial government through the *gun* administration. Village heads are appointed by the governor-general. Membership, organization, and duties in the village assembly (*shokyogikai*) parallel those of the town assembly. These assemblies are in no sense of the word legislative bodies. They exist only to give advice, when requested, on local matters. There is no obligation on the part of the town or village head to ask advice of the assembly or to follow such advice when given. Furthermore, the governor-general may dissolve the town or village assemblies at will.

With the advent of the war the powers of the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* heads have been substantially increased. This is especially true of the mayor. As in the case of the provincial Governor, these powers lie mainly in the field of economic supervision, and include such functions as commodity and labor-service control, occupational reports, labor conscription, and the like. The heads of the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* are not only government officials but they also act as heads of local public organizations. These organizations are charged with the duty of performing functions pertaining to national mobilization on the same basis as government organizations. Whatever extra expense is involved in such functions is carried by the respective *shi*, *gai*, or *sho*.

11. Administrative personnel. The following table shows the provincial organization and the administrative personnel of Taichu Province, and constituent cities, *gun* and *sho*, as of 1939. This table does not necessarily include all the personnel in the provincial administration of Taichu. It includes only that personnel which the Japanese registered in their official publication *Shokuin-roku*, (Register of Government Officials), 1939.

Table 68. Administrative Personnel, Taichu Province and Constituent Cities, Gun and Sho, 1939

Total personnel 461

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Office of governor (*Chiji Kambo*)----- 1
Governor (*Chiji*)-----

Provincial commissioners (*Chiho Riji-kan*)-----

Head of arbitration section----- 1

Head of taxation section----- 1

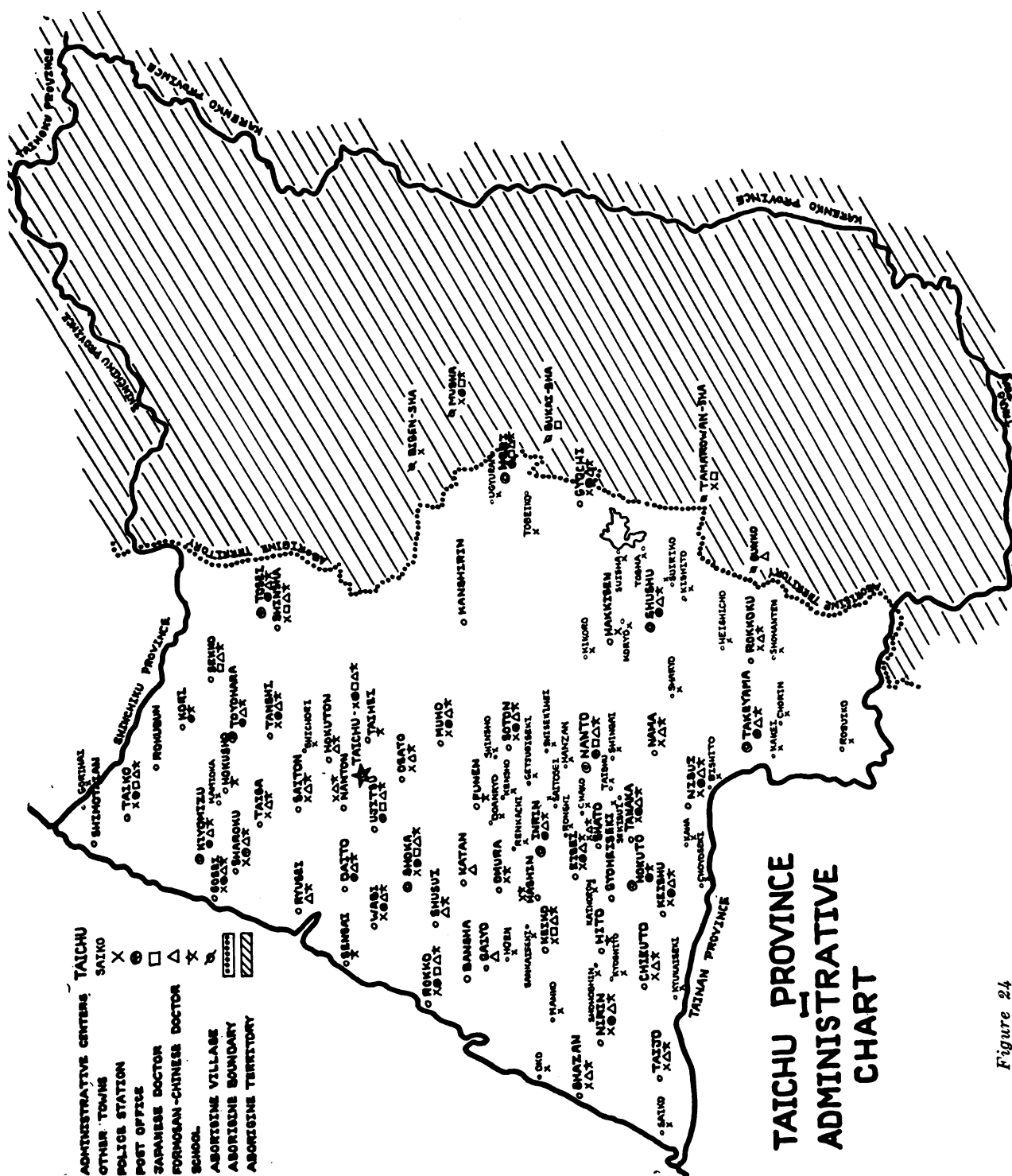


Figure 24

RESTRICTED

Construction technician	1
Attached personnel	65
Technical aides	7
Interpreters	2
Taxation officers	10
Construction technical aide	1
Total personnel	88

Department of internal affairs (Naimu-bu)

Head of department (also executive official)	1
Provincial commissioners:	
Head of education section	1
Head of regional section	1
Head of industrial section	1
Provincial school inspection official	1
Provincial technicians (1 also head of public works section)	4
Industrial production director	1
Industrial production technicians (1 also head of water-works section)	6
Public works technician	1
Social affairs director	1
Social education director	1
Construction technician	1
School inspectors	2
Attached personnel	23
Technical aides	32
Quarantine veterinarian	1
Forestry directors	22
River superintendents	3
Industrial production secretaries	7
Industrial production technical aides	53
Public works secretary	1
Public works technical sides	18
Produce inspectors	8
Social affairs secretary	1
Social education secretaries	12
Construction secretary	19
Construction technical aides	19
Total personnel	223

Department of Police Affairs (Keimu-bu)

Head of department (also executive official) ..	1
Provincial police supervisors:	
Head of higher police affairs section	1
Head of criminal affairs section	1
Head of police affairs section	1
Province technician (also of sanitation section)	1
Police physician	1
Sanitation technician	1
Construction technician	1
School inspector	1
Police inspectors	13
Technical aides	12
Interpreter	1
Assistant police inspectors	9
Sanitation technical aides	8
Construction technical aides	12
Total personnel	64

Nanto-taxation branch office (Nanto Zeimu Shutchō-jo)

Director (also provincial commissioner)	1
Construction technician	1
Attached personnel	19
Technical aides	2
Taxation officers	7
Construction technical aides	2

Total personnel 32

Agricultural experimental station (Noji Shiken-jo)

Location: Taichu-shi, Koroshi

Head of station (also industrial production technician)	1
Industrial production secretary	1
Industrial production technical aides	11

Total personnel 13

Marine experimental station (Suisan Shiken-jo)

Location: Taichu-shi, Saiwai-cho

Head of station (also industrial production technician)	1
Technical aide	1
Industrial production technical aides	2

Total personnel 4

Industrial experimental station (Kogyo Shiken-sho)

Location: Taichu-shi, Shimo-kyoshito

Head of station (also head of industrial section)	1
Industrial production director	1
Industrial production technicians	2
Industrial production secretary	1
Industrial production technical aides	5

Total personnel 10

Livestock breeding farm (Shuchiku-jo)

Location: Taichu-shi, Toseishi

Head of farm (also industrial production technician)	1
Technical aide	1
Industrial production technical aide	1

Total personnel 3

Commercial and industrial promotion hall (Shoko Shoreikan)

Location: Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho

Director (also provincial commissioner) ..	1
Industrial production director	1
Industrial production secretary	1

Total personnel 3

Taichu police station (Taichu Keisatsu-sho)

Location: Taichu-shi, Murakami-sho

Head of station (also provincial police supervisor)	1
Police inspectors	4
Technical aides	2
Assistant police inspectors	5

Total personnel 12

Shoka police station

Location: Shoka-shi, Shoka	
Head of station (also provincial police supervisor)	1
Police inspectors	3
Assistant police inspectors	4
Total personnel	8

CITY ADMINISTRATIONS

Taichu city hall (Taichu Shiyaku-sho)

Location: Taichu-shi, Saiwai-cho	
Mayor (also provincial commissioner)	1
Assistant to mayor (also provincial commissioner)	1
Industrial production director (also head of industrial section)	1
Public works technician (also head of public and water-works section)	1
Sanitation technician (also head of sanitation section)	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	9
Technical aides	4
Industrial production technical aide	1
Public works technical aides	2
Social affairs secretary	1
Social education secretary	1
Total personnel	24

Shoka city hall

Location: Shoka-shi, Tomon	
Mayor (also provincial commissioner)	1
Assistant to mayor (also provincial commissioner)	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	6
Technical aides	7
Industrial production secretary	1
Industrial production technical aide	1
Public works secretary	1
Public works technical aides	2
Sanitation secretary	1
Social affairs secretary	1
Social education secretary	1
Total personnel	24

GUN ADMINISTRATIONS

<i>All gun offices (gunyaku-sho)</i>	234
Daiton-gun office	20
Location: Daiton-gun, Taichu-shi, Toschikuni-cho	
Chief commissioner (<i>Gunshu</i>)	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	7
Police inspectors	2
Assistant police inspectors	2
<i>Gai and sho chiefs</i>	
Hokuton-sho	1
Muho-sho	1
Nanto-sho	1
Osato-sho	1
Saiton-sho	1
Taihei-sho	1
Ujitsu-sho	1

Hokuto-gun office

Location: Hokuto-gun, Hokuto-gai,	
Chief commissioner (<i>Gunshu</i>)	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	7
Police inspectors	3
Technical aides	4
Assistant police inspectors	3
<i>Gai and sho chiefs</i>	
Chikuto-sho	1
Denbi-sho	1
Hito-sho	1
Hokuto-gai	1
Keishu-sho	1
Nirin-gai	1
Shazan-sho	1
Tojo-sho	1

Inrin-gun office

Location: Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai	
Chief commissioner (<i>Gunshu</i>)	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	9
Police inspectors	3
Technical aide	1
Assistant police inspectors	4
<i>Gai and sho chief</i>	
Eisei-sho	1
Hashin-sho	1
Hoen-sho	1
Inrin-gai	1
Keiko-sho	1
Nisui-sho	1
Omura-sho	1
Shato-sho	1
Tanaka-sho	1

Nanto-gun office

Location: Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai	
Chief commissioner (<i>Gunshu</i>)	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	5
Police inspectors	3
Technical aides	1
Assistant police inspectors	3
<i>Gai and sho chiefs</i>	
Churyo-sho	1
Nama-sho	1
Nanto-gai	1
Soton-sho	1

Niitaka-gun office

Location: Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho	
Chief commissioner (<i>Gunshu</i>)	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	5
Police inspectors	4
Technical aide	1
Assistant police inspectors	6
<i>Gai and sho chiefs</i>	
Gyochi-sho	1
Shushu-sho	1

Noko-gun office

Location: Noko-gun, Hori-gai	
Chief commissioner (<i>Gunshu</i>)	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	5
Police inspectors	4

RESTRICTED

Technical aides	1
Assistant police inspectors	6
Gai and sho chiefs	
Hori-gai	1
Kokusei-sho	1
Shoka-gun office	23
Location: Shoka-gun Nanka	
Chief commissioner	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	7
Police inspectors	3
Technical aides	1
Assistant police inspectors	3
Gai and sho chiefs	
Funen-sho	1
Fukko-sho	1
Katan-sho	1
Sensai-sho	1
Shusui-sho	1
Rokko-gai	1
Wabi-sho	1
Taiko-gun office	27
Location: Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai	
Chief commissioner (Gunshu)	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	8
Police inspectors	5
Technical aides	1
Assistant police inspectors	3
Gai and sho chiefs	
Daito-sho	1
Gaiho-sho	1
Gosei-gai	1
Kiyomizu-gai	1
Ryusei-sho	1
Sharoku-sho	1
Taian-sho	1
Taiko-gai	1
Takeyama-gun office	13
Location: Takeyama-gun, Takeyama-sho	
Chief commissioner	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	4
Police inspectors	2
Technical aide	1
Assistant police inspectors	2
Gai and sho chiefs	
Takeyama-sho	1
Rokkoku-sho	1
Tosei-gun office	18
Location: Tosei-gun, Tosei-gai	
Chief commissioner	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	4
Police inspectors	3
Technical aide	1
Assistant police inspectors	5
Gai and sho chiefs	
Sekko-sho	1
Shinsha-sho	1
Tosei-sho	1
Toyohara-gun office	22
Location: Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai	
Chief commissioner (Gunshu)	1
School inspector	1

Attached personnel	7
Police inspectors	4
Technical aide	1
Assistant police inspectors	3
Gai and sho chiefs	
Kamioka-sho	1
Naiho-sho	1
Taiga-sho	1
Tanshi-sho	1
Toyohara-gai	1

POST OFFICES

For a table on first, second, and third class post offices see the chapter on communications, section three.

12. Government-general agencies in Taichu Province.

In addition to the regular provincial administrative organization of Taichu Province, the government-general in Taihoku also maintains a number of agencies throughout the *shu*. These are shown in the following table which is based upon the *Shokuin-roku* of 1939. It is highly probable that the number of government-general agencies in the province have increased appreciably since the war.

Table 69. Government-General Agencies
in Taichu Province, 1939

<i>Industrial Development Bureau (Shokusan-kyoku)</i>	
<i>Plant inspection station (Shokubutsu Kensa-sho)</i>	
Despatch station	
Location: Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai	
Personnel: Technical aides	2
Taichu sub-despatch station	
Location: Taichu	
Personnel: Technical aide	1
<i>Dainan sugar cane nursery (Dainan-sho, Shobyō Yosei-sho)</i>	
Location: Tosei-gun, Shinsha-sho	
Personnel	6
<i>Kori sugar cane nursery (Kori-sho Shobyō Yosei-sho)</i>	
Location: Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho	
Personnel	4
<i>Sericulture station</i>	
Despatch station	
Location: Noko-gun, Hori-gai	
<i>Hat (Panama) inspection office (Boshi Kensa-sho)</i>	
Despatch stations	
Location: Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai	
Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai	
Shoka-shi	
<i>Forestry management office (Eirin-sho)</i>	
Branch office	
Location: Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai	
Personnel	16
Rice and Other Cereals Bureau (Beikoku-kyoku)	
<i>Rice and other cereals inspection office (Beikoku Kensa-sho)</i>	
Branch office	
Location: Taichu-shi	
Personnel	6

Despatch stations	
Location: Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai	
Taiko-gun, Kiyomizu-gai	
Shoka-shi	
Total personnel	16
Monopoly Bureau	
Branch bureau	
Location: Taichu-shi	
Personnel	30
Sub-branch	
Location: Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho	
Noko-gun, Hori-gai,	
Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai	
Total personnel	17
Agricultural Experimental Station (Nogyo Shinken-jo)	
Gyochi black tea experimental branch station (Gyochi Kocha Shiken Shi-sho)	
Location: Niitaka-gun, Gyochi-sho	
Personnel	4
Forestry Experimental Station (Ringyo Shiken-jo)	
Rengechi branch station	
Location: Niitaka-gun, Gyochi-sho	
Personnel	2
Custom office (Zeikan)	
Customs branch	
Location: Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai	
Personnel	2
Custodian stations (Kanshi-sho)	
Location: Hokuto-gun, Shazan-sho	
Taiko-gun, Gosei-gai	
Taiko-gun, Taian-sho	
Personnel	0
Meteorological Observatory (Kisho-dai)	
Meteorological station	
Location: Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho	
Personnel	5
Department of Judicial Affairs	
Taichu district courts	
Location: Taichu-shi, Meiji-cho	
Personnel	34
Sub-branch courts	
Location: Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai	
Tosei-gun, Tosei-gai	
Shoka-shi	
Hokuto-gun, Hokuto-gai	
Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai	
Noko-gun, Hori-gai	
Takeyama-gun, Takeyama-sho	
Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai	
Personnel, secretaries	9
Taichu district prosecutor's office	
Location: Taichu-shi	
Personnel	12
Deposit Bureau (Kyotaku-kyoku)	
Deposit bureau division	
Location: Taichu-shi, Meiji-cho	
Personnel	2
Sub-division	
Location: Daiton-gun, Nanto-sho	
Personnel	1

Taichu Normal School (Taichu Shihan-Gakko)	
Location: Taichu-shi, Kawabata-cho	
Personnel	28
Associated primary school for Formosans	
Location: Same as above	
Personnel	20
Hospitals (Byoin)	
Taichu hospital	
Location: Taichu-shi, Murakami-cho	
Personnel	18
Prisons (Kangoku or Keimu-sho)	
Taichu prison	
Location: Taichu-shi, Toshikuni-cho	
Personnel	13

13. Government finance. There is a general paucity of material on public finance both for the government-general and the provincial administrations. What is available, however, gives us a fairly clear picture of the source of revenue and the nature of expenditures for 1939 and 1940. It is no doubt fair to assume that government finance has undergone the same changes since the war that other branches of the island administration have experienced. Any statement on finance for 1943 or 1944 would most probably show a considerable increase over the figures given in the tables below. In fact it is reliably reported that the government-general budget for 1944 was Y613,000,000—nearly three times as large as it was in 1939.

The budgets for the central and provincial governments are misleading in that they do not indicate the many costs of government which are borne by the people directly. Many expenses ordinarily carried on government banks are taken care of by the mutual responsibility organizations with which every household must be registered. Many are permanent levies, such as road building maintenance costs and the like. These are in reality hidden costs of government which do not appear in official estimates of revenues and expenditures. The way in which the Japanese foist the cost of local administration on the people themselves will be indicated later.

The government-general income for 1940 was Y352,908,590 of which almost an even 50 per cent, or Y179,392,615 came from government-owned enterprises and properties, as follows:

Table 70—Income From Government-Owned Property	
	Income, in yen
Total	179,392,615
Postal, telegraph, and telephone	14,136,109
Railroads and automobiles	60,334,747
Monopolies revenue	90,294,297
Forestry revenue	9,043,047
Hospital revenue	1,215,614
Tenant fees from government land	317,575
Rental fees from property	1,262,519
Miscellaneous	3,524,220

¹ The figures are for gross income. It is not possible to tell from the budgets what were the operating expenses chargeable against each item. The *Taiwan Jijo* states that the government made a net profit on the railroads in 1936 of Y11,246,177; in 1937 Y11,166,620; and in 1938 Y14,490,150. The gross income in 1938 from the bus service was Y1,384,101.

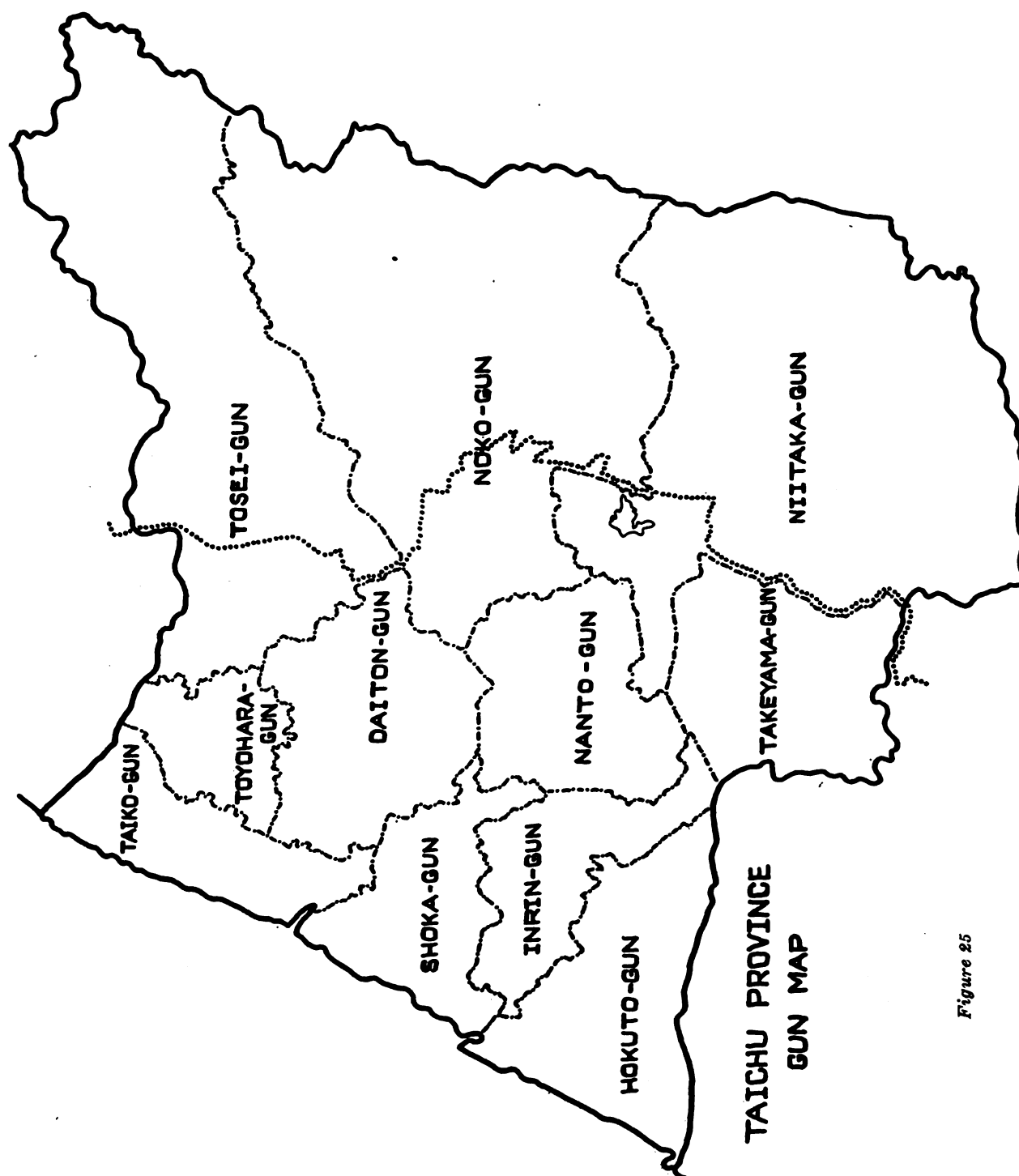


Figure 25

In 1939 the government-general planned to spend Y208,602,000; the eight provinces, Y34,690,806; and the *shi, gai, and sho*, Y36,961,486. The government-general expenditures included subsidies of Y6,140,369 to the provinces and Y908,269 to the *shi, gai, and sho*, which also received subsidies from the provinces amounting to Y2,367,961.

The Taichu provincial budget of Y7,003,190 was the second largest of the provincial budgets in 1939. The following tables give the breakdown of income and expenditures for Taichu Province and for the *shi, gai, and sho* in the province according to estimates for 1939, the latest figures available.

Table 71. *Estimated Revenue for Taichu Provincial Government, 1939*

Total estimated revenue	Y7,003,190
Local tax	4,124,606
Income surtax	274,548
Land surtax	1,899,450
Business surtax	463,600
Mining surtax	11
House surtax	384,783
Special business surtax	145,251
Miscellaneous tax	956,963
	4,124,606
Subsidy from national treasury	933,832
Educational subsidy	428,021
Sanitation subsidy	41,706
Industrial encouragement subsidy	278,429
Social affairs subsidy	7,500
Public works subsidy	145,250
Air defense subsidy	17,387
Earthquake and fire subsidy	15,539
	933,832
Carried over from previous year	481,323
Other income	1,463,429
From <i>gai</i> and <i>sho</i>	185,000
Estate income	68,768
Donations	99,680
Rent and commissions	401,098
Loans	420,000
Miscellaneous income	238,883
Funds carried over from previous year	50,000
	1,463,429

Table 72. *Estimated Expenditures of Taichu Provincial Government, 1939*

Total estimated expenditures ¹	Y7,003,190
Government expense	401,596
Public works	1,202,280
Education	3,449,812
Sanitation	213,953
Encouragement of industry	844,855
Social affairs	43,014
Building and repairs	152,558
Assembly expense	4,933
Public loan expense	185,612
Other expense	468,577
Reserve expense	36,000

Table 73. *Estimated Revenue of Shi, Gai, and Sho in Taichu Province, 1939*

Total estimated revenue	Y 8,001,007
From property	187,732
Rent and commissions	1,668,801
Grants	209,909
Subsidy from national treasury	84,982
Subsidy from Taichu Province	424,764
Donations	158,146
Transfer fund	199,111
Sales of property	55,128
Carried over	489,541
Miscellaneous income	436,223
<i>Shi, gai, sho</i> tax	3,939,670
<i>Shi, gai, sho</i> loans	147,000

¹ Two additional special account expenditures are listed for Taichu Province. One for afflicted relief in the sum of Y53,224 was derived from "income fund." The other for property management in the sum of Y162,526 was derived from miscellaneous sources.

Table 74. *Estimated Expenditures of Shi, Gai, and Sho in Taichu Province, 1939*

Total expenditures	Y8,001,007
Total, ordinary expenditures	4,760,964
Shrine expense	22,272
Assembly expense	22,213
General office expense	1,158,336
Public works	107,642
Education	1,338,997
Expense for public halls	5,506
Sanitation	402,478
Soiled articles disposal expense	105,254
Parks	16,633
Encouragement of industry	473,268
Social affairs	135,769
Local improvements	65,914
Handling public funds	71,743
Managing foundation property	140,211
Election expense	23,465
Property expense	32,761
Various tax and share	285,865
Preservation of historical sites	388
Expenses for guarding	144,180
Miscellaneous expense	42,869
Other expense	39,186
Reserve	125,744
Total, special expenditures	3,240,043
Public works, building and repair	1,214,261
Sanitation	90,687
Encouragement of industry	78,911
Social affairs	9,830
City planning expenses	236,188
<i>Shi, gai, sho</i> loans	491,539
Subsidies and donations	690,885
Drawing fund	171,793
Expenses for guarding	83,567
Sinking funds	44,719
Managing foundation property	10,362
Property purchase funds	43,539
Investigation of <i>shi, gai, sho</i> administration	8,066
Miscellaneous expenses	1,607
Other	31,654
Educational expense	32,435

RESTRICTED

14. Local "self-government"

a. *Local elections.* The lack of participation of the Formosan-Chinese in their own government has been one of the most irritating Japanese-Formosan issues. To alleviate this situation, the Japanese introduced the present system of local self-government April 1, 1935, and elections for village, town, and city assemblies were held that year. The term of local elected officials is four years. The second election in the history of Taiwan was held November 22, 1939. Of the third election, presumably held in late 1943, nothing is known. The elections of 1935 and 1939 were accompanied by a great flurry of publicity, many posters regarding each candidate being prominently displayed, with much emphasis in the press and in "spontaneous" rallies upon the duty and right and privilege to vote. Actually, the issues brought before the electorate were wholly artificial, having nothing to do with rivalries of local candidates and the "attitudes" they will adopt in the assemblies. There are no real "issues," for all matters allowed to come up for discussion have been selected carefully and approved by Japanese officialdom.

b. *The franchise.* The franchise in Taiwan is granted to Japanese male subjects 25 years of age or over, with independent means, resident in the city, town, or village for a specified period, who have paid a city, town, or village tax of at least Y5. Incompetents, bankrupts, and persons with prison records are ineligible to vote. (The term "Japanese male subject" does not of course exclude Formosan-Chinese; it means all subjects of the emperor of Japan.) Since the city, town, or village tax is less than Y5 per year for most Formosan-Chinese landholders, the number of eligible voters is greatly limited.

c. *The election of November 22, 1939.* The second election since the founding of Japanese administration in Taiwan was held November 22, 1939. Government appointees to the city, town, and village assemblies were announced November 10, and from that date until the election, vigorous campaigns were carried on by the candidates for people's representatives. Meetings were held in all parts of the island and much publicity matter was distributed. It is estimated that a campaign for membership in a city assembly, such as that of Taihoku, cost each candidate approximately Y3,000.

Results of the 1939 election and the relative numbers of Japanese and Formosan-Chinese assembly members are indicated in the following tables:

Table 75. Membership of Assemblies of Principal Cities, Election of November 22, 1939

Cities	Government appointees		Elected	
	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese
Taihoku	14	6	11	9
Keelung	10	4	9	5
Shinchiku	10	4	4	10
Taichu	10	4	7	7
Shoka	11	3	2	12
Tainan	11	2	7	12
Kagi	12	4	6	8
Takao	10	3	9	7
Heito	10	3	5	9
Total	98	34	60	73

Table 76. Total Membership of City Assemblies, Election of November 22, 1939

Cities	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese
Taihoku	25	15
Keelung	19	9
Shinchiku	14	14
Shoka	13	15
Taichu	17	11
Tainan	18	8
Kagi	18	12
Takao	19	10
Heito	15	13
Total	158	107

Table 77. Membership of Town and Village Assemblies, Election of November 22, 1939

	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese
Towns	249	173
Villages	415	984
<i>Elected</i>		
Towns	69	353
Villages	62	1,339
<i>Total Membership</i>		
Towns	318	526
Villages	477	2,323

In the city assemblies, Japanese outnumber Formosan-Chinese by 51, as compared to 42 at the time of the previous election. In town and village assemblies, the percentage of Japanese members is small.

d. *The electorate.* The large increase in qualified voters over the previous election of 1935 is shown by the following figures:

Table 78. Number of Qualified Voters, 1935 and 1939

	1935	1939
Japanese	40,297	44,676
Formosan	187,155	286,740
Total	227,452	331,416

Voters were urged to exercise their right of suffrage and the percentage of those qualified who actually voted was 96.73. The best record was attained by Shinchiku Province, 99 per cent of whose qualified voters turned out at the election. It may be a significant coincidence that the Hakka people form a high percentage of the population here. The lowest local percentage was in Keelung City (89 per cent).

The number of spoiled ballots showed an increase over the record of four years previous. This is ascribed to the requirement that the voters write personally the name of the candidate for whom they cast their vote. Special instruction in writing *kana* (Japanese syllabary) was offered in many towns and villages before the election. The fact that the instructors thereby had fore-knowledge of a voter's choice was not discussed publicly.

It is natural that, because of the distribution of population, the number of Formosan-Chinese representatives-elect should be greater in towns and villages and small in cities. It is also interesting to note the comparatively small number of Formosan-Chinese among the government appointees of city assemblies. Appointees to the nine city assemblies showed an increase

from 88 to 99 Japanese and a decrease from 42 to 34 Formosans in office.

The fact that 96.73 per cent of all qualified voters took advantage of the franchise contradicts the claim made by many Japanese (and foreign) writers, that the Formosan-Chinese is politically indifferent or lethargic.

e. *Dissatisfaction with the system.* The election of 1939 has been the occasion for some discussion in the press of the merits and demerits of the local government system in effect in Taiwan, especially the provision of the law that one-half the members of city, town, and village assemblies must be appointed by the government. This system was criticised on the grounds that it restricts the rights of the people to participate in government, and that since so large a percentage of government appointees is usually Japanese, it causes friction between Japanese and Formosan-Chinese. The *Taiwan Nichi Nichi Shimpō* defended the system editorially, pointing out defects in the working of local government in Japan, where all members of local assemblies were elected. It was maintained that Taiwan's progress and experience in local self-government were yet insufficient to remove the control which the government now exercises through power of appointment.

Though the elections in Taiwan are far removed from strict democratic procedure, with most of the candidates hand-picked by the Japanese, they are nevertheless important. Inadequate as they are, these elections have at least given the people of Taiwan rudimentary experience in the techniques of politics. This experience may well prove to be of value in the political development of the island in the future.

15. The *hoko* system

a. *Introduction.* At the bottom of the administrative pyramid in Taiwan is the *hoko* system. It is based upon an old Chinese community organization (*pao-chia*) of household groups. Exactly when the system was first established in Taiwan is unknown, but before the Japanese regime, this traditional Chinese association of households was the principal community organization of the island. It was initiated as a form of local defense. The eldest in every household (or a deputy appointed by him or selected by the family) met with eldest representatives of neighboring houses, usually in groups of about ten. Problems of mutual interest were discussed and cooperative action taken on many aspects of community life, including the selection of spokesmen responsible to the local Chinese government representatives, communal work in irrigation, road maintenance, tax-collection, and many other functions not undertaken directly by the provincial government. During the invasion and military campaign of occupation these same groups often supported guerrilla activities, and made possible the prolonged resistance of the untrained, ill-equipped, and disorganized Formosan army.

During the extended period of unrest which followed the cession of Taiwan to Japan, the most urgent need for the island was the assurance of peace and order. It was this vital requirement which induced the Japanese to give the *pao-chia* system legal status in 1898. The name given to it thereafter, however, was *hoko*. Since the primary purpose of the Japanese in adopting this system was to secure peace and order, the *hoko*

became in essence an auxiliary agency to the police, co-operating closely with the police force in combating crimes, preventing infectious diseases and helping the people in natural calamities. The Japanese claim of course, that one of the most important reasons for their adoption of the *pao-chia* system was to show the newly acquired people of Taiwan proper respect for their established organizations, customs, and traditions. In 1909 the scope of the *hoko* system was widened to include assistance to the local civil administration.

b. *The ho.* A *ho* consists of approximately 100 households. The unique feature of the *hoko* system in Taiwan is that it does not strictly prescribe a number of households as a basis of its organization. Thus the system is elastic and varies according to locality. At the head of each *ho* is a leader (*hosei*) who is elected by the householders within the *ho*. The election of the *hosei* is subject to the approval of the *gun* head, the respective heads of the *gun* and local police stations, and the provincial governor. The *hosei* must be 20 years of age or above; he must be the head of a household within the *hoko* district, and he must not have a criminal record. The duties of the *hosei* are in general as follows: to supervise the *ko* leaders in their work, to prevent the inhabitants within the *ho* from violating the law, to aid the police officials in the search for and capture of criminals, to deal with violators of the *hoko* regulation, to take part in the granting of prizes and subsidies as prescribed by regulations, to help with the collection and disposal of fines, and to aid in other matters pertaining to the income and expenses of the organization. The term of office of the *hosei* is two years, and he may be reelected. In 1938 there were 1,277 *ho* in Taichu Province and 1,277 *hosei*.

c. *The ko.* The *ko* is made up of 10 households. At the head of the *ko* is a leader (*kocho*) who is elected by the householders within the *ko*. The election of the *kocho* is subject to the approval of the *gun* head, and the respective heads of the *gun* and local police stations. The qualifications of the *kocho* are the same as those of the *hosei*. In general the duties of the former are as follows: to aid the *ho* leader in his work, to investigate the households within the *ko*, and to keep a check on persons coming to and from the *ko* area, to aid the police officials and the *ho* leader in the capture of criminals, to prevent the inhabitants of the *ko* from violating the law, to enforce obedience to the *hoko* regulations, and to report all changes within the *ko*. Like the *hosei*, the *kocho's* term of office is two years. If he fulfills his duties satisfactorily he can qualify for re-election. In 1938 there were 12,217 *ko* in Taichu Province.

d. *The household.* The lowest unit in the *hoko* system is the individual household. At its head is the *koshu*. He is generally the father of the family, but he may be the eldest son in case the father dies or retires. Should the eldest son die the next son in line would become the *koshu*. In the event that there were no more male heirs, the mother would act as the *koshu*. If she should remarry and bring her husband to live within her household, he would adopt her family's name and henceforth assume the duties of the *koshu*. It is rare for a Formosan-Chinese woman to marry a second time, but if she does and in case she goes to live with her second husband, she loses her rights within her

original household. On the other hand, if the mother does not remarry, but her daughter takes a husband and brings him to her household to live with her, he would adopt her family's name and would henceforth act as the *koshu* in place of his mother-in-law.

The *koshu* represents the family in the *hoko* system. He pays the assessments and fees of the household, and makes periodic reports to the *ko* leader. In particular, the *koshu* is called upon to keep the members of his house from committing any misdeeds which would embarrass the community. Besides, he is required to furnish information regarding criminals, suspicious characters, or persons suspected of having infectious diseases. He reports births, deaths, and other changes in his household. The *koshu* gives notice concerning people in transit or in sojourn. He also collects fines and expenses for the *hoko*.

e. *Organizing the hoko.* Before a *hoko* can be organized permission must be secured by presenting a petition to the provincial governor. The petition should contain the joint signatures of the heads of the households in the proposed *ko* together with a set of *hoko* regulations. It must also include the following: the name of the *hoko*, the boundary of the *hoko*, the *gai-sho* within the boundary, the number of households, and a map of the *hoko* district. (*Gai* means town and *sho* means village. The two used together frequently refer to "small communities" and their administration.) It must be organized after the established custom of the territory and within the area under the jurisdiction of the *gun* head. The *ko* are organized so as to consist of houses adjacent to each other which are counted from a certain direction in the *ho*. Ordinarily both the *ho* and the *ko* are within the boundaries of a single *gai* or *sho*. A number of *gai* or *sho* can form a single *ho*, but one *gai* or *sho* cannot belong to more than one *hoko*. When a number of *ho* wish to cooperate on matters that cut across their boundaries, they may, with the permission of the provincial governor, organize a league of *ho* to confer on the subjects. The *ho* in a *gun* do not appear to be organized into a single unit, and neither are the *ho* in a province. Since all the actions of the *hoko* are subject to approval by the Japanese authorities, it seems as if the Japanese have kept the *hoko* broken into separate units in order to facilitate their control. This control includes fining all the members of the *ko* for a crime committed by one.

f. *Office and expenditures.* Each *ho* has its own office with a secretary in charge. The office is located in the local police station. It is here that the accounts, rosters, and other documents of the *hoko* are housed for safe keeping. The expenditures and fines are kept by the *ho* leader in postal savings or by some other appropriate method. All matters concerning the *hoko* are under strict police supervision. The policeman-in-charge, police sergeant, or supervisor of the surveillance district constantly inspect all accounts to make certain there are no mistakes. The supervisor of the surveillance district inspects the *hoko* office one or more times every three months, and the policeman-in-charge one or more times each month. Both must inspect the expenditures, fines, documents and rosters of the *hoko*.

Generally, *hoko* expenditures amount to some 60 sen per month for each household, funds for which are

collected as an obligatory fee. *Hoko* officers work without pay; in special cases, however, if it is deemed necessary to compensate them, permission is obtained from the provincial governor. By not giving regular pay to the officers of the *hoko* the Japanese government in Taiwan thus frees itself of a large administrative expense. The system also facilitates contribution and levies for special purposes. Such requisitions often take the form of requests, but no Formosan-Chinese dares resist a system which in fact represents the police.

g. *The hoko conference.* A significant aspect of the *hoko* system is the *hoko* conference. At least once every year the head of the *gun* and the police authorities muster the heads of the *ho* within their jurisdiction. Though the sources of information on some of these points are meager it is believed that the heads of the *ko* are also called to the conference. The size of the conference doubtless varies from place to place, in some cases including a few *ho* and *ko*, while in others bringing together all the *ho* and *ko* in a given *gai* or *sho*.

The conference is the only deliberative organ in the *hoko* system. During its sessions the heads of the *ho* report on the work and progress of the organization, while the *gun* head and the police officials make known to the *hoko* leaders any new laws and give them instruction in all matters which coordinate the work of the *hoko*. The conference is designed not only to issue government orders, but also to receive requests and appeals from the *hoko* leaders. In short, it is the machinery whereby the will and ideas of those who govern may be made known to those who are governed for the guidance of the latter, and the will and ideas of those who are governed are communicated to those who govern. This does not mean that the leaders of the *hoko* have any voice in deciding which, if any, of their recommendations or suggestions will be accepted or denied. Final authority in all these matters rests with Japanese officialdom.

h. *Agency of the police.* The most important single function of the *hoko* system under the Japanese is to serve as an auxiliary organ of the police. Officers of the *hoko* are instructed and supervised by the *gunshu* and the police. Their immediate supervisor is the policeman in charge of the *ho*. He must enforce the *hoko* rules and see that the duties of the *hoko* are carried out. When a *ho* or *ko* leader fails in his duty he is punished by the police. Punishment usually takes one of three forms: a fine not exceeding Y100, dismissal, or a reprimand. Close police supervision of the *hoko* system means that the thought and activities of every household can be easily controlled. In recent years meetings in towns and villages for anti-foreign exhortation have been quickly and efficiently created by means of the *hoko* system. As a subsidiary agency of the police and the local administration it is an effective weapon for strengthening the home front.

In practice, the *hoko* system has been utilized as a means to Japanize the Formosan population. In the past the chief of the *ho* was by tradition the patriarch of the village, and these offices were held almost without exception by old men. At present, knowledge of the Japanese language is a requisite for the position of chief. This has resulted in a complete change in personnel, with leadership almost invariably resting in the hands of young men whose education has been under Japanese teachers.

i. *Membership.* The question of membership in the *hoko* system cannot be answered completely. It seems, however, that it is open only to native Formosan-Chinese, and that Japanese from Japan, aborigines, and foreigners are not eligible to membership. It is probable that foreign Chinese are considered in the category of foreigners.

16. *The soteidan.* An organization within the *hoko* system which plays a role of no little importance in local affairs is the young men's association (*soteidan*). The *soteidan* is made up of men between the ages of 17 and 40 who are "morally irreproachable, brave, reliable, and of strong physique," to quote the Japanese. Fundamentally, this youth corps is an organization which assists in the execution of police affairs under the direction of police officers. In this capacity its members are supposed to guard against bandits, help suppress insurgents, and assist in time of natural disaster such as flood, fire, and typhoons. They may also engage in anti-spy work. Since the *soteidan* is an organization ready to act in all sorts of emergencies, its members must undergo strict training and discipline. They are mustered from time to time by the police and given the supervision and instruction which is deemed necessary for the execution of their tasks. When a member of the *soteidan* is on duty he is supposed to wear a specially designed uniform. He is unarmed and serves without pay, but he is sometimes given board money when on special duty.

The sources of information on the *soteidan* are not only meager, but also the facts which they offer are not always consistent. One Japanese source maintains that before a *soteidan* can be established the *ho* and *ko* leaders must secure the approval of the provincial governor through the appropriate *gun* office. Another, however, states the *ho* and *ko* leaders must have the permission of the civil administrator of the government-general. Whether this permission is procured through the provincial governor and his *gun* representatives is not clear. It is fair to assume that it probably is. It is believed that the *soteidan* is established within the individual *ko*, and that these in turn group together to form the youth corps of the *ho*. In some cases, when local circumstances warrant, several *ho* unite to form a *soteidan*. When a youth corps is organized from a union of two or more *ho*, separate rules and regulations must be drawn up for the assessment collection, and disbursement of funds. In requesting permission to establish a *soteidan* the *ho* leaders must supply the Japanese authorities with the following information: the name of the *gun* and the *gai sho* in which the *soteidan* is to be organized, the number of its leaders, officers and members, the methods to be used in performing duties, in addition to the methods for handling income and disbursement.

In each *soteidan* a leader and a number of assistant leaders are elected by the members of the organization. Their election, however, must receive the sanction of the Japanese authorities. The leaders of each youth corps are supervised and instructed by the *gun* head and the local police officials. The *soteidan* leader directs those under him and in turn is aided by the assistant leaders in the execution of his tasks.

As in the *hoko* system the expenditures of the *soteidan* are paid by the people living within the particular *ho*

in which it is organized. In addition, all accounts of whatever nature are subject to the inspection of the Japanese officials. Here again, the Japanese relieve themselves of extra administrative expenses by forcing the people of any given *ho* to finance their own youth organization. They also free themselves of many minor administrative chores by placing the responsibility for them on the members of the *soteidan*.

Though the *soteidan* is organized on a national basis in Taiwan, the Japanese have not permitted it to develop into a strongly centralized organization with independent powers and responsibilities. To indicate the rigid control which the Japanese exercise over the *soteidan*, it should be pointed out that all regulations concerning the organization—i.e. instruction, training, discipline, expenditures, supervision, election of the leaders, and what little authority is delegated to them—are all decided by government-general order. If the civil administrator of the government-general decides that the *soteidan* as a national organization or any particular group thereof is detrimental to the public welfare he can order its immediate dissolution.

At the end of the year 1938 there were 1,035 *soteidan* in Taiwan, with 1,035 leaders and 5,070 assistant leaders. The total membership was 42,601. In Taichu Province there were 177 *soteidan*, 177 leaders, and 1,154 assistant leaders. Total membership was 7,828.

17. *The seinendan.* The *soteidan* is not to be confused with the *seinendan*, another youth organization found throughout the empire. While the former is a purely Formosan institution, the latter originated in Japan and has as its purpose the inculcation of a national Japanese spirit. Both Japanese and Formosans belong to the *seinendan*. As of March 1938 the total membership in Taiwan was 114,465. The organization is especially active on occasions of festivals and air-raid drills. The young men's training associations (*seinenkurendan*) meet for the purpose of military drill. It was reported in 1939 that they were preparing the way for eventual military service by Formosans.

18. *Informal government through associations.* Administration on the local community level is also affected in some degree by numerous associations: livestock associations, credit associations, marketing associations, irrigation associations, etc.; and village associations. These associations spring in part from the life of the people and in part are superimposed by the Japanese authorities. In general they have been established with *gun* officials taking leadership, but they are unofficial in fact. They are used as unofficial agencies of the government with the government expecting many things of them. The work carried out by these associations is not the function of government officials as such, but leadership is effected by men acting in the dual capacity of private individual and *gun* official.

19. *Village associations.* The buraku-kai, or village associations, are patterned after Japanese homeland rural assemblies. In Taiwan they have been promoted by the Japanese and in fact transact public business though they are legally private or non-official organizations, without official funds. No appropriations accompany the official orders which emanate from higher authority with mandatory effect. It is at this point in Japanese administrative organization that the cost of government in such a large measure is shifted directly to the people

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and does not appear in official budgets or accounting. To its own advantage Japanese officialdom maintains that these organizations are merely "voluntary" meetings of the residents of a locality, and that they have no public character, and that therefore there is no obligation on the part of the central government to arrange for or to provide their finance. If there are any expenses to be met—and there usually are—it is up to the residents to meet them. Specific instances include such activities as the maintenance of local roads, the building of shrines, the repair of bridges, and the clearing of airfields. Sometimes partial subsidies or grants-in-aid are made where the undertaking is of such magnitude as to make local effort wholly insufficient.

20. The official "go-between" or agent. The *Sewa-yaku* or "go-between" is one of the most important figures in local administration in Taiwan. When the Japanese first invaded the island they were faced with an acute language problem, having few officials who could speak both Japanese and Formosan-Chinese dialects. To meet this difficulty (as well as the difficulty of dealing with many unfamiliar customs and standards) there developed the practice of one or more prominent or responsible men in the community acting as "go-betweens" in receiving Japanese orders and conveying them, with explanations, to the general public. At present this official "go-between" or agent is often at the same time the head of the local *ho* or *ko* organization, a Formosan-Chinese prominent among his own people.

21. Japanese officialdom and the local population. Relations between Japanese officialdom on the lowest levels and the local population is neither uniformly good nor bad throughout the island. Some communities are fortunate in having Japanese administrators who are earnest in their effort to improve and develop local social and economic conditions and who are honest in their belief that the Formosan-Chinese can be assimilated to the Japanese empire in spirit as well as in political and economic regulation. The character and community spirit of the local Formosan-Chinese leaders also can affect official relations with the public. In some districts the Japanese rely upon police power or the threat of it, and Formosan-Chinese of real integrity do not offer their services. In such a situation the heads of the *ho* and the *ko* and of other officially sponsored organizations are either local people performing their duties under threat of economic or corporal reprisals or persons whose willingness to collaborate with the Japanese makes them objectionable to their own people.

The *hoko* organizations and the *buraku* (village) organizations exist in the same communities, but the areas which they cover are not necessarily coincident. That is to say, by virtue of their geographic distribution, members of a given *hoko* organization may be at the same time members of different village associations or vice versa.

In an attempt to accelerate the assimilation of the Formosan-Chinese to the Japanese way of thinking and doing things, there has been an increased effort to use the *hoko* organization. They are now called "imperial people's *hoko* association" (*komin-hoko-kai*). The Japanese authorities have increased their efforts to bind the people to the Japanese war machine and in

doing so have created for themselves a much more complicated local organization.

There is evidence that the Japanese have failed to make a careful distinction between the rules and regulations (as well as the motivating purposes) of the *shigaisho* (local Japanese officialdom) representing the government-general, and the *hoko* system, representing the basic organization of the Formosan-Chinese community. The recent "patriotic movement" within the *hoko* groups has been stimulated and directed by the police but insofar as finance and immediate purpose are concerned it remains quite unconnected with the local and central governments. It should be borne in mind that the *hoko* groups and the local and central governments are in reality entirely separate organizations as far as sentiment is concerned.

The elaboration of local officialdom in recent years has probably hastened the detailed organization of the *hoko* for Japanese nationalist purposes. However, it is necessary to keep the functions of these two bodies—i.e. the local government and the *hoko*—distinctly separate.

The low wage and the hard work in the civil administration has apparently resulted in a very high turnover of local Japanese officialdom in the recent past, or at least in many applications for reassignments, for there has been comment upon the lessening of these requests as the benefits of emergency allowances, pensions, etc., began to be felt in the lower brackets of administration.

In the more advanced communities—communities adjacent to cities or for the longest time under complete dominance of the Japanese authorities—the role of the *sewa-yaku* or "go-between" is accepted as a routine matter of course and the position is taken in rotating succession by prominent members of the community. In the more remote and less tightly organized rural areas, however, the authorities appear to have greater difficulty in securing the services of local Formosan-Chinese leaders.

There is indirect evidence that resistance has been met with in the effort to shift as much administrative work as possible to the members and officers of the village association, other occupational associations, and the leaders of the *ho* and *ko*. A demand has arisen that clerks (*shoki*) paid by the government be appointed to each village administration to assist in the details. It is not known whether or not any such appointments have been made.

22. The *chokai* system. In addition to the *hoko* system it is reliably reported that a municipal *chokai* system is also in existence in Taiwan. The *chokai* system, which is similar to that in existence in the municipalities of Japan, provides a convenient network of unofficial control extending from the mayor's office to the individual homes of city inhabitants. A city is divided into a number of sections, and a head of each section is appointed by the mayor. This office is honorary and carries no compensation. However, a certain sum of money is appropriated by the municipality for expenses of maintaining an office. Subcommittee members are appointed in each section by the section head and carry out his instructions.

Each section consists of a number of streets or blocks (*cho*) in which are found the *chokai* or neighborhood

councils. These are voluntary organizations, whose chairmen are elected by the inhabitants of the neighborhood. The purpose of the *chokai* are to increase the welfare and prosperity of the local inhabitants, to promote friendship among them, and to assist the municipal administration. One rather surprising activity of the *chokai*, at least in Taihoku, is its responsibility for street lighting within its district, a function not undertaken by the city. Expenses of the *chokai* are met through contributions from the inhabitants. These range from Y2.40 to Y60 per year per family, according to financial ability.

Very often the head of a section and the chairman of a *chokai* are one and the same person. In such instances, combined offices are maintained. The councilors (*hyogūin*) of the *chokai* are appointed by the chairman and assist him in administering neighborhood activities.

This system provides a quick and convenient method for dissemination of instructions, information, and pub-

lic notices. Each committee member under a section head represents approximately 20 houses. When he receives a notice from his chief, it is his duty to circularize it among the houses in his jurisdiction.

The notice is usually taken from house to house and the seal of the head of the family obtained as acknowledgment of his having read the instruction. This method is used to draft attendance at public celebrations, patriotic meetings, farewells and welcomes for soldiers; to collect special subscriptions; to announce air raid drills; and to request labor contributions.

While the neighborhood organizations are unofficial, there is still an element of indirect compulsion which is effective. The contribution to the support of the *chokai* is not called a tax. Still, an amount appropriate to its station in life is expected of each household and refusals are probably very infrequent if they occur at all. The police undoubtedly exert an important though indirect influence over the *chokai*.

CHAPTER IX

POLICE AND LEGAL SYSTEMS

1. **Maintenance of public order.** The laws of Japan are applicable to Taiwan except for certain "special provisions" which the Japanese assert are necessary because of differences in language, customs, and habits of the Formosan-Chinese. However, it is by means of these special provisions and very strict control through *hoko* and *soteidan* activities, that Formosan-Chinese are kept under constant fear of torture and imprisonment. Frequently people in the middle or upper class completely disappear. Police are reluctant to admit failure in any investigation, and extortion of confessions is common. Since the Japanese or Formosan-Chinese lawyers are unwilling to accept employment in any issue which may involve the police in an unfavorable light, the latter are practically immune to any charge that may be brought against them.

Public prosecutors and police officials attached to the judiciary are authorized "to act peremptorily". The chief exercise of this power consists in the confinement and detention, without trial or conviction, of any Formosan-Chinese (authorized by Article 1, Clause 1, of the Supplementary Criminal Law). Aside from detention, the larger proportion of criminal cases actually processed are disposed of through summary trial and decision from which appeal to a formal court trial is futile. It may also be noted that Article 264 of the Law of Criminal Procedure which allows Formosan-Chinese to bring criminal proceedings had not been put into effect by 1939.

Criminal acts and their punishment, together with the histories of various criminals and trouble-makers, are studied in order that information may be available to enable the adequate punishment of repeated offenders. Materials are gathered from the various courts and prosecutors' offices, summary police courts, and the army judge advocates' office. From this information there is compiled each month a list with the names of criminals which is distributed to the various officials concerned.

2. **Police activities.** By law the police are charged with a wide variety of duties, consequently their powers of interference in community and individual life is almost unlimited, and these extraordinary powers lead to an overbearing attitude. Upon the local police devolves the settlement of domestic and other disputes and the execution of "justice" in minor issues. They are free to enter any dwelling without search warrant and to remove anything at will. Their word and order is final.

The police keep in touch with all activities in the community, however trifling. The *hoko* system enables them to keep check on every household within their jurisdiction. The activities with which they are charged are as follows:

(1) Preservation of the peace, including supervision of publications, supervision of public meetings and of private social organizations, supervision of religion, supervision and discipline during public emergencies such as accidents and fires; (2) taking census; (3) supervision of public hygiene; (4) control of traffic; (5) "protection" of the people.

The thoroughness with which the Japanese police attempt to control the Formosan-Chinese is indicated by the items of information the police are required to gather and enter on the many documents kept in local police archives, of which the following is an example:

- a. Name of the *gai* or *sho*
- b. Total area of the *gai* or *sho*
- c. Type of land by *ko*:
 - (1) field; (2) garden; (3) building plot; (4) woods; (5) moor; (6) cemetery ground; (7) marshes and ponds; (8) total
- d. Number of households:
 - (1) Japanese; (2) Formosan-Chinese; (3) foreigners; (4) total
- e. Population:
 - (1) Japanese; (2) Formosan-Chinese; (3) foreigners; (4) total
- f. *Hoko* system:
 - (1) Number of *ho*; (2) number of *ko*; (3) head of *ko*
- g. *Soteidan*:
 - (1) Leader; (2) assistant leaders; (3) men; (4) total
- h. Business establishments under police control
- i. Number of domestic animals:
 - (1) water buffalo; (2) yellow oxen; (3) horses; (4) hogs; (5) goats
- j. Important products and amounts produced:
 - (1) rice; (2) etc.
- k. Distance notations:
 - (1) From this dispatch post to neighboring dispatch post, neighboring provincial post, other important places; district headquarters, adjacent provinces; (2) By train (as above); (3) by pushcar; (4) by land route (on foot)
- l. Market and other data:
 - (1) Markets; (2) slaughter houses; (3) slaughtered cattle disposal ground
- m. Households assigned to individual policemen:
 - (1) Police strength; (2) number of one-policeman households; (3) number of people to whom one policeman is assigned
- n. Transportation facilities:
 - (1) Trains, publicly owned and privately owned; (2) pushcar; (3) rickshaws; (4) horse and cow carts; (5) baggage carts; (6) bicycles; (7) bridges; (8) ferries
- o. Births and deaths within the last five years:
 - (1) Births, male, female, total, population percentage; (2) Deaths, male, female, total, population percentage; (3) Years for each of above; (4) Averages for each of above
- p. People who particularly require police vigilance:
 - (1) Persons with prison records; (2) habitual criminals who have been warned; (3) habitual gamblers; (4) indicted persons released on bail; (5) persons under suspended sentences; (6) persons receiving premonitory order; (7) people who must be watched because of occupation and residence; (8) people who must be

watched because of "opium association"; (9) opium addicts; (10) villains and rogues; (11) delinquent boys; (12) other requiring special police vigilance

q. Important public figures and wealthy men:

(1) Public figures (full name, property); (2) wealthy men (full name, property)

r. Kinds of occupations and number of households within jurisdiction; (1) government officials; (2) agriculturalists; (3) industry; (4) business; (5) day laborers; (6) others; (7) total of Japanese, Formosan-Chinese, foreigners

s. Factories

t. Companies (?)

u. Hospitals

v. Schools

w. Religious edifices and institutions:

(1) Ancestral shrines; (2) Buddhist temples; (3) Shinto shrines

x. Historical sites

y. Scenic places

3. **Police categories.** The foundation of public order in Taiwan is the constant fear of the police, civil and military, regular and secret. The department of police affairs in the government-general controls the regular civil-police activities in all branches, but the gendarmerie is directed from Tokyo. There is frequent overlapping of functions and some rivalry among the categories of police, which are believed to number 8, as follows:

Ordinary civil police, uniformed (*junsu*)

Gendarmerie, uniformed military police (*kempei*)

Civil police detectives (*tantei*)

Provincial police, uniformed (*shu keisatsu*)

Army secret police

Naval secret police

Water police, both uniformed and secret (*suijo keisatsu*)

Economic police, not uniformed. (*Keizai keisatsu*)

4. **Organization of the police system.** Police affairs departments are set up in each of the provinces. The chief of the police affairs department, who is responsible to, and takes orders from, the provincial governor, attends to the administrative affairs of police and sanitation, supervising the *gun-shu* (*gun* or district head), the police superintendents, the police inspectors, the assistant inspectors, and the general police personnel of both the *gun* police stations and their annexes as well as the metropolitan police stations and sub-stations of Taichu-shi and Shoka-shi.

It has proved difficult to acquire complete and up to date information relative to the police machinery in the various provinces in Taiwan. Most of the information is general and fails to indicate the type, location, and present strength of the various police units. In addition to the information given above, the Taichu Survey, 1929, lists 7 police annex sections which are found in the *gun*, 161 police posts (type not specified) and 94 other police posts (type not specified). Available maps purporting to give the police facilities for the year 1936, employ the terms "police units" and "police stations." The former are indicated only in a very few of the large *shi* and the latter for *shi*, *gai*, *sho*, and the *aza* of the *gai* and *sho*, as well as in other places on the fringe of the aborigine territory. The total for Taichu Province numbers 87, a figure known to be far short

of the true number. The location of these police stations is indicated in separate tables for each *gun*, in the Appendix. Most of the data used in this section concerning the police are taken from the *Outline of Local Police Duty in Taiwan* (*Taiwan Chiho Keisatsu Jitsumu Yoron*). The exact date of publication is not known, but internal evidence clearly indicates a date between 1920 and 1925. Despite the age of this document, it is believed that the information used therefrom is applicable to the present police system.

5. **Definitions of terms**

a. **Police organs.** The so-called police organs are three in number, as follows: (1) the police station, (2) the dispatch, police or lookout posts of the police force, (3) the general police employees.

b. **Police station** (*keisatsu kansho*). The term "police station" is used in various kinds of official orders but not always with the same meaning. According to article two of Rules of Duty (as found in the *Taiwan Sotokufu Chiho Keisatsu Haichi Oyobi Kimmu Kitei*), the term "police station" applies to (1) the department of police affairs (government-general), (2) the provincial police affairs department, (3) the district (*gun*) police station, (4) the city police station or sub-station.

c. **The provincial department of police affairs** (*keimu-bu*). The department of police affairs is the supervisory organ for police affairs in the province. Under the chief of the department as the executive official are five sections. They are given by the *Taiwan Nankan*, 1939, pp. 76-78 as follows: (1) secret service police (believed to be synonymous with higher police section), (2) ordinary police affairs (believed to be synonymous with police affairs section), (3) maintenance of peace section, (4) criminal affairs section, and (5) aborigine affairs section. The head of the section is either a superintendent or a police inspector or, in some instances, a specialist. As auxiliaries of the various sections, either individually or combined, are police inspectors, assistant police inspectors, technical aides, a police physician, sanitation technicians, sanitation technical aides, construction technical aides, school inspectors, interpreters, and policemen. Each of these take orders from his superior and engages in the particular task assigned.

The task of the department of police affairs consists mainly of office duties and is concerned with supervisory control of the general police affairs of the province. Thus, it is primarily concerned with deliberation, planning, calculation and statistics.

d. **Gun** (*district police system, keisatsu-ka*). The *gun-shu* (chief commissioner or *gun* head) in each of the 11 *gun* in this province is a junior grade administrative official of the government and takes orders from the Taichu provincial governor in the administration of his *gun*. He also possesses the power to direct and supervise the police system of the *gun*, which is divided into two sections, namely, police section and general affairs section. The *gun* police station handles all police affairs within the jurisdiction of the *gun*. This is principally outside policing and investigation. The *gun* station ranks on a level with the police station of the two cities in the province. The chief of the *gun* station is a police inspector. Except for a very few who perform office work, the remainder of the personnel, consisting of other inspectors, assistant inspectors, technical aides,

school inspectors, and other attached personnel, exercise direct control of police affairs at dispatch, police or lookout posts where they are attached.

In connection with the *gun* it may be noted that the *gun* government office does not possess a dispatch post. Here the matter of policing comes under the direct supervision of the *gun* government office. In this case sectional divisions are provided with a policeman in charge of each section.

Frequently one part of the office of the dispatch post or lookout post within the jurisdiction of the *gun* is utilized as a police annex (*bunshitsu*) for the purpose of unifying the supervision of a surveillance area or a lookout post and for handling certain other police affairs. In 1938 there were 7 police annexes in this province. Police personnel for *gun* police stations is included in the personnel for *gun* offices. (See page 90.)

e. *Metropolitan police stations (Keisatsu-sho)*. Two metropolitan police stations are known to be located in this province, one at Taichu-shi, the other at Shokashi. However, information as to the specific location of these stations within the two cities is conflicting. (Two sources in 1939 for Taichu-shi give Murakami-cho and Sawai-cho. An earlier source also gives Sewai-cho. Two sources in 1939 for Shaka-shi give Tomon and Shoka, respectively. In 1939 the city halls for these cities are given as located at Taichu-shi, Sawai-cho and Shokashi, Shoka.) The chief of the metropolitan police is usually a police superintendent. The number of personnel, including police inspectors, assistant police inspectors, and technical aides, is given in the Appendix. The cities have sub-police stations (*keisatsu bunsho*) which control specified sections of the metropolitan police jurisdiction. They are usually headed by a police inspector. The number of sub-stations in Taichu and Shoka is not known. In addition there are smaller units in dispatch posts.

f. *Police dispatch posts, police posts, and lookout posts*.

(1) *Police dispatch post (hashutsu sho)*. Within the jurisdiction of the provincial police affairs department are dispatch posts placed within the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* with sectional boundaries as decided by the provincial governor. The section under charge of a dispatch post is not expected to extend into another *gai* or *sho* unless territorial conditions or other unavoidable reasons dictate. Since the area, number of houses, and population of the territorial zone differ, as do other conditions, the number of men placed for duty at a dispatch post varies accordingly. The maximum strength is set at 12 men and the minimum at 1 man.

The dispatch posts within the limits of the cities are classified as *koshu* (A grade) and *Otsushu* (B grade) according to the conditions and amount of traffic. The designated strength of the former is 6 policemen, of the latter, 3. Grade A dispatch posts have in addition police guards, while no guards are placed at B grade posts.

In places where there are police stations, the policemen on duty at the dispatch post as a rule undergo inspection and receive their orders at the police station where they are attached on the day of their duty. Policemen on duty at a dispatch post outside the police station territory report directly to the dispatch post.

(2) *Police posts (chozai sho)*. The police posts are located in aborigine territory outside the area of the

gai and *sho*. The police post is an organ established for the purpose of persuading the more civilized aborigines to accept Japanese standards of conduct and is located in comparatively advanced aborigine villages. Here employment, trade, medical treatment, and education of aborigine children are provided. The jurisdictional boundary of the police post varies according to the condition of the territory and the relative size of villages involved. Fixed personnel of the post include the police sergeant, policemen, and a police guard. The average total strength is not indicated. According to the condition of the territory, there are places in which either a police inspector who is supervisor of the surveillance district, or an assistant police inspector, is stationed.

(3) *Lookout posts (Keikai sho) and detachment posts (buni sho)*. The lookout posts, like the police posts, are located in aborigine territory. However, they serve mainly as an organ of defense against obdurate and insubordinate villages. Force is the chief weapon. In order to meet any need, such equipment as mortars, machine guns, and barbed-wire entanglement are employed. These are placed in concentrated or dispersed pattern permitting use for either offense or defense. At times the Japanese have resorted to the use of gas, and aerial and naval bombardment. They have also armed one group of aborigines against another. The total strength varies from 10 to 30 men, including a police inspector or assistant inspector together with sergeants, policemen, and police guards.

A detachment post is a subordinate unit of the lookout post. Its organization and equipment is on a smaller scale and follows the pattern of the lookout post. The fixed strength is about 3 to 10 policemen and guards.

6. Rank, authority, and duty of the police staff

a. *Police superintendent (Keishi)*. This official is of *sonin* rank. He is a sectional chief of the provincial police affairs department and in certain instances becomes either a chief of police or sectional police chief and takes orders from the higher officials as he handles the affairs of the police and of sanitation in the supervision of the police staff who are under him.

b. *Police inspector (Keibu)*. This official is of *hannin* rank. He is a sectional chief of the provincial police affairs department or an officer of a section, or an officer of the police station. A police inspector who has been attached to the *gun* becomes a sectional police chief or chief of an annex, or is stationed as a supervisor of a lookout post.

c. *Assistant police inspector (keibu-ho)*. This official is of *hannin* rank. He is stationed as an officer in various sections of the provincial police affairs department, or in certain instances in the *gun* as a sectional officer of a police section, or as an officer of the metropolitan police station, where he serves as a supervisor of office work or a surveillance section. In some instances he is stationed at a dispatch post, police post, or lookout post as staff supervisor.

d. *Technicians (gishi) and specialists (gishu)*. These officials are of either *sonin* or *hannin* rank. They are found in the police stations where they are concerned with such technical matters as sanitation; pharmacy; bacteriological examination; electricity, steam, and mechanical engines. It is not known whether the school inspectors who are attached to the police or-

ganization are of the same general classification in rank. This personnel is subject to the orders of superior officers. There are times when the technician, as chief of the sanitation sections, handles supervisory affairs.

e. *Police physician (keisatsu)*. The physician for the provincial police affairs department is accorded the treatment of *sonin* or *hannin* rank. He is stationed at the police station and engages in medical duties connected with matters of police and sanitation.

f. *Interpreter (Tsuyaku)*. This official who engages in the work of translation for the provincial police affairs department is of *hannin* rank.

g. *Police sergeant (Junaa buchō)*. The rank of the police sergeant is that of a policeman but he is accorded the honor of *hannin-kan*. He is stationed at the police station, dispatch post, police post, or lookout post. He engages in office or patrol duty or acts as an assistant supervisor, aiding the police inspector or the assistant police inspector in their duties. Others serve as supervisors of criminal affairs and crime detection or as supervisors of athletic training. Examinations are given annually by a selection committee for the appointment to sergeant rank of policemen who have proved themselves qualified to fill the position of assistant supervisor and who otherwise possess a satisfactory record of daily duty, character and ability. The quota of sergeants is fixed by the provincial governor and generally follows the following standards:

Office duty—one sergeant for every three to five staff policemen

Patrol duty—one sergeant for every eight to ten policemen

Aborigine territory duty—one sergeant for every ten to twelve men

h. *Policemen (junsu)*

(1) *General*. By government regulation all policemen must be accorded the rank of *hannin-ken*. Since this is purely an honorary rank they do not have the pay of that rank but draw compensation ranging from 30 yen to 70 yen. There is also a retirement fund for police and guards as well as an assistance fund for survivors. With the exception of the police sergeants and those receiving training for that rank, policemen are classified into two grades.

Grade A policemen are those qualified in accordance with prescribed academic background, physical examinations, and previous experience. Those who formerly qualified as police inspectors, assistant police inspectors, or civil service workers, or who have had the proper experience, can be appointed without training. All other appointments are made from among students who have completed training at the training school for police officers and police guards.

Grade B policemen are those who have been trained for the specific purpose of engaging in police work in aborigine territory. These are mainly men from Japan who have completed student training at a provincial training school for policemen.

(2) *Classification of duties*. The Grade A and B classification is further subdivided, according to the nature of the duty, into the following types.

(a) *Office duty*. This type of duty in the provincial police affairs department, police section, metropolitan

police station, and sub-station seldom involves direct contact with the public. Usually policemen assigned duty here are occupied with documents, receiving and sending articles, keeping financial receipts, registering, balancing accounts, computation, and chart making. In the case of policemen who are assigned to office duty at such places as the *gun* police section, however, and in the case of some policemen at the metropolitan police station or sub-station, direct contact with the public is involved in addition to desk work. This involves such affairs as handling of requests, granting licenses, permits, transcripts; and on certain occasions even remanding citizens.

(b) *Patrol duty*. The policemen of patrol duty are regarded as the eyes, ears, hands, and feet of the police authorities and stand in the very front line of police activity. They make up the majority of the police personnel. Their duties include guarding, patrolling, handling traffic, escorting criminals or accused persons, detaining suspects, etc. Those assigned a specific territory find their time and activities highly regimented. (See *Police activities*, supra.)

(c) *Criminal affairs duty*. Policemen are assigned to detective work with the metropolitan police station or its sub-station. This work involves criminal investigation and the serving of warrants.

(d) *Special duty*. Policemen on special duty are concerned with crime detection, translation, athletic instruction, prevention of disease, fingerprinting, photography, court duty, supervision of railroad stations, and such other special work.

i. *Police guards (keishu)*. Police guards are wage workers between 17 and 50 years of age and are appointed by the provincial governor from among male Japanese and Formosan-Chinese. Qualifications include physical fitness and good eyesight and hearing, as well as previous good conduct. The compensation of guards ranges from 15 to 50 yen per month. In addition the Japanese guards receive an allowance of 3 to 8 yen per month while the Formosan-Chinese guards receive 1 to 2 yen per month. They are stationed in aborigine territory at police posts, lookout posts, or detachment posts. They assist in the duties of guarding, walking beats, and regulating traffic. They wear regulation uniforms provided by the government and are subject to detailed rules regarding awards, punishments, and vacations.

j. *Part-time staff members and wage workers*. This personnel consists of civilians who engage in public duty but are employed on a private contract basis which does not conform to the formality of government appointment. They must conform to the regulations for attire applicable to government employees and receive the same treatment as such employees. They are assigned to police stations where they engage in such tasks as recording, transcription, calculation, chart-making, and other specialized research. It is not known whether they are included in the enumeration of *zoku*, attached personnel for *gun* offices, as indicated in the section on government.

7. *Police equipment*

a. *Arms and weapons*. Under regulations policemen carry swords and small arms. In aborigine territory,

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additional weapons such as rifles, machine guns, mortars, and barbed wire entanglement are employed.

b. *Uniforms.* The service uniform for routine duty consists of cap with visor, black or dark blue coat with high collar and brass buttons down the front, trousers to match, sword, and sword belt. The ceremonial or dress uniform for special occasions follows the same general style as the service uniform but in addition is worn with shoulder insignia, dress cord and tassel, and gloves. White uniforms are also worn.

c. *Police communications.* Every police station and post is linked with a central telephonic or telegraphic system. Contact may be had with all parts of the island through the departments of police affairs in each province.

d. *Fingerprint and photographic equipment.* Since the enactment of regulations concerning the taking of fingerprints and photographs in 1922, Taichu has been provided with such equipment. Finger prints and photographs are made especially in the case of those suspected of violating the penal code or special code. At the end of December 1928, 13,065 fingerprints and 5,844 photographs were on file. It is stated that this process has achieved very good results in the apprehension of criminals and ex-convicts.

8. *Firefighting facilities.* Taichu-shi is the only city in this province that has a regular fire brigade. A total of 42 men comprised this brigade in 1928. The organization is under a fire chief who in turn is subject to the orders of the police chief. (see Taichu-shi). Elsewhere in the *gun*, *gai*, and *sho*, firefighting is entrusted to youth groups of the *hoko*. They are trained and supervised by the police for this duty.

9. *Higher court of justice (Koto Hoin).* The higher court of justice is located at Taihoku-shi, Bumbu-cho, and Shoin-cho. The court is presided over by a chief justice (*Bano Kishiro*). There are division heads for each of the two divisions into which the court is divided, and associate judges assigned to each of the divisions. The judges are of *chokunin* rank (appointed by the emperor) or of *sonin* rank (appointed by the cabinet and reported to the emperor). They serve for life and may not be transferred to another office. The two divisions of this court are known as the retrial division and the appellate division.

a. *The retrial division (Koto Hoin Fukushin-bu).* The retrial division is composed of 2 division-head judges and 7 associate judges who sit in *en banc* divisions, each such division having 3 judges.

Except for those cases under the jurisdiction of the appellate division (*koto jokoku-bu*), the retrial division has jurisdiction of the following matters:

- (1) appeals from decisions rendered by the *en banc* divisions of divisions of district courts (*chiho hoin*) which have acted as the court of first instance;
- (2) appeals from official orders;
- (3) appeals from judgments rendered by the Imperial Consuls residing in South China;
- (4) requests for relief.

b. *The appellate division (Koto Hoin Jokoku-bu).* The appellate division of the higher court of justice is composed of 5 judges sitting *en banc* as a court of

final resort. (The *Shokuin Roku*, 1939, lists only 2 judges for this division. It is believed, however, that the associate judges listed for the retrial division are also empowered to sit on the appellate division in any cases in which they have not previously passed judgment while sitting on the retrial division). This division has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) appeals from the decisions of the retrial division of the higher court of justice;
- (2) appeals from official orders and decisions issued by the *en banc* divisions of the district courts in which these courts have acted as the court of second hearing;
- (3) appeals from the decisions of dismissal of appeal rendered by the single-judge divisions and the *en banc* divisions of the district courts (*chiho hoin*);
- (4) as a court of first and final resort for offenses against the imperial household; offenses involving revolt; offenses affecting diplomatic relations; adjudications with respect to petitions and applications involving preliminary examinations and trials; and judicial jurisdiction relative to laws punishing brigandage.

c. *The public prosecutor's office (kensatsu kyoku).* The prosecutors as well as the judges are of *chokunin* or *sonin* rank. Chief prosecutors and prosecutors attached to the high court of justice and the district courts are directly under the government-general. With the aid of police assigned to judicial duties, the prosecutors investigate and prosecute offenders, look after the execution of judgments rendered by the various courts, and represent the state in civil cases coming under the cognizance of the courts to which their offices are attached. The prosecutor's office attached to the high court of justice has the following personnel: 1 chief prosecutor, 3 associate prosecutors, 1 chief secretary, 4 secretaries, and 2 interpreters.

d. *Other personnel.* Attached to the high court of justice are 1 chief secretary, 17 secretaries and 4 interpreters. The chief secretary and his assistants direct and supervise the clerical work of the court. In addition to various unspecified duties, they assist the court in the preliminary work relative to civil and criminal trials and prepare the official records. The interpreters attend all sessions of the court where they serve. They also attend to necessary translations.

10. *Local or district courts chiho hoin.* The local courts, more often referred to as district courts, are subdivided into single-judge divisions *en banc* divisions. The chief justice of the district court is *ex officio* head of the *en banc* divisions.

a. *Single-judge divisions.* These divisions consist of judges sitting singly. Excluding matters that fall within the special jurisdiction of the appellate division of the higher court of justice and matters within the jurisdiction of the *en banc* divisions of the district court, the single-judge divisions are empowered to conduct the first hearing in civil and criminal matters within its sphere of jurisdiction and also "to handle matters which are not tried."

b. *En banc divisions.* The *en banc* divisions of the district courts are again sub-divided into one or more sections each of which is composed of 3 judges who sit

en banc. Except for those matters within the special jurisdiction of the appellate division of the higher court of justice acting as a court of first instance, the *en banc* divisions of the district courts have jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) claims in which the amount sued for exceeds Y2,000;
- (2) claims in which the amount of the suit cannot be computed;
- (3) "personnel (?) suits";
- (4) crimes punishable by penal servitude or by imprisonment for an indefinite period or for more than one year;
- (5) crimes punishable by penal servitude or by imprisonment or fine, and which have been given a preliminary hearing;
- (6) cases involving capital punishment;
- (7) matters relating to the preliminary or first hearing of crimes,
- (8) acting as a court of second instance in hearing appeals from judgments, findings, verdicts, and decisions of the single-judge divisions of the district courts;
- (9) appeals from official orders.

The public trials of crimes which have already been given preliminary hearings by the imperial consul residing in South China, are tried by the *en banc* division of the North Taiwan district court (*chiho hoin*).

c. *Branches and sub-branches of district courts.* Within the sphere of jurisdiction of the district courts are branches and sub-branches of district courts. The branches, except for matters under the jurisdiction of the single-judge divisions of the district courts, appeals from judgments of single-judge divisions of district courts, handle matters which are under the jurisdiction of the *en banc* divisions of the district courts. Each branch court has a presiding judge who is assisted by other judges. The sub-branches handle matters of recording. In Taichu Province there are sub-branches but no branches.

d. *Taichu district court and sub-branch courts.* The Taichu district court is located in Taichu-shi, Meiji-cho, and has the following personnel:

Chief judge	1
Associate judges:	
Collegiate (<i>en banc</i>) judges	
(also magistrates in a single	
judge court)	6
Magistrates in a single-judge	
court (also collegiate (<i>en banc</i>)	
court judges)	2
Secretaries	20
Interpreters	5
Total	34

Sub-branch courts are located at the places below except in Hokuto-gai which has two. All have one secretary each.

Shoka-shi, Shoka
 Hokuto-gun
 Hokuto-gai, Hokuto.
 Inrin gun
 Inrin-gai, Inrin.
 Nanto-gun
 Nanto-gai, Nanto

Noko-gun
 Hori-gai, Hori
 Taiko-gun
 Taiko-gai, Taiko
 Takeyama-gun
 Takeyama-sho, Takeyama
 Tosei-gun
 Tosei-gai, Tosei
 Toyohara-gun
 Toyohara-gai, Toyohara.

e. *Taichu district prosecutor's office.* The general duties of the prosecutors have been discussed above. When, for some reason, the prosecutor of the district court is unable to fulfill the duties of his office, he may direct the police superintendent or police inspector to act in his place within the limits of matters recognized as being within the jurisdiction of a single-judge district court. The prosecutor's office attached to the Taichu district court has the following personnel: 1 chief prosecutor, 4 associate prosecutors, 4 secretaries and 3 interpreters, total 12.

f. *Court trial for criminal offenses.* The total number of criminal cases referred to the courts of Taichu Province for trial during the year 1928 was 5,713 cases, of which 4,572 cases involved violations of the penal code and 1,141 involved violations of the special code. The average number of cases per 1,000 population was 6.

Table 79. *Partial List of Violations of Penal Code, Taichu Province, 1928*

Type of offense	Number of cases
Damages from theft	978
Damages from injury	953
Fraud and threat	809
Embezzlement	334
Gambling ¹	314
Intrusion of residence	120
Forgery of documents	116

¹ Minor gambling cases may be disposed of through summary trials.

11. *Summary trial for criminal offenses.* Statute No. 4 of 1904 authorized the various gun-heads (*gun-shu*) and the police chiefs of the metropolitan police stations to impose summary judgments for offenses involving violations of various administrative regulations, minor offenses subject to detention and fine, and gambling cases subject to less than three months imprisonment or less than Y100 fine. Any individual upon whom a summary judgment has been imposed, and who desires to contest the judgment, is permitted an appeal within a designated time for a formal court trial. However, such action does not seem to be productive of favorable results since, out of a total of 174,026 summary judgments in Taiwan for the year 1938, the number of appeals was only 6.

In Taichu Province for the year 1928 summary judgments totalled 17,886 cases, of which 543 cases involved violations of the penal code and 17,343 involved violations of the special code. The number of summary judgments as compared with the total population at the end of 1928 averaged 18 cases per 1,000 population, while cases disposed of in court averaged only 6 cases per 1,000 population.

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Table 80. Partial List of Summary Judgment Cases, Taichu Province, 1928

Type of offense	Number of cases
Violations of Taiwan police regulations,--	6,518
Violations of regulations concerning carts, ox-carts, and horse-carriages -----	1,310
Violations of <i>hoko</i> regulations -----	1,175
Violations of household regulations -----	762
Violations of grain inspection regulations -----	727
Violations of meat-sales regulations -----	512
Violations of automobile regulations -----	378
Violations of sanitation regulations -----	352
Violations of regulations concerning eating places -----	347
Violations of opium regulations -----	285
Violations of barbers regulations -----	248
Violations of road regulations -----	247
Violations of regulations concerning food products -----	178
	13,039

12. Arbitration of civil disputes. A system of arbitration for civil disputes was established in Taiwan by Statute No. 3 of 1904. In Taichu Province the proceedings are handled by the provincial governor and the various *gun-shu*. In 1928 these proceedings were held

twice each month in Hokuto-gun, Inrin-gun, and Nanto-gun; in Noko-gun, once every other month. The procedure is simple, the expense involved is small, and the manner in which the proceedings are conducted permits the parties to express freely their contentions concerning the matters at issue. Rather satisfactory results are reached and the number of cases handled by this method often exceeds the number of court cases. Arbitration cannot be undertaken by proxy except in the case of relatives or employers who are given the special right of proxy by the arbitration official. If the arbitration claimant does not appear at the proceeding on the day designated, the case is deemed to be withdrawn. When an arbitration decision has been reached properly, a record is prepared and future lawsuits are estopped. Those who fail to abide by the arbitration findings may be subjected to further proceedings known as "compulsory restraint" for the purpose of compelling enforcement. Thus, as far as results are concerned, arbitration affords the same degree of finality that could be obtained through formal judgment in civil court.

In 1938 the number of arbitration cases in Taiwan totalled 8,145, as compared with 9,217 in 1937. In Taichu Province during 1928 the total of arbitration cases (old and new) amounted to 1,831. Compulsory restraint cases numbered 421.

Table 81—Civil Arbitration Cases, Taichu Province, 1928

Classification	Cases initiated			Cases disposed of					Pending
	Old cases	New cases	Total	Arbitrated	Arbitration	Withdrawal	Others	Total	
Personal affairs	8	129	137	86	4	40	1	131	6
Lands	46	217	263	153	14	61	3	231	32
Buildings and boats	2	42	44	30	6	7	..	43	1
Money matters	101	1,219	1,319	915	21	326	6	1,268	52
Commodities	1	9	10	6	1	2	1	10	..
Grains	1	34	34	27	..	5	..	32	2
Securities	1	6	7	6	..	1	..	7	..
Miscellaneous	2	14	14	11	..	5	..	16	..
Total	161	1,670	1,831	1,234	46	447	11	1,738	93

Table 82—Compulsory Restraint Cases, Taichu Province, 1928

Classification	Cases initiated			Cases disposed of									Pending
	Old	New	Total	With- drawal be- fore re-Settle- ment	With- drawal before auc- tion	Auc- tion	Sur- render	Collec- tion	In- ability of re- straint	Others	Total		
Corporeal property	40	326	366	44	86	120	38	..	..	42	..	330	36
Claims and other rights of property	..	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	2
Fixed assets and boats	3	28	31	..	..	25	2	..	..	..	..	27	4
Surrender of articles	2	17	19	14	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	19	..
Total	45	376	421	59	86	145	40	3	2	44	..	379	42

13. **Deposit bureau (Kyotakukyoku).** The functions of the deposit bureau were previously performed by warehousemen, who were designated by the government-general and who operated under the provisions of the Taiwan deposit regulations. By Imperial Edict No. 71 of 1922, the Taiwan government-general depository was established and these functions directly assumed by the government. Under the supervision of the deposit bureau (*Kyotaku kyoku*), deposit divisions and subdivisions were established at the location of various district courts. The exact nature of the functions performed is not entirely clear. However, it is believed that each depository acts as an escrow agent for the safekeeping of important or valuable legal and commercial documents, cash funds, and other goods, whose delivery to a designated person is conditioned upon the performance of some act or the occurrence of some event. In many respects these functions are believed to be similar to those performed in this country by banking institutions, clerks of courts, and other agencies. It seems clear that an agency of this nature enables the government-general to keep fully informed concerning all legal and commercial transactions. It is not known whether the depositories handle undertakings in the form of appearance bonds.

In Taiwan there are a total of 4 division depositories and 9 subdivision depositories. In this province the Taichu deposit bureau division is located at Taichu-shi, Meiji-cho, and has 1 division head and 1 court secretary. A sub-division is located at Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai, Nanto, and has 1 secretary.

14. **Lawyers, notaries, and legal scriveners.** Law No. 5 of 1900 provided for the regulation of attorneys in Taiwan. In 1901 the governor-general established a specified period for the registration as attorneys of those who had previously acted as representatives in law suits. Following the 1935 amendment of the laws of Japan relating to attorneys, an order was issued providing new rules governing the admission and regulation of practicing attorneys in Taiwan. These regulations were put into effect on April 1, 1936; on the whole they are in accordance with the regulations of Japan, but with respect to the qualifications of attorneys and disciplinary machinery for attorneys several exceptions have been established. The nature of these exceptions is not stated, but it is known to be difficult for Formosan-Chinese lawyers or even for Japanese lawyers to oppose, in any respect, the orders of the government-general and its agencies, or to take sides against the police and their activities. No information as to the number of lawyers is available.

Not having notaries in the past, the district court judges, the secretaries (clerks) of the district courts, their branches and sub-branches, handled this work. Notary public laws of July 10, 1927 provided for Taiwan the same system as in Japan. However, by special designation of the government-general, the functions of notaries are conducted by the following courts: the Shinchiku district court; the Karenko branch and Taito and Tamazato sub-branches of the Taihoku district court, and the Mako sub-branch of the Tainan district court.

On April 1, 1923, a system of legal scriveners was established in Taiwan. Scriveners are given the title of *shiho-daishonin* or *shihoshoshi* (the latter by Im-

perial Edict No. 81 of 1935). Their duties consist of drawing up, at the request of third parties, various kinds of documents which must be presented to the courts and to the public prosecutor's office.

15. **Recording and registration.** The Taiwan land registration regulations, promulgated in 1905, regulated through registration the acquisition and loss of rights based on ancient customs of Taiwan. These rights were known as *yushuken* (a kind of ownership), *tenkan* (a kind of pledge), *taiken* (a kind of mortgage) and *bokoken* (a kind of lease). In addition rights acquired through inheritance or will were regulated. As a result of the civil code and property registration laws which went into effect on January 1, 1923, the above rights based upon ancient customs were converted, respectively, into *shoyuken* (ownership), *shushuken* (pledge), *teitoken* (mortgage), and *sikosakuken* (long-term lease). Other new terms were also provided by the civil code. With respect to the actual transfer of these property rights, the transfer takes place in accordance with the manifest intention of the parties, the subsequent registration simply serving as a means of public notice which will protect the transferee against third parties.

Previously, the registration of buildings was limited to those which were Japanese-owned; real property owned by Formosan-Chinese was incorporated with the land and included in the registration of the land. However, since January 1, 1923, mortgages, pledges, title, and other rights in *rem* were considered by the civil code as real property separate from the land and thereafter were registered separately.

Registration under the factory mortgage laws, previously handled by the provincial government, were transferred to the jurisdiction of the district courts after July 1927.

The registration of agricultural enterprise associations was established through the Taiwan Agricultural Enterprise Associations Registration Procedure (government-general order No. 34 of 1933) in conformity with the amendment of the Industrial Associations law, and was put into effect from March 31, 1933.

The procedure for the registration of commercial transactions and other types of transactions is based upon directions from the department of justice (in Japan) which are generally issued by means of various government-general orders.

At the present time all matters pertaining to registrations are handled by the district court, their branches and sub-branches.

16. **Prisons (*kangoku* or *keimu-sho*)**

a. *Location of prisons, personnel, and number of inmates.* Prisons are under the jurisdiction of the government-general. The four main prisons are at Taihoku-shi (branches at Giran-gai and Karenko-gai), Tainan-shi (branches at Kagi-shi and Takao-shi), Taichu-shi, and the prison for juveniles at Shinchiku-shi. The Taichu prison at Taichu-shi, Toshikuni-cho, was one of the prisons whose construction was started in 1899 and completed in 1906. Personnel includes 1 warden, 1 health technician, 1 chaplain, 1 assistant chaplain, 7 chief warders, and 2 work supervising technical aides. From 1924 to 1939 the total annual number of prisoners varied from 2,600 per year to 4,800 per year.

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Table 83. Prison Inmates, Taiwan and Taichu Province, 1939

	Taiwan (all prisons)	Taichu prison
Total: suspects, convicted and detained	4,642	880
Accused and suspects	336	58
Prisoners convicted	4,166	791
Individuals "detained"	140	31
Crime percentage	100.00	100.00
Percentage first offenses	67.23	63.47
Percentage repeated offenses	32.77	36.53

b. *Treatment and work of inmates.* Flogging of inmates was stopped in May 1921. Types of confinement, food, and work are said to be equally applicable to Japanese, Formosan-Chinese, and foreign prisoners. After 1901, doctors and health technicians were added to the prison staffs. It is said that health conditions and sanitation have steadily improved. Prison labor engages in cabinet making, rattan work, printing, sewing, and other crafts. After release, many prisoners earn their livelihood with the skills learned while in prison. In 1938, the expenditures for prisons was ¥700,237, and the income from prisons was ¥705,472.

c. *Education of inmates.* The education of inmates is accomplished by two methods: spiritual re-

habilitation and training. The former activity is conducted by Japanese chaplains and their assistants. Progress of this work is rendered difficult by reason of the fact that the chaplains are not entirely familiar with the different languages and customs of the Formosan-Chinese inmates. Up to 1938 the number of prisoners paroled in Taiwan reached 1,364. For the training program there are full-time instructors including both Japanese and Formosan-Chinese who have the qualifications of public-school instructors. Convicted juveniles are transferred from the various prisons of the island to the Shinchiku juvenile prison whose organization is patterned after the system of Japan.

d. *Protection and care of released prisoners.* A widespread organization exists in Taiwan for the assistance of released prisoners, the Taiwan Sansei Association (*Honin Taiwan Sanso*). In 1935 associated provincial societies were formed in each province with the provincial governor as president. Subsidiary societies (*hogokai*) are also located in the provinces. These local societies (*hogokai*) receive aid in the form of subsidies from the Sansei Association, which in turn receives grants from the government-general and other sources. The Taichu branch of the Sansei Association admitted and cared for 2,049 persons during 1938. Other information concerning the affiliated societies for the year 1938 is as follows:

Table 84—Gun Affiliated Aid Societies, Taichu Province, 1938

Names of gun affiliated aid societies	Number of gai and sho aid Societies	Cases admitted and cared for	Persons at present individually cared for	Persons temporarily cared for
Taichu-shi Respected Life Society	..	..	169	226
Shoka-shi All Peoples Society	..	..	182	72
Daiton-gun Affiliated Mutual Aid Society	7	..	78	56
Hokuto-gun Affiliated Kind Life Society	8	..	286	660
Inrin-gun Affiliated New Opening Society	9	1,630	267	476
Nanto-gun Affiliated Shining Light Society	4	..	33	..
Niitaka-gun Affiliated Brotherly Love Society	2	..	37	26
Noko-gun Protective Kind Life Society	2	..	71	167
Shoka-gun Affiliated Judicial Protective Society	7	..	176	19
Taiko-gun Judicial Aid Society	8	..	133	98
Takeyama-gun Kind Neighbor Society	2	..	120	..
Tosei-gun Judicial Aid Society	3	..	19	174
Toyohara-gun Affiliated Loving Neighbor Society	5	..	185	170
	57	1,630	1,756	2,144

CHAPTER X

ASSOCIATIONS

1. **General statement.** The many and varied associations in Taiwan spring in part from the life of the people and in part are superimposed by the Japanese authorities. This dual element is clearly evident in the agricultural societies, the credit co-operatives, the *hoko* (discussed in chapter VIII) and the merchant associations which were indigenous to the Formosan-Chinese and were then moulded by governmental authority to serve Japanese purposes. Some modifications in the associations will occur when that authority is removed.

2. **Associations in the Japanese empire.** Mutual-benefit associations of an economic nature, almost all of which extend credit to their members, are among the most important of Japanese institutions and are very numerous throughout the islands of the empire. They typify the remarkably strong characteristic of the Japanese to align himself with others for the accomplishment of specific purposes and to act and exercise responsibility, not individually and independently, but jointly and collectively in organized groups. With the prompting of local officialdom, most of these associations are organized by the members themselves to serve their own needs; to provide credit; fix wage and price levels; establish standards of workmanship, control competition; purchase collectively and in large lots; provide storage and handling facilities; utilize fully and economically tools, equipment, and machinery; market and sell their products collectively and to their greatest mutual benefit; or accomplish other appropriate purposes. However, they are also used very extensively by the authorities as unofficial agencies of government to secure the better development and control of certain trades and industries, to enforce government decrees and regulations, to spread and propagate ideas of Japanese culture and patriotism, to prevent unfair practices, and to aid in the effective regimentation of particular occupational, industrial, and commercial groups. In recent years many such associations have been formed at the direct request of the government in order to promote the attainment of these purposes. Government control is considerably facilitated by reason of the fact that all of these associations operate under government permit, and some of them also under government supervision. In the case of marketing and purchasing associations, for example, the government commonly fixes grades, standards, and prices, and offers expert advice and other non-financial assistance.

For purposes of licensing and registration these associations are usually classified according to the functions which they are authorized to perform. These main functions or authorized activities consist of (1) credit extension, (2) marketing or selling, (3) purchasing, (4) co-operative utilization, and (5) retail selling through consumers' co-operatives. Usually the credit-extension function is combined with one or more of the other functions, such as co-operative buying, selling, or utilization. The following is a list of

the most common and important types of economic associations:

Credit associations: These organizations are generally known as *shinyo-kumiai*. They are authorized to engage only in direct credit activities, for which reason they have become less numerous and important than other associations which have broader powers and can therefore engage in a wider field of activity. With capital accumulated from membership dues, periodical levies, and profits, these associations make loans and extend credit to participating members, who commonly belong to a variety of occupations.

Marketing associations: Usually known as *hambai kumiai*, these associations generally restrict their membership to a particular occupation and engage primarily in selling a particular product or line of products. Like producers' co-operatives in other countries, they benefit their members by negotiating contracts, selling in large quantities, providing warehousing and handling facilities, and maintaining standards and prices.

Purchasing associations: These organizations are most often called *kobai kumiai*. Organized among members of particular occupations, they engage in collective purchasing, securing at favorable prices the articles needed from time to time by their members, such as tools, seed, fertilizer, or supplies. They differ from consumers' co-operatives in the seasonal character and limited variety of their purchases, in that they sell their purchases only to their members, and in the fact that they do not operate stores.

Consumers' co-operatives: Known usually as *riyo kumiai*, these associations purchase general merchandise at wholesale or from producers and sell at retail to their members and sometimes to others. As is the case with such co-operatives elsewhere, the savings effected by purchasing in large lots and eliminating middlemen's commissions are passed on to the members in the form of reduced prices, periodic dividends or other credits. At least some of these associations do not restrict their memberships to particular occupations.

Utilization associations: These organizations are formed primarily for the purpose of purchasing, operating, and maintaining tools, equipment, machinery, and other facilities for the joint use and benefit of the members of the group. It is a co-operative method of using to the best advantage of a particular occupational group, those tools of production which are ordinarily beyond the financial means of individual producers.

Associations are formed with any two or more, or all, of the purposes and functions above mentioned. Recently, credit, marketing, purchasing, and utilization associations have been by far the most numerous and popular of such economic organizations.

Fishing associations (*gyogyo kumiai*) engage in

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credit operations, undertake collective marketing and purchasing, and promote the improvement of fishing methods.

Marine products associations (suisan-kai) engage primarily in marketing with only limited credit and purchasing activities.

Agricultural associations (nokai) are organized chiefly for the improvement of agricultural methods and on the initiative of the government, which engages in demonstration work and subsidizes improvements through them. Usually, they perform marketing and purchasing functions as well.

3. Agricultural and stock-raising organizations

a. *Agricultural societies (nokai)*. Agricultural societies have conducted such enterprises as improvement of rice and other agricultural products, horticultural improvement, encouragement of self-sufficiency of fertilizer, improvement of tenant farm customs, improving of stock raising, encouragement of sericulture, management of agricultural stations, joint purchases of fertilizer, management of agricultural warehouses, recommendations and service in connection with sale of agricultural products, loan of agricultural capital, guidance of small agricultural organizations, encouragement of model farmers, and other similar undertakings. Functioning as assistance machinery for agricultural administration, they have contributed greatly towards the agricultural development of the island. They were begun in 1900, and in 1909 they became established by a government decree known as the Taiwan Agricultural Society Regulations. Since that time they have undergone many changes. They finally became five *shu* and three *cho* societies.

Subsequently, it became necessary not only to establish higher machinery over the local agricultural societies but also to establish an independent organization for the stock-raising industry which had grown more complicated. Thus, at the end of 1937 the Taiwan Agricultural Society Regulations were completely changed. The agricultural societies were divided into a system of two grades, the *shu* and *cho* societies and the Taiwan agricultural society. Through the issuance of the Taiwan Stock Raising Industry Decree, the stock raising organization became separated from the agricultural society and was independently established as *shu* and *cho* stock raising societies and the Taiwan stock-raising society.

These societies (*nokai*) are supported in each province by fees and assessments. In Taichu Province each *nokai* member in 1940 was assessed 15 percent of the amount of his land tax, plus 3 percent of value of products produced and 1 percent of total taxes paid. The *nokai* budget for 1940 was as follows:

Table 85. *Nokai Budget For Taiwan and Taichu Province, 1940*

	Taiwan	Taichu
Total	Y127,303,764	Y40,867,367
General expenditures	3,999,026	1,194,563
Agricultural storehouses ..	132,638	
Purchase of agricultural articles	113,736,184	39,173,051
Assisting sale of farm products	1,208,606	90,742

Agricultural loan funds ..	7,841,582	409,011
Adjusting delinquent fertilizer bills	87,022	
Munitions assistance work (sic)	124,226	
Assisting sale of straw works	174,480	

source: *Taiwan Agricultural Review*, No. 409, Special Number, 1939.

According to the Taichu Survey, 1929, the agricultural societies within Taichu Province were set up with the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* as the basic unit. In 1928 the number of societies was 61, approximately equal to the total number of *shi*, *gai*, and *sho*. The 1928 estimated expenditure was Y172,982.40. The subsidies from the agricultural committee amounted to Y9,091.95 for general aid, Y136.80 for construction of improved pig stys and Y300 for the improvement of rice. These subsidy funds were distributed to branch committees on the basis of local conditions. The head of the branch committees in turn distributed the funds to agricultural societies according to local conditions and the quality of work done by the particular society.

b. *Stock-raising societies (chikusan-kai)*. At the end of 1937, the Taiwan Stock Raising Society Regulations were issued and by the end of 1938, the Taiwan stock-raising society and the *shu-cho* stock-raising societies were established. Separate regulations were issued in 1938 governing horse racing and the management of this undertaking was assigned to the stock raising societies. The stock-raising societies (*chikusan-kai*) included among its regular activities such programs as hog-skinning contests, special courses on horse raising, experiments with indian oats to develop a new horse feed, experiments on the heat-resistance of the horse, training of blacksmiths, standardization of live stock breeds, operation of a model mixed forest, etc. The special budget included the conducting of horse racing. The association has done much to eliminate many of the undesirable features of horse racing and aims to put this undertaking on a sound business basis. In addition, economic assistance is given as well as services in connection with sales. The main source of income consists of dues and fees. In Taichu Province each *chikusan-kai* member in 1940 was assessed 170 *sen* per head of cattle, 100 *sen* for each hog carcass and 30 *sen* for each sheep carcass. The latter two figures refer to animals slaughtered, the former to stock on hand. The 1940 budget for Taiwan and for Taichu Province was as follows:

Table 86. *Chikusan-Kai Budget for Taiwan and Taichu Province, 1940*

	Taiwan	Taichu Province
Total	Y39,452,329	Y10,442,615
General expense	3,257,965	635,193
Horse racing	12,211,990	1,437,817
Sales promotion	5,809,629	128,311
Market expenditures	667,744	
Rawhides sales promotion ..	705,923	627,876
Co-operative buying of feeds	16,751,873	7,572,602
Livestock business capital ..	40,816	40,816
Health protection of cattle ..	6,839	

Source: *Taiwan Agricultural Review*, No. 409, Special Number, 1939.

c. *Rice associations.* Associations centering about rice production, storage, and control are numerous, but their organization and inter-relations are not clear. Rice-control associations, composed of producers of rice and landlords who receive rice as payment from tenant farmers, were established under government auspices in 1936 in the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho*. The purpose, at least in part, was the construction, over a period of five years, of warehouses for the long-term storage of over a million bushels of rice. The program of construction ended in 1939 for reasons of economy. In order to supervise the local rice-control associations, a rice-control federation was established. In each province there seems to be an association of rice dealers under the name of Rice Merchants' Business association. (See also chapter on agriculture and fishing, section on rice.)

d. *Other agricultural societies.* The *nokai* and the *chikusan-kai* appear to be the only agricultural associations or societies which are organized on a provincial or island-wide scale. The others are on a *gun* or smaller basis. A statement in the Taiwan Agricultural Review for 1939 gives the clearest picture available at present of these organizations. "Voluntary associations of farmers in Taiwan have increased with surprising rapidity in recent years. There were, in 1939, over 5,000 farmers' organizations of one kind or another. These organizations embraced such districts as *gun*, *gai*, *sho*, *aza* (village within a *sho*), *hashutsusho* (police branch station), *ho*, etc." Organizations based on *gun*, *gai* and *sho* districts are, as a rule, engaged in giving direct leadership and encouragement to farmers. They follow the lines of leadership set by the *shu* authorities and by the *nokai* of the *shu*.

The *Noji kumiai* (farm associations) and the *Nogyo kumiai* (agricultural associations), both of which aim to effect general improvement in farming, the *gyoden-kai* (tenant associations) and *konoshowa-kai* (also tenant associations), which seek to improve the tenant-landlord relationship, belong to this group. (For more complete information as to the *konoshowa-kai*, see agriculture, section on ownership and management of cultivated lands.) The *gyoden-kai* was first organized in 1922 in Tainan Province, Shinei-gun. The *konoshowa-kai*, organized in Taichu Province in 1929, has proved

its worth by bringing about improved conditions in tenancy practices in times of bad harvests, by arbitrating tenant disputes and by otherwise effecting general improvements in the tenancy situation. Today these tenant associations are said to be performing the most notable activities of all the agricultural associations. At the end of March, 1938, there were 121 tenant associations in Taiwan based upon the *shi*, *gai*, or *sho* and 45 based upon the *gun*.

Trade associations of banana cultivators have been formed in Taichu Province. They export bananas produced by the members and the proceeds are credited to the member's account with the associations. Representatives of these associations form a union of fruit cultivators, which controls the trade associations and is responsible for the transportation of bananas. The *Taiwan Kudamono K. K.* (Formosa Fruit Company) conducts the business relating to the sales of bananas in Japan.

In 1924 the first association of sugarcane employees was formed in Taichu Province at Nirin in Hokuto-gun. Three demands were presented to the sugar company: announcement of prices before a harvest, creation of a control committee to be present at the weighing of sugarcane, and increased prices for sugarcane accompanied by lower prices for fertilizers. A clash resulted and 50 members were sentenced to hard labor for the violence.

4. *Credit and consumer co-operatives.* There were 95 credit and consumer co-operatives in Taichu Province in 1939. Of this number 59 combined the functions of credit, sales, purchasing, and utilization. Only 11 did not have the credit function and they possibly were irrigation associations. The location of these associations was not given.

The credit associations in the island in 1941 were reported to have 607,262 members; paid in capital Y20,604,091; cash on deposit Y50,127,524; savings deposits Y182,452,140; money loaned Y152,636,512.

5. *Business associations.* A chamber of commerce exists in some of the larger cities of Taiwan. There are many dealers and manufacturers associations, and they are used by the government as instruments of control. (See the chapter on finance, industry and trade, for a list of names.)

CHAPTER XI

HEALTH AND SANITATION

1. **General.** According to the Japanese, the Formosan-Chinese has very little regard for health and sanitation. His residence, constructed of bamboo and clay and lacking in sunlight and air, is surrounded by a bamboo grove with no facilities for drainage. Chamber pots are kept within the house, and on the outside domestic stock is raised without sufficient accommodations. Slight attention is paid to the use of drinking water. Soiled articles are dumped into streams where water buffalo, geese, and ducks are raised. The same water is frequently used for washing food and cooking utensils and also for human consumption. In addition, the Formosan-Chinese has an aversion to bathing and possesses a bad habit of spitting and blowing his nose on his hands. Such is the condition which the Japanese say they must contend with. Nevertheless, it is claimed that much progress has been made in improving the health conditions in Taiwan. Smallpox, cholera, scarlet fever, and black plague have been practically eliminated from the island. None of these has been reported in Taichu Province since 1922 except for one case of scarlet fever which occurred in 1927. There are no authentic reports of yellow fever. There are infrequent reports of dengue fever epidemics which occur in the southern part of Taiwan and are usually associated with high temperature, rainfall, and humidity. One epidemic in 1931 involved more than 35,000 cases. In 1932 the number of deaths from typhoid were 15 as compared with 17 deaths out of 61 cases in 1928, 9 from diphtheria as compared with 6 deaths out of 26 cases in 1928, 90 from meningitis as compared with 3 deaths out of 3 cases in 1928. There were 4 cases of dysentery in 1928, but no deaths were reported.

Public-health service in Taiwan is administered through the police department of the government-general and the police serve as inspecting and enforcing agents for a wide variety of health and sanitation regulations. "Public doctors" are appointed by the provinces. They receive subsidies for serving as public-health officials and at the same time are permitted to engage in general medical practice privately. A special health census is conducted each year in regions in which the death rate is abnormally high or where unusual or unknown diseases appear. The ninth such census was conducted in 1928. The number of households investigated in that census numbered 535, with a population of 2,727.

Table 87. *Deaths from Disease, Taichu Province, 1932¹*

Disease	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000
Dengue fever		
Yellow fever		
Diarrhoea and enteritis	3,700	1.52
Typhoid	15	0.01
Paratyphoid		
Dysentery		
Influenza	19	0.02
Bronchitis ²	1,125	1.03
Bronchitis, acute	174	0.16

Pneumonia	4,259	3.89
Pleurisy	352	0.32
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system (including trachea, bronchi and lymph nodes) ³	1,462	1.33
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1,420	1.30
Tuberculosis of other organs	186	0.17
Smallpox		
Measles	323	0.30
Whooping cough	83	0.08
Scarlet fever		
Diphtheria	9	0.008
Meningitis (excluding tuberculosis)	90	0.08

2. **Malaria.** Malaria is widespread in Taiwan and in Taichu it ranks first among local diseases. Various preventive regulations have been issued with respect to malaria since 1913. In 1938 the government had designated 190 malaria-infested districts for special treatment. The inhabitants are subjected to blood tests, and medicine is administered to those bearing malaria germs. A mosquito-control program consisting of encouraging the use of mosquito nets; drainage of swamps; weeding out of wild grasses, bamboo, and trees from breeding places, and emphasis on general sanitation was inaugurated. In the 190 districts which were tested, 107,246 or 3.26 per cent of 3,273,543 persons were found to be germ-bearers. How many of these districts were in Taichu is not known. Earlier, during 1927, there were 16 places in Taichu Province where various preventive measures were applied. In 1928 two additional places were added, making a total of 18 places. Ten offices (officers?) handled this work.

3. **Tuberculosis.** Tuberculosis is very common in Taiwan, and deaths have been well over 8,000 each year; known patients have numbered eighty or ninety thousand. Poor sanitary conditions, over-crowding in small houses, and careless disposal of sputum all contribute to spreading the disease. On March 1, 1938, the Tuberculosis Prevention law (*Kekkaku Yobo-ho*) was put into effect and the tuberculosis prevention association (*Taiwan Kekkaku Yobo kyokai*) was reorganized, thus laying the foundation for more effective measures of tuberculosis prevention. The only tuberculosis sanatorium listed for the island is the Matsuyama Sanatorium at Taihoku-shi, which has a 150-bed capacity. There is also a tuberculosis patient ward of the Taiwan branch hospital of the Japan Red Cross. The Taichu Survey states that there is one hospital in this province that maintains four isolation wards. It is not known whether the hospital referred to is the government

¹ Source: *Epidemiology of Diseases of Naval Importance in Formosa*, Nav Med 266, published 1944.

² The figures for bronchitis appear to include also the figures for bronchitis, acute.

³ The figures for tuberculosis of the respiratory system appear to include also the figures for tuberculosis, pulmonary.

Taichu hospital at Taichu-shi. Statistics on this disease are given in the table above.

4. **Venereal diseases.** Venereal diseases are widespread in the island. A system of licensed prostitution has been adopted as a preventive measure. Prostitutes are placed under strict surveillance and are subjected to periodical or special physical examinations; illegal prostitution is strictly forbidden. Of 1,210 geisha girls reported in Taiwan in 1938, by the *Taiwan Jijo*, 83 were in Taichu Province; of 991 licensed prostitutes, 70 were in the province; of 2,841 bar maids, 428 were in the province. The percentage of individuals infected with venereal diseases was reported as being equally high among the three groups. Examinations of prostitutes in Taiwan in 1938 numbered 46,624, and 4.26% were found infected. This was almost twice as high as the percentage of licensed prostitutes infected in Japan, which was 2.15% of the total. According to a government-general report for 1932, 42,393 examinations were given to Japanese girls, 3,619 to Formosan-Chinese girls, and 6,080 to Korean girls. Of the total, 4,555 of the examinations given to Japanese girls and 1,013 of those given to Korean girls were in Taichu Province. There were no examinations of Formosan-Chinese girls reported for the province. In 1928 there was one hospital maintained by the province for treatment of venereal diseases among geisha girls, prostitutes and bar maids; the location, however, is not indicated. It is highly probable that prostitution and venereal disease are much more prevalent than the Japanese figures indicate.

5. **Drug addiction.** The monopoly bureau of the government-general functions as an economic unit, processing, distributing, and selling opium and opium derivatives. A detailed system of registration, licensing, and rationing is in force. Control of the drug (and in theory, the suppression of drug traffic) is exercised through the opium section of the public health division of the bureau of police. Taichu Province, with 6,148 persons in 1928, ranked second in number of registered and licensed smokers. (See also Restricted, Opnav 50-12, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan*, page 178.)

6. **Hospitals and medical attention.** According to the Taichu Survey hospital facilities in 1928 consisted of the government hospital at Taichu-shi, 1 special hospital (location not given) for women's diseases, 1 hospital with four isolation wards (location not given) which accommodated patients with infectious diseases, and 13 private hospitals. The *Taiwan Jijo*, 1939 edition, lists for Taichu Province 1 government hospital, 2 public (municipal) hospitals, and 52 private hospitals. Another source lists Taichu-shi as the location of one of four military hospitals which are believed to be able to accommodate 2,000 patients.

The government hospital, situated in Taichu-shi, Murakami-cho, was started in May, 1897, and completed in July, 1915, with an approximate expenditure of Y130,000. Its facilities have been improved until it is now regarded one of the best, having complete facilities for regular medical treatment. Its bed capacity exceeds 500. The personnel totals 18, consisting of the following: 1 director, 6 associates, 1 chief pharmacist, 5 assistant doctors, 2 pharmacists, and 2 clerks. The administrative authority is Dr. S. Tsunoda. The Seiw

hospital, located in Taichu-shi, Koroshi, was constructed in 1922. There is also a hospital in Taichu-shi known as the Hojun hospital. The capacity of these institutions is not known.

The government hospital at Kagi-shi is listed as having a bed capacity of 150. The administrative authority is Dr. K. Suzuki. In 1921 the English Presbyterian mission had a hospital at Shoka-shi and presumably this is the same hospital operating in 1939 under the name of Christian hospital in the Seimonko section of the city. A third hospital in Shoka-shi just outside of the north gate is the Jikein hospital. A fourth is the Nammon Railway clinic in the Nammon section of the city.

In Nirin-gai, Nirin, there is a clinic known as the Nirin-gai clinic. Other hospitals are reported to be located at Rokko, Inrin, and Hori.

The distribution of doctors is rather heavy in thickly populated areas but there are places, such as those in isolated localities, where it is difficult to obtain medical treatment. In order to improve this situation, subsidies are allowed to those who serve as "public doctors." Also, the Japanese have developed a system of training midwives which helps relieve the shortage of doctors. Training centers have been established at the government hospitals in Taihoku, Taichu, and Tainan. These centers offer a two-year course and a one-year short course. A system of examining applicants for midwives' licenses was put into effect in 1923 and by the spring of 1939, 890 had passed the examination and received licenses. According to the Taichu Survey in 1928 there were 170 medical practitioners, 90 native doctors, 15 dentists, 131 midwives, 6 pharmacists and 743 medicine merchants in this province.

The *Nihon Iji Nenkan* (Japan Medical Yearbook), 1939, lists the location of 325 doctors in Taichu Province; 41 of this number were Japanese and 325 were Formosan-Chinese (see combined tables of police stations, post offices, doctors and schools in the Appendix). The *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan), 1939, lists 373 doctors and 29 native medical practitioners for this province. Other data from the latter source are given in the tables below.

Table 88. Medical Personnel,
Taichu Province, 1939

Doctors, total	373
Private practitioners	294
Public doctors	47
In government hospitals	24
In municipal hospitals	4
In government offices	4
Native medical practitioners	29
Dentists (private practitioners)	87
Midwives	347
Nurses	5
Acupuncturists	21
Moxacauterist	21
Japanese style masseurs	68
Occidental style masseurs	9
Judo art practitioners	4

Table 89. Drugs and Medicine,
Taichu Province, 1939

Pharmacists, total	26
In government hospitals	5
In government offices	4

RESTRICTED

Table 89. (Cont'd)

Private practitioners	17
Dealers in occidental drugs	38
Dealers in Chinese drugs	487
Drug manufacturers	0
Patent medicine manufacturers	202
Patent medicine sellers	1,448
Patent medicine peddlers	1,773

7. Care of mental patients. In proportion to the size of the population, the number of mental patients in Taiwan is approximately half that of Japan. According to a survey made at the close of 1938, there were a total of 3,651 cases, of which number 278 were under constant institutional care. Until very recently there was not a single institution adequately equipped to take care of mental patients, the only accommodations afforded them being mental wards of local charity hospitals (*jikeiin*). In 1931, the government-general inaugurated a three-year program to establish the government hospital for the insane (*Furitsu Seishin Byoin*) which began to admit patients in February, 1935. The government mental hospital at Matsuyama, Taihoku-shi, has a capacity of 100. The Seiwa hospital (*Seiwa I-in*) at Korosho in Taichu-shi has provided facilities for 35 mental patients. By the end of 1938 there were 382 beds in the island to care for such patients. Charity beds are particularly in urgent demand. To meet these shortcomings the Mental Patient Protection law (*Seihinbyosha Kangoho*) and the law to establish mental hospitals (*Seishinbyoin Ho*) were put into effect on February 1, 1936, in an effort to provide adequate care for psychopathic patients.

8. Mineral springs. In Taichu Province there are a number of hot, warm, and cold mineral springs which possess therapeutic qualities. A few of these are provided with bath houses and hotel facilities.

9. Food and service establishments. Government laws are in force regulating the operation of dairies and other food-processing establishments, and the sale of foodstuffs. Butchers, slaughter houses, barber shops, and other similar establishments are also periodically inspected in the interest of public health. The health division of the police is charged with the task.

Table 91. Food and Service Establishments, Taichu Province, 1939

Ice manufacturers	15
Ice sellers	1,826
Ice peddlers	748
Soft drink manufacturers	34
Soft drink sellers	3,418
Dairies	22
Dairy products sellers	3,182
Milk sellers	26
Slaughter houses	155
Meat sellers	869
Meat peddlers	611
Food peddlers	1,464
Dealers in leather and animal bones	24
Places for processing animal hides and bones	19
Crematoria	10
Undertakers	6
Cloth dealers	4
Barbers	769
Hair dressers	20
Foodstuff & dye material dealers (?)	76
Markets	93

10. Water supply. Taichu Province obtains its supply of water from rivers, creeks, wells, springs and from the collection of surface water. In 1928 there were 9 places with "regular" water systems with an additional one under construction at Tosei-sho, Tosei. There were four other places with "simplified" water systems. Most of these systems are believed to employ sand filters as the method of purification except for the possibility of chlorination units at Taichu-shi and Shoka-shi. These systems are maintained through a local tax. Health regulations apply to villages which use deep wells. They must be covered and supplied with pumps.

11. Sewerage. Adequate facilities for sewage disposal do not exist in Taiwan. In the larger cities the pan system is the usual method used, and there are

Table 90—Mineral Springs, Taichu Province

Name and location	Characteristics	Test reaction	Temperature	Flow per day
Nanto-gun:				
Nanto-gai, Gunkoryo	sulphur	acid	cold	little
Niitaka-gun, Aborigine territory:				
Tompo village	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Noko-gun, Aborigine territory:				
Ibaho ¹	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Mijutan ¹	unknown	unknown	very high	unknown
Noko-gun:				
Marutarum ¹	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rakuraku village	sulphur	weak alkali	70° C.	50-60 koku
Sakura village	carbonic	alkali	47° C.	20 koku
Tandai ¹	unknown	unknown	very high	50-60 koku
Toho ¹	sulphur	weak alkali	high	500-600 koku
Torokku village	silicic lime	alkali	normal	unknown
Tosei-gun, Aborigine territory:				
Meiji hot spring	unknown	unknown	very high	300 koku

¹These places are not definitely located. Ibaho may be Inako, Toho may be To, and Tandai may be Bandai.

regular collections of night soil. A few buildings employ septic tanks or flush toilets. In some places there are open concrete drains into which refuse from homes, factories, and hospitals flows. There are some towns where single chamber concrete tanks are required. These tanks are emptied periodically, and the night soil is then stored until putrified, after which

it is used as fertilizer.

The Taichu provincial treasury grants one-third to one-half of the construction costs of sewerage systems (types not specified) to the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho*. The total extension of sewerage construction completed by March, 1929, was 21,696 *ken*, involving a total expenditure of Y339,637.

Table 92—Water Supply Systems, Taichu Province, 1928

Location of water supply systems	No. of house-holds within water supply district	Population within water supply district	Water supply Exclusive use	Water supply Common use	Daily house-hold average of water supply quantity (cu. Shaku)	Daily per person average of water supply quantity (cu. Shaku)	Origin of water	Construction Date of completion	Expenditure
Taichu-shi ¹	8,457	34,395	2,882	528	36.7	8.9	Well	5-16	Y 231,500
Shoka-shi	4,527	21,500	508	132	1.8	0.6	river and well	3-08	107,221
Inrin-gun:									
Inrin-gai, Inrin	1,286	6,430	415	105	22.0	4.0	spring	2-17-26	120,000
Nisui-sho, Nisui	501	2,418	31	223	7.5	1.5	spring	12-11-23	6,656.17
Tanaka-sho, Tanaka	661	3,455	89	300	13.0	1.4	spring	3-30-26	31,500
Niitaka-gun: ²									
Shushu-sho, Suiriko	190	693		190	5.2	1.3	spring	7-12-27	4,500
Noko-gun:									
Hori-gai, Hori	1,063	5,846	513	472	3.9	0.7	river	3-31-23	178,574.09
Taiko-gun:									
Kiyomizu-gai, Kiyomizu	1,472	7,871	722	334	2.8 ³	0.5	spring	4-25-29	85,294
Taiko-gai, Taiko	1,235	5,781	237	97	17.6	3.6	creek	6-30-12	35,000
Tosei-gun:									
Sekko-sho, Sharyokaku ²	24	186		24			river	12-28-25	980
Toyohara-gun:									
Naiho-sho, Naiho ²	300	2,000	25	9	15.0	2.5	river	10-12-26	Y 13,440
Tanshi-sho, Tanshi ²	469	2,269		145			river	2- 1-24	3,000
Toyohara-gai, Toyohara	1,581	8,141	346	84	66.0	6.5	creek	9- 1-21	145,000

¹Expansion expenditure Y 310,000, October 1, 1927.

²These places have "simplified" water systems.

³Cu. meters.

CHAPTER XII

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

1. **General.** Excepting for the hospitals of various kinds, the public pawnshops, public employment offices, public markets, public housing, and a little direct relief assistance from the provincial governments, organized welfare work is in the hands of many small societies and organizations which are guided unofficially, if not officially, by four societies which originally received funds from the imperial family of Japan but now are financed in part by funds of the Taiwan treasury.

The Taiwan welfare society receives about Y20,000 a year from a trust fund which came from an imperial grant. The society promotes private welfare groups, publishes a monthly magazine, the *Shai-Jigyo-no-Tomo* (Friend of the Welfare Workers), holds a Taiwan welfare convention each year, promotes observance of children's day on May 5th, and sends about ten people a year to study the welfare institutions of Japan. Branch organizations are in each province and in the sub-divisions of the provinces.

The Taisho relief society was established in 1915 with Y48,600 of imperial funds, and, at the death of Emperor Taisho in 1926, received an additional sum of Y70,900. Its assets in 1938 were Y126,135. Its objective is to assist private welfare groups.

The Meiji relief society was established in 1912 with a fund of Y48,600 granted at the time of Emperor Meiji's death. Its assets at the end of 1938 amounted to Y147,915.

The Showa relief society was established with imperial funds of Y70,900 in 1929 when the present Japanese emperor came to the throne. The income from these funds is given to the Taiwan welfare society.

2. Types of relief and agencies engaged therein

a. *Social work committees.* A total of 896 social work committees have been set up in 59 *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* of Taichu Province for the relief of the poor and for general welfare work. Expenditures in 1938 totaled Y50,862.50. Membership on the committees is honorary and selection is based upon recommendation of the mayors or heads of the *shi*, *gai* and *sho*. Doctors, midwives, school teachers, and others interested in welfare work are encouraged to participate. The governor of Taichu Province also serves in a part-time capacity. The (usual) term of service is two years.

In 1939 the total budget for such committees in Taiwan was Y172,739 of which Y18,176 came from the Taiwan treasury. The committees handled 312,626 cases in Taiwan in 1938, including 45,451 cases of consultation and guidance, 123,802 of health and medical aid, 10,210 cases of child care, 51,702 cases which were referred elsewhere, 7,989 cases in which birth certificates were "straightened out," 31,492 in which goods or money were given, and 41,980 other cases.

There are also established in various localities "assisting societies" or promotional agencies to assist in and advance the activities of the social-work commit-

Table 93—Taiwan Welfare Institutions, March 1939¹

Nature of activity	Total	Taihoku-shu	Shinchiku-shu	Taichu-shu	Tainan-shu	Takao-shu	Taito-cho	Karenko-cho	Boko-cho
General agencies:									
Investigators and coordinators of welfare activities	10	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Social welfare agencies	183	17	26	59	50	28	1	1	1
Promotion agencies	98	12	7	30	33	16	..	..	..
Relief:									
Poor relief	274	48	47	65	70	43	1	..	..
Care and handling of charity patients and deaths	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Relief of disaster victims	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Relief by the military	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Economic aids:									
Employment bureau	5	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Workhouses	5	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
Shelters	16	4	..	3	2	4	..	3	..
Housing	11	2	1	3	..	3	1	..	1
Public baths	88	22	8	21	21	12	1	2	1
Public markets	244	42	30	43	77	47	1	2	2
Public pawn shops	16	5	2	4	2	2	1	..	..
Small loan (shops)	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Preventive medical aid:									
General medical aid	64	13	19	12	12	6	1	..	1
Special medical aid	14	9	..	3	2	..	..	..	..

¹Source: *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan) 1939, page 246.

Table 94—Organizations Engaged in Aid to Women and Children and Educational Work, Taiwan, 1939¹

Nature of activity	Total	Taihoku-shu	Shinchiku-shu	Taichu-shu	Tainan-shu	Takao-shu	Taito-cho	Karenk-cho	Boko-cho
Organizations giving aid to children and women:									
Child care.....	194 (sic)	3	16	155	3	17	1	..	..
Educational reform.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education of reformed children.....	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Health consultation.....	8	2	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
Playgrounds, nurseries, etc.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Groups of community midwives.....	142	21	10	58	34	19	..	..	..
Special aid to women.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Organizations in educational work:									
Moral reform work.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aid to discharged convicts.....	170	42	53	42	15	11	3	3	1
Improvement of customs (living habits).....	37	..	..	11	16	10	..	..	..
Settlement (social) work.....	7	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
Consultation on human affairs.....	25	..	1	20	4	..	..	..	..
Village improvements.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Schools ²	19	3	3	11	1	..	1	..	..

¹Source: *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan) 1939, page 247.²The location of these schools was not given in tables or accompanying text.

tees. The names and locations of such societies in Taichu Province are as follows:

Taichu-shi Social Committee Work Assisting Society
Shoka-shi Social Committee Work Assisting Society
Daiton-gun

Hokuton-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Muho-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Saiton-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Hokuto-gun

Denbi-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Hito-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Nirin-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Inrin-gun

Hoen-sho Welfare Work Assisting Society

Inrin-gai Philanthropic Society

Keiko-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Omura-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Shato-sho Welfare Work Assisting Society

Tanaka-sho Welfare Work Assisting Society

Nanto-gun

Nanto-gai Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Soton-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Niitaka-gun

Shushu-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Noko-gun

Hori-gai Welfare Work Assisting Society

Shoka-gun

Fukko-sho Welfare Work Assisting Society

Katan-sho Benevolence Society in Commemoration of the Crown Prince's Visit

Rokko-gai Benevolence Foundation Society.

Sensai-sho Welfare Work Assisting Society

Shusui-sho Benevolence Society.

Wabi-sho Welfare Work Assisting Society.

Taiko-gun

Daito-sho Welfare Work Assisting Society

Gosei-gai Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Kiyomizu-gai Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Sharoku-sho Welfare Work Assisting Society

Taiko-gai Welfare Work Assisting Society

Takeyama-gun

Takeyama Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Tosei-gun

Tosei-sho Social Committee Work Assisting Society

Toyohara-gun

Naiho-sho Welfare Work Assisting Society

Toyohara-gai Social Committee Work Assisting Society

In connection with social-welfare work, mention is made of the *rimpo-jigyo* (local social-welfare work). The relation of this type of activity to the above social committees and promotional agencies, as well as to other agencies discussed later, is not made clear. The Taichu *Rimpo-kan* (Welfare building) is managed by the Taichu-shi *Homen-in Jigyo Josei-kai* (Welfare Committee Promotion society). It handles medical aid (relief), general welfare, child care and protection, and educational work. The Shoka *Rimpo-kan* (welfare building) is managed by the Shoka-shi *Homen-in Jigyo Josei-kai* (Welfare Committee Promotion society). This agency handles cheap housing as its principal activity together with general welfare, child care and protection, and educational work.

Place	Date of establishment	Supervisory body	Number of committees	Number of settlements	Expenditures in 1938 (in yen)
Taichu-shi	July 1, 1925	shi	54	29	2,313.17
Shoka-shi	July 1, 1925	shi	22	13	1,712.90
Daiton-gun:					
Hokuton-sho	April 1, 1934	sho	10	9	518.23
Muho-sho	April 1, 1936	sho	13	10	504.56
Nanton-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	11	10	451.35
Osato-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	10	8	458.09
Saiton-sho	April 1, 1936	sho	18	14	949.26
Taihei-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	9	7	286.62
Ujitsu-sho	April 1, 1936	sho	9	10	494.33
Hokuto-gun:					
Chikuto-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	16	14	269.36
Denbi-sho	April 1, 1935	sho	13	9	1,138.99
Hito-sho	April 1, 1935	sho	14	11	910.00
Hokuto-gai	April 1, 1933	gai	21	16	1,427.52
Keishu-sho	April 1, 1935	sho	12	10	1,048.49
Nirin-sho	April 1, 1934	sho	17	13	1,277.70
Shazan-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	7	7	811.50
Taijo-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	11	7	687.42
Inrin-gun: ¹					
Eisei-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	11	8	205.64
Hashin-sho	April 1, 1938	sho	12	8	834.26
Hoen-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	13	8	706.25
Inrin-gai	April 1, 1930	gai	13	11	1,632.36
Keiko-cho	April 1, 1934	sho	19	15	913.11
Nisui-sho	April 1, 1938	sho	5	4	805.19
Omura-sho	April 1, 1938	sho	14	10	640.11
Shato-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	9	9	812.47
Tanaka-sho	April 1, 1932	sho	29	23	796.24
Nanto-gun:					
Churyo-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	13	10	622.20
Nama-sho	April 1, 1935	sho	8	6	966.12
Nanto-gai	April 1, 1933	gai	24	14	1,192.00
Soton-sho	April 1, 1934	sho	21	14	1,355.95
Niitaka-gun:					
Gyochi-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	5	5	462.06
Shushu-sho	April 1, 1934	sho	12	11	1,244.76
Noko-gun:					
Hori-gai	April 1, 1933	gai	12	11	1,006.89
Kokusei-sho	April 1, 1938	sho	7	4	296.18
Shoka-gun:					
Fukko-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	12	11	529.54
Funen-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	10	10	123.38
Katan-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	8	8	844.09
Rokko-gai	April 1, 1930	gai	14	4	750.76
Sensai-sho	April 1, 1935	sho	14	13	234.14
Shusui-sho	April 1, 1936	sho	14	10	876.62
Wabi-sho	April 1, 1934	sho	20	17	804.64
Taiko-gun:					
Daito-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	15	4	871.00
Gaiho-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	11	7	343.93
Gosei-gai	April 1, 1935	gai	2	7	893.77
Kiyomizu-gai	April 1, 1933	gai	29	22	669.84
Ryusei-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	17	8	1,115.53
Sharoku-sho	April 1, 1934	sho	18	14	1,281.86
Taian-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	14	10	438.83
Taiko-gai	April 1, 1933	gai	23	20	1,098.09
Takeyama-gun:					
Rokkoku-sho	April 1, 1938	sho	7	5	338.76
Takeyama-sho	April 1, 1934	sho	9	7	639.00
Tosei-gun:					
Sekko-sho	April 1, 1938	sho	14	8	831.10
Shinsha-sho	April 1, 1938	sho	10	9	863.79
Tosei-sho	April 1, 1934	sho	13	9	808.41
Toyohara-gun:					
Kamioka-sho	April 1, 1935	sho	28	9	1,432.18
Naiho-sho	April 1, 1934	sho	17	13	1,168.74
Taiga-sho	April 1, 1936	sho	20	13	1,453.31
Tanshi-sho	April 1, 1937	sho	14	9	1,182.15
Toyohara-gai	April 1, 1933	gai	28	25	1,507.75
Total	59	59	896	635	50,862.50

¹ In 1924 *Saibi-kai* (relief societies) were established in each *gai* and *sho* of Inrin-gun; they are believed to be identical with the social-work committees.

The various welfare buildings of Toyohara-gai, Kiyomizu-gai, and Tosei-gai were built in commemoration of the great earthquake of April, 1935. Their activities are numerous and include the general well-being and education of the local populace, providing of work for the unemployed and consultation work in human affairs.

b. *Relief to disaster victims.* Under regulation of Statute No. 31, the Taiwan relief basic fund was established in 1899 for the purpose of relieving victims of natural disasters who had suffered serious loss. The basic fund from which relief costs are paid was accumulated from local taxes and grants from the Taiwan treasury. In 1938 the total of the disaster relief fund was Y6,983,070; the expenditures, which were handled by the provinces, totaled Y5,362.13. Specific information for the agency located in Taichu Province is not available.

c. *Relief to indigent persons.* Indigent persons receive relief from the following sources: (1) *shu*, (2) *shi*, *gai*, and *sho*, (3) philanthropic institutions, (4) private philanthropists, (5) private groups.

Expenditure for indigent relief by the provinces is governed by the Taiwan poor relief regulations (Government Order No. 95 of 1899). In 1938, the provincial governments gave relief to 634 persons at a cost of Y15,890. In 1928, monthly relief at the rate of three yen per month was given by Taichu Province to 23 persons, the total expenditure amounting to Y755.

Relief by the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* is governed by their own regulations. In 1932, the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* of the various provinces assisted 3,855 persons at a cost of Y59,845. In 1928, 52 *gai* and *sho* of Taichu Province conducted relief work involving expenditures amounting to Y9,468.

Relief given to indigent persons by philanthropic institutions consists of two types, aid which is given within the institutions themselves, and aid which is given outside. In the former case, friendless indigents are admitted and supplied with food and medical aid until they have made sufficient recovery to permit release. In the latter case, they are allowed to remain at their own homes, receiving allowances for living expenses at the rate of approximately four yen per month, with additional amounts twice a year for clothing. There are seven such philanthropic institutions in Taiwan, all being known as benevolence institutions. They are located at Taihoku-shi, Shinchiku-shi, Taichu-shi, Kagi-shi, Tainan-shi, Takao-shi, and Mako-gai in Boko-cho. In 1932, these benevolence institutions gave aid to 1,064 indigent persons at a cost of Y57,036.

The former Shoka benevolence institution was moved to Taichu-shi in February 1921 and thereafter was named the Taichu Benevolence Institute (*Taichu Jiei-in*). In 1923 it was made a foundation, i.e., given the status of a juridical person under the civil law. It serves as the general investigation and coordination unit for welfare activities in the province. The endowment of this institute consists of funds that gradually have been added to an imperial grant received upon the death of Empress Dowager Eisho. The endowment in 1939 amounted to Y350,291 and the income was over Y19,000. The budget for the fiscal year 1939 was Y137,982 (including medical expenditures discussed below). During 1928, institutional relief was given to 6 persons at a cost of Y684; outside relief was given to

86 persons at a cost of Y3,207. In addition, 10 persons were admitted to the Tainan Blind and Dumb school and 1 person was admitted to the Taihoku Blind and Dumb school, with consequent expenditures of Y873.

Aside from relief given by the benevolence institutions, there were private groups and philanthropists who, in 1932, gave aid to 7,792 people, with expenditures amounting to Y43,508. There are three organizations in Taichu Province which are believed to come within this classification.

The *Hakuzai-sha* (relief association) was established by 12 philanthropists of Rokko-gai in August 1910 for the purpose of engaging in relief work. In 1928, the total household membership of this organization was 1,627. A fee of two sen per month was collected from each household. According to their need, persons were provided with payments varying from 50 sen to 2 yen per month as living expenses. The institution also provided for medical expenses of the sick and paid burial expenses when necessary. The present status of this organization is not known.

The *Seiun Hakuai-kai* (Seiun relief society) is situated in Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho. The *sho* head was "deeply moved by the illustrious virtues" of the crown prince, who visited Taiwan in 1927. As a result, he donated Y3,000 for the establishment of this organization. Imperial grants were also received in 1927 and in 1929. During 1929 the number of persons who received relief was 18 and the approximate expenditure was Y616.

In 1928 an organization known as *Keizan-ko* was located in Taichu Province, with five institutions under its management, including the *Rinken-do*, located in Daiton-gun, Muho-sho. At that time the institution was over 60 years old and was then engaged in such activities as relief work among the poor, building of bridges, and establishment of schools. The present status of this institution is not known.

d. *Medical aid to indigent persons.* One of the most important undertakings of the seven benevolence institutions and the other agencies associated with them is the conducting of low-cost medical examinations and the providing of full or partial medical care for indigent persons. One of the most beneficial phases of this particular activity is the conducting of regular medical examinations in remote places where there are few, if any, doctors. Originally a large portion of the funds necessary to provide medical aid was derived from imperial grants. In 1934 these grants were discontinued and thereafter similar grants were made from the Taiwan treasury.

In 1938, the Taiwan treasury made two grants totaling Y25,000. The general grant was in the sum of Y18,000, while a special grant in the sum of Y7,000 was made for the purpose of paying for regular medical visits which had been made previously. During the same year, 67,313 examinations were given to 22,852 persons in Taiwan at a cost of Y17,602.

The important institutions in Taichu Province which provide general medical examinations and other medical aid to the indigent are the Taichu Benevolence Institute (*Taichu Jiei-in*) at Taichu-shi, the Shoka dispensary of the Taichu Benevolence Institute at Shoka-shi, and the Shoka Christian dispensary at Shoka-shi.

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The Taichu Benevolence Institute provides doctors, not on the regular staff, who engage in medical relief work in each of the 57 *gai* and *sho* in the province. During 1928 a total of 1,777 persons received medical relief at a cost of Y3,326. For eleven localities which were difficult of access because of a lack of transportation facilities, a traveling clinic was provided once or twice each month. During 1928, the number of indigent persons who received medical treatment from this clinic totaled 833, and the cost involved was Y2,191.

For mental, tubercular or leprosy patients there are few facilities in this province which can provide free special examinations. The Shoka Christian hospital and one or two other hospitals have limited facilities for mental patients. The majority of such cases must be cared for at special government or private institutions in Taihoku Province or in the other provinces having special institutions.

e. *Public baths.* In order to encourage the habit of bathing and cleanliness among the Formosan-Chinese, various agencies, with the support of the government, have sponsored the construction of public bath houses which were open to the public free of charge or at a nominal fee. In 1922 a large public bath house was constructed at Taichu-shi with funds provided by the provincial treasury. In the same manner, public bath houses were later constructed at Shoka-shi, Hokuto-gai, Taiko-gai, Kiyomizu-gai, Gosei-gai, and Tosei-gai. During 1928 the highest average of daily bathers was at the Shoka public bath house, with 230 persons, and the lowest was at Tosei-gai, with 62 persons per day.

There are also numerous bathing beaches, swimming pools, river-swimming places, and hot springs in the province.

3. *Child welfare.* On May 5, 1930, for the first time, a children's day was held simultaneously over the whole of Taiwan. Under the sponsorship of the provincial governments and their branches, various ceremonies and rites continued for a period of one week. The objectives of these programs included the lowering of the death rate among infants and children, the extension of information on child and infant care, and the dissemination of knowledge regarding methods of kind treatment of children. These programs have been continued each year under the over-all supervision of the Taiwan welfare society. There are at present 155 organizations in Taichu Province engaged in child care. One contributing factor to the high death rate of infants was the lack of proper attention at birth. This situation has been improved greatly by the recognition of midwives as an important factor in the medical profession. With the establishment of training facilities (see Health and Sanitation), the number of midwives has been gradually increased. Groups of community midwives are now established in 145 *gai* and *sho* in the island. There are 58 groups of community midwives in Taichu Province.

No location is given, but one playground and nursery is listed for this province. In the rural areas of Taiwan, there are over 200 seasonal nurseries for children. It is believed that many of these also are located in this province. A child health consultation center is maintained in Taichu-shi by the Taichu child welfare association. Another is located at Nanto-gun, Nanto-gai. The nearest orphanage to Taichu is that known

as the Tenshu official church orphanage which is located at Takao-shi. Special welfare schools for the blind, deaf, and dumb are at Taihoku-shi and Tainan-shi.

In 1922 a private reformatory in Taihoku-shi was taken over by the government-general and renamed the Taiwan Government-General Seitoku-Gakuin. It can accommodate 60 youths. In October of 1934, Imperial Rescript No. 284 was issued, further amending existing laws relative to the education and protection of boys. 4. *Protection and care of released prisoners.* (See Prisons, page 111.)

5. *Economic assistance*

a. *Employment agencies.* The Taichu-shi employment agency was opened in August, 1921. It is now located in the Taichu city hall in Sawai-cho. During 1928, 356 requests for employees were made by employers. Out of 412 persons who applied for jobs, 280 persons obtained employment. In 1938 this office handled 661 requests for employment, of which 378 were from Japanese and 283 were from Formosan-Chinese. Offers of positions were made to 275 persons, of which 210 were Japanese and 65 were Formosan-Chinese. Positions were accepted by 296 persons, 194 of whom were Japanese and 102 Formosan-Chinese. Recommendations for positions were made for 1,421 persons, 988 of whom were Japanese and 433 Formosan-Chinese. For all of Taiwan in 1938, a total of 6,911 requested positions, 5,986 positions were offered, 7,132 received recommendations, and 4,555 accepted positions.

In 1928, employment agencies were established in each *gai* and *sho* of Hokuto-gun. They endeavored to find employment for those in the *gun* who had middle school education or who possessed special talent and ability. The present status of these agencies is not known.

The chief priest of the Chuson temple in Taichu-shi has established a workshop for those who have no steady jobs or who are unable to work at a regular job. The Johan employment branch of the Chuson temple teaches sewing of Japanese and foreign clothes to women who cannot find jobs or who are unable to work regularly.

b. *Public housing.* Many of the large cities in Taiwan have experienced difficulties because of the scarcity of adequate housing and shop facilities. As a relief measure, the municipal authorities in Taichu-shi during 1928 and 1929 inaugurated a program of public housing by constructing 32 shops. (It is believed that the shop keepers reside in the back of the shops or on the second floor.) For this purpose the city borrowed the sum of Y149,000 at low interest rates. These shops are open to general public use at nominal rates. The project was still in progress during 1939, but further information is not available.

c. *Lodging assistance.* The Taichu-shi free-lodging house was established in August 1921, and in 1928 occupied facilities provided by the Taichu Benevolence Institute (*Taichu Jiei-in*). In 1939 it was still in operation and an additional establishment, the Inrin-gai free-lodging house, also was in operation. Free lodging is provided to those who are unemployed and to travelers who are without means.

d. *Government markets.* Prior to 1920, consumers'

markets were operated through a public-health expense account under the jurisdiction of the governor of Taichu Province. After 1920, consumers' markets were transferred to the jurisdiction of the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho*. Improvements and enlargements were made. Sanitary regulations and regulations controlling the prices of commodities were instituted for the benefit of the public. There were 34 markets in this province at the end of 1928 and 43 in 1939.

e. *Public pawn shops.* Many of the evils inherent in private pawnshops have been overcome through the establishment of public pawnshops. These public pawnshops serve as financial institutions for the poor. Through low rates of interest they have increased the circulation of money among the masses of the people.

In accordance with public pawnshop business regulations, the maximum interest rates on loans is limited to two per cent per month, and fractional rates rather than full rates prevail for any lesser period than a month. The redemption period is limited to six months. Adequate warehouse facilities are provided for storage and protection of pawned goods and articles.

The Taichu-shi public pawnshop, located in Saiwai-cho, was established in 1921 with an original capital of Y100,000 and with monthly interest rates of two per cent. In 1928, the capital was increased to Y305,834 and interest rates were lowered to 1½ percent per month. Information concerning the four public pawnshops in this province is given in the tables below.

Table 96—Pawnshops, Taichu Province, 1938¹

Name	Opening of business month and year	Interest rate per month	Transactions for 1938 Income in yen	Expenditures in yen	Location
Taichu-shi public pawnshop	Apr. 1913 ²	1.5%	21,735.00	9,292.16	Taichu-shi, Saiwai-cho
Shoka-shi public pawnshop	June 1934	1.5%	4,269.28	17.00	Shoka-shi, Shoka Aza, Minami-mon
Hori-gai public pawnshop	Oct. 1932	2.0%	2,525.19	1,596.86	Taichu-shu, Noko-gun Hori-gai
Toyohara-gai public pawnshop	Oct. 1930	2.0%	2,560.00	2,022.00	Taichu-shu, Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai Toyohara

¹ Source: *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan) 1939, p. 280.

² *Taichu Survey*, 1929 gives December 1921 as the date of establishment.

Table 97—Business Condition of the Public Pawnshops, Taichu Province, 1938¹

	Taichu-shi	Shoka-shi	Hori-gai	Toyohara-gai
Cash on hand to be used as principal on loans	100,000	35,000	13,000	12,000
Money lent out:				
Number of cases	19,052	4,369	1,616	2,365
Amount in yen	263,496.50	49,636.65	18,509.50	17,497.00
Money paid back:				
Number of cases	20,014	4,687	1,448	1,972
Amount in yen	308,325.00	62,645.70	19,374.00	15,380.50
Goods unreclaimed:				
Number of cases	1,012	228	416	437
Amount in yen	8,464.50	1,469.20	4,621.50	3,631.00
Pledged goods (?):				
Number of cases	5	6	...	1
Amount in yen	28.50	17.00	...	1.50
Loans outstanding:				
Number of cases	5,492	877	477	706
Amount in yen	60,618.30	7,415.55	6,267.70	5,514.40
Average loans per day	818.31	143.00	34.12	53.70
Value of each goods	13.83	11.00	11.45	7.40
Number of business days	322	347	342	336

¹ Source: *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan) 1939 p. 281.

CHAPTER XIII

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

1. Public schools

a. *General statement.* The educational system of Taiwan is essentially the same as that in Japan with the exception that there are special primary schools (*ko-gakko*) for Formosan-Chinese who cannot speak Japanese and special schools for the aborigines. Formosan-Chinese students with sufficient command of the Japanese language and coming from families of some prestige among the Japanese, are admitted to the schools utilized by the Japanese. The percentage of children in Taiwan attending school falls far short of the percentage in Japan. (See also combined tables in Appendix.)

The public-school system in Taiwan includes the following types of schools:

Kindergartens

Elementary common education

Primary schools for Japanese (and Formosan-Chinese who can speak Japanese) (*sho-gakko*).

Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese (*ko-gakko*)

Higher common and secondary education

Higher primary schools (*koto-sho-gakko*)

Middle schools (*chu-gakko*)

Girls' high schools (*koto-jo-gakko*)

Normal education

Normal schools (*shihan-gakko*)

Specialized education

Higher commercial schools (*koto-shogyo-gakko*)

Higher industrial schools (*koto-kogyo-gakko*)

Taihoku Imperial University, department of agricultural science (*Rino-Gaku-bu*)

Taihoku Imperial University, department of medical science (*Igaku-bu*)

University education

Taihoku Imperial University (*Taihoku Teikoku Daigaku*)

Special education

Deaf and dumb schools

Aborigine education

Special aborigine schools

The government-general maintains the normal schools, the technical schools, the higher schools for boys, and the university. Other schools are maintained by the provinces, *gun*, cities, villages, or private bodies. In 1928 the estimated educational expense of Taichu Province for primary schools for Japanese and Formosan-Chinese was Y1,227,093 and for *shi*, *gai*, and *sho*, Y462,445 making a total of Y1,689,538. The government-general, through the bureau of education (*Bunkyo kyoku*) supervises the entire educational system and determines what text shall be used.

Tuition is charged but the poor are exempted or allowed reductions. Families with two or more children in school are granted reduced rates. In some instances where children live near the railway lines free passes are given.

b. *Kindergartens.* The Taiwan public kindergarten regulations were promulgated in May 1921 and made applicable to both public and private kindergartens. As of April 31, 1939 there were 135 kindergartens for

Japanese, 3 of which were public, with a total enrollment of 2,151. There were 81 for Formosan-Chinese, 1 of which was public, with a total enrollment of 4,621. According to the Taichu Province Survey there were 10 kindergartens in this province in 1928, one being operated by private individuals, the others by the public. They were as follows:

Location	No. of kindergartens
Taichu-shi	3
Shoka-shi	2
Hokuto-gun, Hokuto-gai	1
Irin-gun, Irin-gai	1
Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai	1
Tosei-gun, Tosei-gai	1
Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai	1

c. Elementary schools,

(1) *Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese (ko-gakko).* Since 1920 all *ko-gakko* schools have been the responsibility of the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* or their *kumiai*. The age requirement for entrance is 6 years or over. Some of the *ko-gakko* provide a 6-year course having practically the same curriculum as the *sho-gakko* schools. Manual training is not offered; instead, teaching hours given to vocational subjects are increased. Sewing and domestic science are combined into one subject and offered from the fourth year. Other *ko-gakko* schools provide a 4-year course with subjects generally similar to those of the 6-year course.

The distinction between the *sho-gakko* and the *ko-gakko* no longer exists, in name. These schools now are called *kokumin gakko* (national schools) to emphasize the unity of Formosan-Chinese and Japanese. This took effect in April 1941.

Tuition requirements follow the *sho-gakko* regulations. These schools are required to use texts and writing materials which have been compiled and prescribed by the government-general. For Taichu Province 134 *ko-gakko* schools are listed in a report published in 1939. Staff personnel listed for each school includes one principal; the rest are teachers.

Location of school	Staff personnel
Taichu-shi	
Akebono	31
Jushikyaku	5
Murakami-cho	30
Niitaka-cho	15
Saiwai-cho	22
Shoka-shi	
Aso	5
Hokumon	24
Kaikan	6
Nankaku	23
Shishibi	36
Taichiku	7
Daiton-gun	
Hokuton-sho, Gunkoryo	12
Hokuton-sho, Hokuton	24
Muho-sho, Goseki	6
Muho-sho, Mantoroku	6

<i>Location of school</i>	<i>Staff personnel</i>	<i>Location of school</i>	<i>Staff personnel</i>
Hukuto-gun (cont'd)		Noko-gun	
Muho-sho, Muho	16	Hori-gai, Hokuzan ¹	5
Nanton-sho, Nanton	19	Hori-gai, Torihoku ¹	21
Osato-sho, Osato	14	Hori-gai, Horinan ¹	20
Saiton-sho, Saiton	26	Hori-gai, Shikoko	6
Taihei-sho, Taihei	10	Hori-gai, Ugyuran	12
Ujitsu-sho, Kyakuri	5	Kokusei-sho, Kokusei	13
Ujitsu-sho, Ujitsu	12	Aborigine Territory (<i>banchi</i>)	
		Musha	3
Hukuto-gun		Shoka-gun	
Chikuto-sho, Chikuto	13	Fukko-sho, Daiko ¹	9
Denbi-sho, Denbi	14	Fukko-sho, Kanshoseki	8
Denbi-sho, Kaihoron	8	Funen-sho, Funen	15
Hito-sho, Gyuchoshi	5	Katan-sho, Katan	19
Hito-sho, Hito	10	Rokko-gai, Chobanka	5
Hito-sho, Rikoseki	5	Rokko-gai, Kaihoseki	5
Hokuto-gai, Hokuto	24	Rokko-gai, Rokko (girls' school)	15
Keishu-sho, Kaha	5	Rokko-gai, Rokko	19
Keishu-sho, Keishu	21	Rokko-gai, Sokobi	5
Niron-sho, Johatto	7	Sensai-sho, Sensai	9
Nirin-sho, Manko	5	Sensai-sho, Shinko	11
Nirin-sho, Nirin	15	Shusui-sho, Bako	4
Shazan-sho, Shazan	18	Shusui-sho, Kansei ¹	5
Taijo-sho, Taijo	7	Shusui-sho, Shusui	10
		Wabi-sho, Shinshoshi	17
Inrin-gun		Wabi-sho, Taika ¹	8
Eisei-sho, Eiko ¹	11	Wabi-sho, Wabi	19
Eisei-sho, Eisei	17	Taiko-gun	
Eisei-sho, Fukko	5	Daito-sho, Daito	8
Hashin-sho, Hashin	12	Daito-sho, Oiwake	7
Hashin-sho, Kyukan	10	Gaiho-sho, Gaiho ¹	12
Hoen-sho, Hoen	11	Gosei-gai, Eine ¹	4
Hoen-sho, Koshu	7	Gosei-gai, Gosei	21
Hoen-sho, Shinsui	5	Kiyomizu-gai, Daiyo ¹	6
Inrin-gai, Inrin (Girls' School)	13	Kiyomizu-gai, Kiyomizu	26
Inrin-gai, Inrin	27	Kiyomizu-gai, Sanden ¹	12
Inrin-gai, Kosuiko	6	Kiyomizu-gai, Taishu ¹	7
Inrin-gai, Tozan	10	Ryusei-sho, Ryusei	15
Keiko-sho, Keiko	28	Ryusei-sho, Ryusen ¹	12
Nisui-sho, Nisui	21	Sharoku-sho, Sharoku	24
Omura-sho, Omura	11	Taian-sho, Kaikenseki	4
Omura-sho, Renkachi	10	Taian-sho, Taian ¹	7
Shato-sho, Nanka	12	Taiko-gai, Nichinan	13
Shato-sho, Shato	14	Taiko-gai, Taiko (girls' school)	13
Tanaka-sho, Tanaka	33	Taiko-gai, Taiko	24
Nanto-gun		Takeyama-gun	
Churyo-sho, Churyo	9	Rokkoku-sho, Heishicho	5
• Churyo-sho, Ryurgarin	3	Rokkoku-sho, Hokyu ¹	5
Nama-sho, Choshinseki	12	Rokkoku-sho, Rokkoku	10
Nama-sho, Hishiryo	10	Takeyama-sho, Rosuiko	6
Nama-sho, Nama	14	Takeyama-sho, Sharyo	8
Nanto-gai, Eibanko	8	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama	29
Nanto-gai, Hobi	12	Tosei-gun	
Nanto-gai, Nanto	28	Sekko-sho, Dogyu	9
Soton-sho, Dojo	10	Sekko-sho, Sekko	11
Soton-sho, Hekiho ¹	9	Shinsha-sho, Shinsha	13
Shushu-sho, Shushu	10	Tosei-sho, Daimuho ¹	7
Soton-sho, Soton	20	Tosei-sho, Sekiisho	5
		Tosei-sho, Tosei	29
Niitaka-gun			
Gyochi-sho, Gyochi	14		
Gyochi-sho, Tosha	4		
Shushu-sho, Shushu	19		
Shushu-sho, Suiri ¹	12		

¹ These places which are not identified appear only in the *Shokuin Roku*, the source listing these schools. It is believed that they indicate the name of the schools rather than the location of the schools.

Location of school	Staff Personnel
Toyohara-gun	
Kamioka-sho, Hokusho	23
Kamioka-sho, Sanbi	13
Kamioka-sho, Shinko ¹	15
Naiho-sho, Getsubi	8
Naiho-sho, Naiho ¹	16
Taiga-sho Taiga	23
Tanshi-sho Tanshi	20
Toyohara-gai, Oshi	12
Toyohara-gai, Toyohara	34
Toyohara-gai, Zuiho ¹	21

(2) *Primary schools (sho-gakko) and combined primary and higher primary schools (koto-sho-gakko)*. Some information concerning these schools is given in the general statement on this chapter. The primary schools (*sho-gakko*) are open to all Japanese children 6 years of age or over. Theoretically, all Formosan-Chinese children with an adequate knowledge of Japanese are also admitted. The 6-year course includes classes in ethics, Japanese language and literature, arithmetic and manual training. Loyalty to the emperor is the chief virtue to be inculcated.

The higher primary schools (*koto-sho-gakko*) which may be combined with the primary schools (*sho-gakko*) ordinarily provide a 2-year extension term beyond the 6-year term of the primary schools, and are attended by some of the graduates of the latter. The schools are maintained locally. Data on 26 of these schools are from a report in the *Shokuin Roku*, published in 1939. The personnel listed for each school includes one principal; the rest are teachers. The omission of such schools from Daiton-gun with a population of 107,460 is obviously an error.

School	Staff personnel
<i>Shi</i>	
Taichu-shi Meiji Primary And Higher Primary School	
Taichu-shi, Meiji-cho	36
Taichu-shi Shintomi Primary and Higher Primary School	
Taichu-shi, Sintomi-cho	22
Shoka-shi, Nankaku	14
<i>Daiton-gun</i>	
<i>Hokuto-gun</i>	
Rokuto Primary School	
Hito-sho, Rokuto ²	4
Hokuto Primary and Higher Primary School	
Hokuto-gai, Tokuto	9
Keishu Primary School	
Keishu-sho, Keishu	3
Nirin Primary School	
Nirin-sho, Nirin	3
Akitsu Primary and Higher Primary School	
Shazan-sho, Akitsu ²	8

¹ These places which are not identified appear only in the *Shokuin Roku*, the source listing these schools. It is believed that they indicate the name of the schools rather than the location of the schools.

² These places appear only in the *Shokuin Roku*, the source listing these schools. It is believed that they indicate the name of the schools rather than the locations of the schools.

School	Staff personnel
<i>Inrin-gun</i>	
Inrin Primary and Higher Primary School	
Inrin-gai, Inrin	12
Keiko Primary School	
Keiko-sho, Keiko	4
Nisui Primary School	
Nisui-sho, Nisui	3
<i>Nanto-gun</i>	
Nanto Primary and Higher Primary School	
Nanto-gai, Nanto	7
Soton Primary School	
Soton-sho, Soton	3
<i>Niitaka-gun</i>	
Gyochi Primary School	
Gyochi-sho, Gyochi	2
Shushu Primary and Higher Primary School	
Shushu-sho, Shushu	6
<i>Noko-gun</i>	
Hori Primary and Higher Primary School	
Hori-gai, Hori	7
Musha Primary School	
Aborigine Territory (<i>banchi</i>), Musha	3
<i>Shoka-gun</i>	
Rokko Primary School	
Rokko-gai, Rokko	6
<i>Taiko-gun</i>	
Kiyomizu Primary and Higher Primary School	
Kiyomizu-gai, Kiyomizu	5
Sharoku Primary School	
Sharoko-sho, Sharoku	3
Taiko Primary School	
Taiko-gai, Taiko	2
<i>Takeyama-gun</i>	
Takeyama Primary and Higher Primary School	
Takeyama-sho, Takeyama	3
<i>Tosei-gun</i>	
Tainan Primary School	
Shinsha-sho, Tainan	2
Tosei Primary and Higher Primary School	
Tosei-sho, Tosei	7
<i>Toyohara-gun</i>	
Getsubi Primary School	
Naiho-sho, Getsubi	5
Toyohara Primary and Higher Primary School	
Toyohara-gai, Toyohara	9

d. Secondary Schools

(1) *Middle schools (chu-gakko)*. Secondary education is provided through two middle schools located in Taichu-shi. Since 1921 these schools have been supported and maintained by the province. Male graduates of primary schools are admitted for a course of study that approximates five years. The Taichu first middle school (*Taichu Daiichi Chu-Gakko*) was opened in May 1915 and is located in Niitaka-cho. The Taichu second middle school (*Taichu Daini Chu-Gakko*) was established in April, 1922, and is located in Cho-

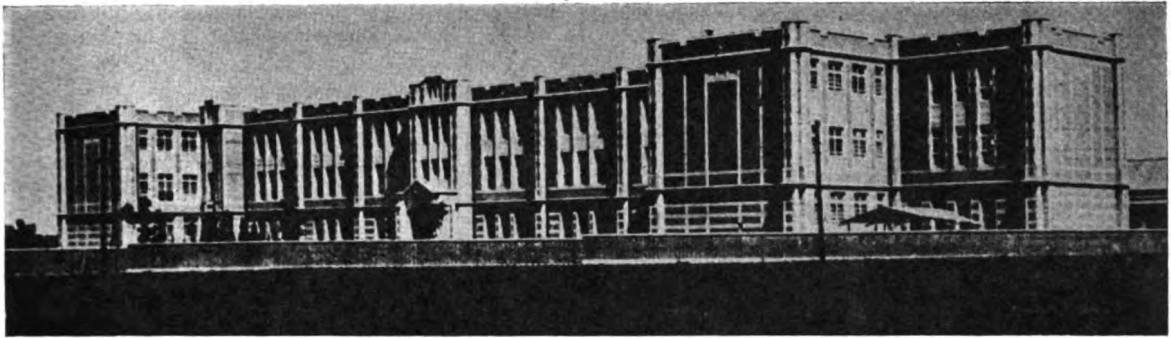


Figure 26—Taichu Normal School.

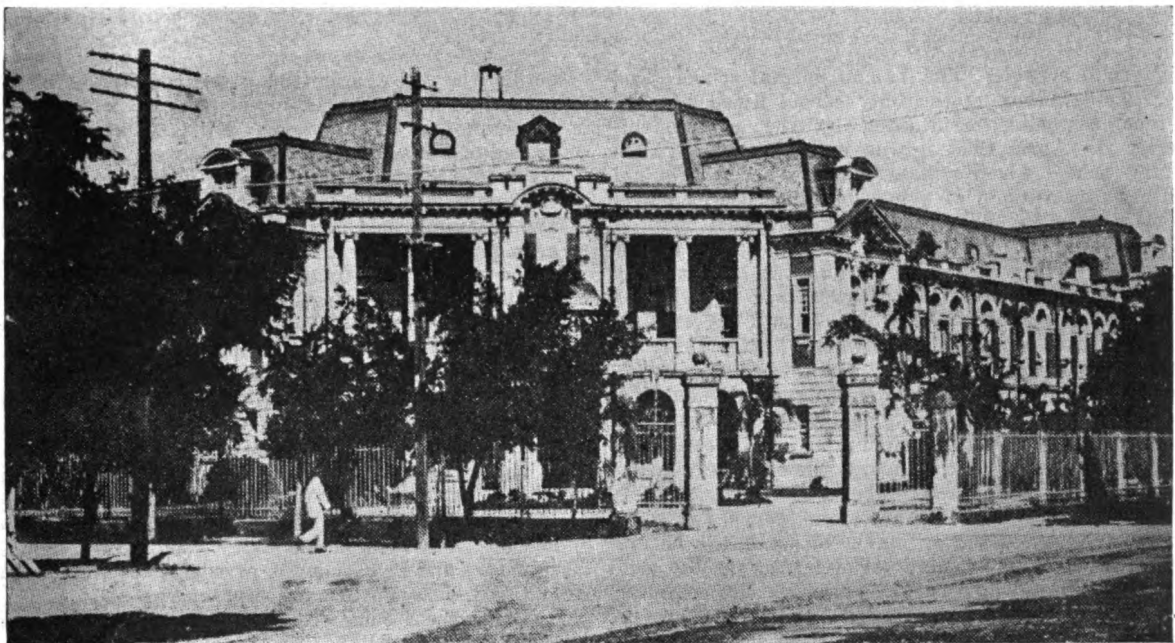


Figure 27—Taichu Provincial Offices.

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kyoshito. Other information as of April 31, 1939 is as follows:

Name of school	Number of instructors
Taichu first middle school	34
Taichu second middle school	26

(2) *Girls' high schools (koto-jo-gakko).* The girls' high schools, secondary schools roughly equivalent to the middle schools for boys, provide courses of study designed to meet the differing needs of girls. The Taichu girls' high school is located at Taichu-shi, Meiji-cho, and was established in April 1919. The Shoka girls' high school is located at Shoka-shi, Shoka, and was also established in April 1919. Other information as of April 1939 is as follows:

Name of school	Number of instructors
Taichu girls' high school	22
Shoka girls' high school	29

e. *Normal schools.* The Taichu normal school (*Taichu Shiha-Gakko*) is the only school listed for this province as being maintained by the government-general. In April 1923 it was opened in the Taichu primary school for Formosan-Chinese in Taichu-shi. With the construction of a new building it was moved to Umegae-cho in 1924 and was still located there in 1929. A later source in 1939 gives its location as Kawabata-cho. The personnel is as follows: 1 director, 23 instructors (8 are dormitory inspectors), 4 clerks, associated primary school for Formosans, 1 director, 19 teachers (2 are instructors elsewhere), total 48.

The Taichu normal school consists of a *ko-gakko* normal department which is further subdivided into an ordinary course and a field laboratory course. The ordinary course admits students who have completed the ordinary course at a primary school or any school with equivalent standards. The course of study requires five years for boys and four years for girls. After completion of the ordinary course of the normal department, graduates may be admitted to the field laboratory course which requires two years to complete. This field laboratory course also admits graduates of the ordinary middle school or girls' high school. Graduates of the *ko-gakko* normal department are qualified as teachers of regular courses in primary schools for Formosan-Chinese (*ko-gakko*). Associated with the normal school is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese which presumably is used for field laboratory work. Another source as of April 31, 1939, gives the per-

sonnel as 37 instructors (not including the teachers in the associated primary school) and students at 403.

Japanese	Number of students			Total
	Formosan-Chinese	Other		
88	632	1		721
488	27	2		517

f. *Vocational schools.* With the amendment of the Taiwan education ordinance in 1922, three types of vocational schools were prescribed: agricultural, commercial, and industrial. The policy of segregation of Japanese and Formosan-Chinese boys was abolished. In general the course of study required: (1) 3 to 5 years to students who were admitted after completion of ordinary primary school or equivalent courses, or a 6-year course at *ko-gakko*, (2) 2 to 3 years for stu-

Japanese	Number of students			Total
	Formosan-Chinese	Other		
405	33	..		438
207	409	..		616

dents who were admitted after completion of higher primary school course or equivalent courses, or the higher course at *ko-gakko*. Military training was required of Formosan-Chinese students. Summer courses were offered as well as an extra-year course which was elective on the part of special students. These schools are all maintained by the province and adhere to standards prescribed by the vocational ordinance in Japan. There are no vocational schools for girls.

At present there are 6 agricultural schools in Taiwan, all requiring a 5-year course of study. One of these is the Taichu agricultural school located in Taichu-shu, Daiton-gun, Saiton-sho. In 1939 agriculture and horticulture was taught by 25 instructors to 304 students, of whom 222 were Japanese and 82 were Formosan-Chinese.

The Taichu industrial school, one of the two for the island, is located in Taichu-shi, Shimokyoshito. It offers three courses: civil engineering, electrical engineering, and applied chemistry. In 1939 it had 21 instructors and 295 students, of whom 127 were Japanese and 168 were Formosan-Chinese.

There are 6 commercial schools in Taiwan. Two of these are located in this province, one in Taichu-shi, Niitaka-cho, the other in Shoka-shi, Nankaku. A four-year term is offered and the aim of the schools is not only to supply graduates for appropriate employment in Taiwan, but also for employment in south China and the south seas. Other information as of April 31, 1939 is as follows:

Name of school	Number of instructors	Number of students			Total
		Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Other	
Taichu commercial school	26	314	292	..	606
Shoka commercial school	8	14	89		104

g. *Supplementary vocational schools.* By amendment of the Taiwan education ordinance of 1922, schools formerly known as elementary vocational schools were changed to schools known as supplementary vocational schools. In establishing these schools one of the primary objects was to give them independent status. They were set up alongside the primary and vocational schools. The course of study, the kinds of subjects, and the standards of the school depended upon the condition of the area where the school was located. The course of study, however, generally included ethics, Japanese language, mathematics, and other subjects related to the vocational studies offered. They are quite similar to the "youth schools" of Japan. The term varies from 1 to 3 years. In Taichu Province these schools are maintained by the province. Data on the following schools, which appear to be supplementary vocational schools, are from a report published in 1939. One principal is assigned to the staff of each school, the rest are instructors or assistant instructors.

School	Personnel
Taichu girls' domestic school	
Taichu-shi, Hanazono-cho	9
Shoka commercial special school	
Shoka-shi, Hokumon	6
Shoka industrial school	
Shoka-shi, Shishibi	7
Hokuto agricultural public school	
Hokuto-gun, Nirin-gai	4
Inrin agricultural public school	
Inrin-gun, Eisei-sho	4
Inrin girls' domestic school	
Inrin-gun, Inrin-gai	4
Soton agricultural public school	
Nanto-gun, Soton-sho	8
Shoka agricultural and forestry public school	
Shoka-gun, Shusui-sho	3
Taiko agricultural public school	
Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai	3
Tosei agricultural and forestry public school	
Tosei-gun, Shinsha-sho	4
Kori agricultural public school	
Toyohara-gun, Naiho-sho	3
Toyohara girls' domestic school	
Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai	5

h. *Deaf and dumb schools.* There are only 2 deaf and dumb schools in the island. One is in Tainan Province, the other in Taihoku Province. These schools, operated by the province, provide a 6-year course of study for the ordinary course. Aside from the ordinary curriculum, courses are offered in acupuncture, massage, sculpture, and cabinet work.

i. *Aborigine schools.* There is no information indicating the existence of any special aborigine schools in this province. Since the promulgation of the Taiwan public *Ko-gakko* regulations in 1922, the aborigine *ko-gakko* schools and the ordinary *ko-gakko* schools have been treated alike in that the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance has been imposed upon the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* or their *kumiai* except in cases where the locality was without the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho*, in which event the responsibility is borne by the *shu*

(province). There is one *ko-gakko* school listed in aborigine territory. This school is located at Musha in Noko-gun and has 3 teachers.

2. Private schools

a. *Kindergartens.* The present situation with regard to kindergartens in this province is not entirely clear. Information with respect to the island as a whole indicates that the majority of the kindergartens are now private. However, during 1928, of a total of 10 for this province, only 1 was privately operated.

b. *Other private schools.* The number of private schools now in this province is not known. In 1939 there were 23 such schools in the island which were established in accordance with the education ordinance of 1922. There were 143 instructors and 4,702 students listed for 17 of these schools. The subjects and standards are diversified, though they are otherwise similar in nature to the public schools. Two of the schools offer religious education. The degree of supervision and control over these schools is very great. In 1928 this province had one private school offering higher general education equivalent to the middle school. It was the *Shiritsu Taichu Chugaku kai* with a general course lasting 3 years. There were 9 Japanese teachers and the enrollment numbered 100, of which 22 were Japanese and 78 Formosan-Chinese.

3. *Shobo.* The traditional educational system for Formosan-Chinese teaching, mainly in the field of Chinese composition, is represented by the *shobo* which are similar to the Japanese *terakoya* (old-fashioned system of private elementary schooling) of the feudal period. The *shobo* consist either of private boarding-house schools, or private homes of the wealthier and influential families where a room or special section of the home is equipped with a blackboard, etc. In the latter case the operating expenses, chiefly involving the payment of an instructor, are shared by the neighborhood families who participate. Older people attend less frequently than younger adults. In Taichu these schools are under provincial regulations and numbered 18 with 695 pupils in 1928.

4. *Public libraries.* There are some 86 public and semi-public libraries in Taiwan containing in all approximately 390,000 books. This number does not include the libraries of schools and research institutes. There were 16 libraries in Taichu in 1928, one of which was maintained by the province, 13 by *gai* and *sho*, and 2 others privately maintained. The Taichu province library, founded in 1923, is located in Taichu-shi. It has approximately 23,892 volumes. The librarian is T. Tanaka.

5. *Educational museums.* The Taichu educational museum (*Taichu Shiritsu Hakubutsukan*) maintained by the province is located in the memorial attendance building of Taisho-cho in Taichu-shi. It was opened to the public in 1926 and exhibits various kinds of machinery and samples for the purpose of education in the schools. At the end of March 1939, the total number of pieces of machinery and samples exhibited amounted to 3,311. Total attendance for 1928 reached 97,531. This institution is classified with commercial museums which are likewise found in this province.

CHAPTER XIV

JAPANIZATION

1. **General.** Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the social department of the education bureau of the government-general has intensified its efforts for "the general mobilization of the national spirit." This program to "assimilate" the Formosan-Chinese is designated as "social education" by the Japanese authorities. However, the term "Japanization" is preferable to the term "assimilation" to characterize the program, for it implies the basic difficulty inherent in the Japanese efforts, namely, the inconsistency of trying to get the Formosan-Chinese to think and act as Japanese and at the same time keeping them in a position of entire subserviency in economic, political, and social life.

It is very difficult to get a clear picture of efforts made to Japanize the Formosan-Chinese, for these efforts ramify in all directions in the society. The schools serve as the most important line of attack, although they are not officially considered as social education. It is quite probable that the thousands of welfare and relief committees in the island have been devised to further Japanization as much as, or more than, to assist the needy. The control of the news, the utilization of all agencies of propaganda and the distribution of records, lectures, and motion pictures are further devices to develop the spirit of Japanese nationalism, and to adjust the people to the government's wartime policies. The ordinary struggle to make a living is used as a lever by the granting of special consideration to individuals who acquire Japanese ways or assume Japanese names.

The more formal program of Japanization centers about special language schools, young people's clubs, and village promotion societies.

2. **Special language schools.** People must speak Japanese if they are to be Japanized, and to this end there were in Taiwan in 1939, 6,388 Japanese language training schools with a budget of Y2,861,220; 8,738 elementary language training schools with a budget of Y330,005, and 1,256 language training schools for children with a budget of Y167,112. The figures for the number of these schools located in Taichu Province are 1,161, 1,323, and 119, respectively. Almost no information is at hand as to how these schools operate. The first group, the Japanese language training schools, was reported to have 30 full-time Japanese and 1,241 full-time Formosan-Chinese teachers for this province. Additional teachers numbered 296 Japanese and 684 Formosan-Chinese. The 1939 Taichu budget for this group of schools was Y612,293. For all of Taiwan, teachers for this group of schools numbered 212 full-time Japanese and 4,557 full-time Formosan-Chinese teachers. Additional teachers for all of Taiwan numbered 1,618 Japanese and 5,046 Formosan-Chinese. If the entire budget for the schools is divided by the number of full-time teachers, the resulting wage is about Y600 per year, or Y50 per month, and this would allow nothing for additional teachers or any other expense. In view of the fact that Formosan-Chinese coolies were reported to be paid at the rate of about Y1 per day, it

is hard to reconcile the budget with the number of full-time teachers. This may be done by taking into account the fact that the average number of school days per year was 183.

The other two groups of schools have no full-time teachers reported. The elementary Japanese language training schools in Taichu had a total of 1,416 instructors in 1939 and a budget of Y34,046. The Japanese language training schools for children had 297 instructors and a budget of Y15,489 during the same year.

Teachers are appointed by the government officials and are required to teach. The Japanese language training schools are located at designated places in the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho*; funds for the budgets are supplied by the national treasury. All persons under 60 years of age and youths unable to attend the regular schools are required to attend for a period of three months and may continue longer if they desire. The Japanese elementary language training schools are usually located in the villages for the purpose of teaching the people rudiments of Japanese during the farmers' leisure season. One term consists of three to six months. The expenses are borne by the people of the locality. The language training schools for children are open to children under 12 years of age. It is not known whether the national treasury assumes any part of the operating expenses.

Those who complete the three-month course at the language training schools are listed in official statistics as being able to understand Japanese, which accounts for the statement that 45.59 per cent of the Formosan-Chinese could understand Japanese in 1939. Probably the percentage of those who have a working knowledge of the language is much smaller.

3. **Youth clubs.** Young men's clubs and young women's clubs are composed of people under 20 years of age who are attending public grammar school or who have completed the course of study at the village elementary school. Expenses are covered, as a rule, by the income from labor of members. Their purpose is to develop the members into good subjects of Japan by building their character, cultivating civic virtues and public spirit, encouraging willingness to serve in public affairs, pursuit of learning of all kinds, promotion of the custom of saving, and indoctrination of the importance of physical training. The young men's clubs are linked together through the Taiwan league of the young men's clubs. There were 1,442 clubs in Taiwan in 1939 with 440,649 members, 271 of the clubs with 53,763 members being in Taichu Province. Several hundred boys' clubs also are in Taiwan, including the Red Cross boys' clubs, which are listed by the Japanese under social education.

4. **Village promotion societies.** The activities of these Japanese-inspired societies are listed as follows: visitation to shrines on holidays, respect for the national flag, the frequent use of Japanese, paying respect to the god's temple and image at home, improvement of living, the beautification of the villages, the payment of taxes, im-

provement of agricultural affairs, equipment of sanitary facilities, and arrangements for communication. Most of these societies have a room in a school, government office, or separate building which has become the center of amusement for the inhabitants because it is provided with radio and newspapers. In Taiwan in 1939 there were 5,045 village promotion societies, 1,174 being in Taichu Province and having 1,002 regular meeting places. They have a close connection with schools, young people's clubs, associations for practicing

agriculture and local policemen. It is doubtful whether these societies actually are of much importance.

5. **Other means of Japanization.** It is reported that in 1939 the government-general sponsored in Taichu Province 1,203 religious festivals attended by 111,190 persons, 39 exhibitions attended by 198,672 persons, and 1,994 study and lecture meetings attended by 700,833 persons. In addition, motion pictures were reported to have been shown on 697 occasions to 585,003 persons.

CHAPTER XV

SHRINES, TEMPLES, AND RELIGION

1. **General.** The Formosan-Chinese worship their ancestors, observing varied rites and traditional ceremonies which are a composite of the folk-beliefs of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism. There is no central religious organization. The religious instinct of the family is generally satisfied by the observances of rites and ceremonies in veneration of ancestors of individual clans. The most sacred physical objects in any household are ancestral tablets, which occupy a place of honor on a central table or altar. Often trust funds involving considerable property rights are established in order to assure proper and uninterrupted rites upon appropriate occasions. In the middle or upper classes, the children are instructed in Chinese classics and moral maxims of filial piety.

Confucianism embodies the teachings of Confucius and of Mencius. However, the majority of Confucians worship Wen-ch'ang ti-chun, San-shan kuo-wang, Fu-te shen, and Cheng-huang-yoh. The religious services of Confucianism are adapted from those of Taoism, and it is almost impossible to distinguish between them. The attitude of learned men towards Confucian shrines is generally more in the nature of great reverence and respect than of religious faith or emotion.

Taoism is largely controlled by a materialistic ideology which is propagated by priests of low educational status. Prayers usually center around requests for happiness, health, and good fortune.

There are now few Buddhist sects in Taichu Province except the *Saikyo*. Its devotees do not enter the priesthood, but remain at home, engaging in their several occupations. They regard themselves as disciples of Buddha and strictly observe his commandments. Unity among sect devotees is said to be very strong. This traditional religion has no relation to Japanese Buddhism.

Japanese Buddhism and Shintoism have been propagated by Japanese missionaries since the change in sovereignty. Because control of religion plays such an important part in the Japanization program, it is the Japanese wish to abolish the traditional Taiwan religions and the temples (*byo*) which symbolize it, putting in their place the Japanese *torii* (gate to the shrine), the Shinto shrine, and the Shinto ritual.

Christianity was introduced before the advent of the Japanese, and many mission schools and hospitals were established. Because of their refusal to cooperate in the required program of Japanization, most missions suffered severe restrictions in their activities and most of their personnel was withdrawn by 1941. Their schools were converted into an organization having the status of a juridical person, in which Japanese representation dominates. Management and operation of mission hospitals was turned over to Formosan-Chinese doctors and nurses. Formosan-Chinese pastors of local Christian churches are closely watched by the police and their activities severely curtailed.

2. **Shinto shrines.** In the *Kensha Taichu Jinja* (Taichu prefectural Shinto shrine) located near Taichu park in Taichu-shi, the late Japanese Prince Kitashi-

rakawa and three other older divinities are enshrined. Construction of the main shrine and *torii* was begun in 1926. The shrine grounds are covered with thick trees and contain a pond. Other Shinto shrines under the jurisdiction of the province in 1928 are listed as follows:

<i>Name of shrine</i>	<i>Location</i>
Shoka Jinja	Shoka-shi
Nanto-sha	Nanto-gai
Noko-sha	Hori-gai
Niitaka-sha	Niitaka-zan
Taichu Inari-sha	Taichu-shi
Ujitsu-sha	Ujitsu-sho
Kompira-sha	Wabi-sho
Nanto Inari-sha	Nanto-gai
Getsubi-sha	Naiho-sho
Hassen-zan-sha	Hassen-zan

3. **Shinto chapels and preaching stations.** One Shinto sect, known as *Tenrikyo*, is composed of a small number of Japanese worshipers and a few Formosan-Chinese, and adheres to a principle similar to that of Taoism. It has two chapels and two preaching stations in Taichu-shi, as well as one preaching station in Shoka-shi. Another Shinto sect, known as *Konkokyo*, has a chapel in Taichu-shi. Its membership consists largely of merchants and business families, with a high proportion of females.

4. **Buddhist temples and preaching stations.** The *Shingon-shu* (the Shingon sect of Buddhism, belonging to the *Kogi* branch) erected a preaching station in Taichu-shi in 1914. In 1922 they erected a temple and arranged for it to become an independent Buddhist temple. *Seido-shu* (the Seido sect of Buddhism, belonging to the *Chinzai* branch), has its main temple in Taichu-shi. A storehouse for relics and books is maintained with the temple. *Shin-shu* (the Shin sect of Buddhism, belonging to the Otani branch) commenced its activities in the Shoka region. A new temple was built in Taichu-shi shortly before 1928. The *Hommon Hoka-shu* (the Hommon Hoka sect) consists of a small number of Japanese who opened a preaching station in Taichu-shi in October, 1917. The *Kempon Hoka-shu* (the Kempon Hoka sect) opened a preaching station in Taichu-shi in 1937. The *Sodo-shu* (the Sodo sect of Buddhism), which is endeavoring to convert Formosan-Chinese and devotees of *Saikyo* (a sect of Buddhism), opened a temple and storehouse in Taichu-shi in 1903. Preaching stations are located at Muho, Hokuton, and Toyohara.

5. **Christian churches.** The denominations indicated below were operating in 1928. At the present, it is believed that their activities, if any, are confined to the efforts of Formosan-Chinese pastors and priests. The Japanese Presbyterian denomination established a church in Taichu-shi in 1902. It is stated that the "vacillation of Japanese devotees" prevented any great expansion of activities. The Taichu province southern Presbyterians (Formosan-Chinese) had 28 churches in 1928; the northern Presbyterians had only 3 churches.



Figure 28—Chinese Buddhist temple, Nisui.



Figure 29—Confucian Temple, Shoka City.

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In May, 1922, the Episcopal denomination established a "lecture hall" in Taichu-shi. The Catholic church seemed to be firmly established in the province, controlling large sums of money and having numerous Formosan-Chinese converts. In 1928 there were 9 Catholic churches aside from the one in Taichu-shi.

In August, 1928, a Salvation Army division, with a captain in charge, was established in Taichu-shi.

(Much of the information in this chapter is an abstract of data given in the *Taichu Survey*, 1929, published by the Taichu provincial government.)

CHAPTER XVI

PARKS, NOTED PLACES, AND HISTORICAL SITES

1. **National and provincial parks.** On December 27, 1937 the government-general designated a number of national parks for Taiwan. The *Jiko Taroko*, with a total area of about 663,770 acres in Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taichu, and Karenko provinces, has 310,431 acres in Taichu Province. This park is believed to be in the northeastern part of Tosei-gun. The *Shinko-Arizan*, with a total area of about 459,567 acres, has 76,057 acres in this province. Its location is believed to be in the southeastern part of Niitaka-gun. Data concerning other parks in the province are given in the table below.

Taichu park (Taichu Koen) which was opened in October 1903 is located in the northeast end of Taichu-shi, a distance of 9 *cho* from Taichu station. It contains a small lake as well as numerous lawns, trees, and artificial mountains. The resting place of Prince Kanin, who attended the ceremony for the completion of the main railway in 1908, is commemorated near the park lake. There are also commemorative tablets for national heroes and bronze statues of General Kodama and Count Goto. No further descriptive information is available for the *Taichu Suigenchi Koen* which was opened in 1933.

2. **Lake Jitsugetsutan.** (See discussion under Chapter I.)

3. **Lake Toka.** Located about five miles (2 *ri*) from Taichu-shi is Lake Toka which has clear water suitable for bathing. The site is where the Tokatai-kei and its branches meet. Of special interest is the strange and weird formation of rocks. There is also a small park established by the Taichu Narrow Gauge Railroad and a nursery of the Taiho forestry and agricultural department nearby. Transportation may be had over the narrow gauge railroad.

4. **Meiji Hot Spring.** This spring is located in the mountain region of Tosei-gun. A bathing place made of Japanese cypress about 72 feet in width and 24 feet in depth, can accommodate some 50 persons at a time. In addition there are bathing tubs, about 5x6 feet, for both male and female. The temperature of the spring is 130 degrees Fahrenheit and the daily flow of spring water is approximately 14,500 gallons. To reach the spring one may leave the Taichu Line at Toyohara station and go by way of the line of the Taichu Narrow Gauge Railway Company to its terminal at Dogyu station. From here there are two routes to the spring. One may take the Hassen-zan Forestry Line which runs half through the foot of the mountains and along rapid

streams to the aborigine village of Kurasu in Toesi-gun. From here the spring, which is about 4 miles away, may be reached by a shady mountain road. The other route is to come to Tosei by means of *daisha* (pushcar) from Doygu station, traveling along the right bank of a stream until the Uryu-kei is reached. From here there is a flat road leading to the spring via Kurasu. Hotel accommodations are available near the spring.

5. **Taian-kai bathing beach.** This noted summer resort is a natural beach in the harbor of Taian (Taiko-gun), 3 miles north of Taiko-gai on the Coast Line Railroad. Back of the beach the great peaks of the Tosei aborigine region may be seen. The beach is provided with numerous resting places, eating places, and shops. It can be reached from Taiko station by train, *daisha*, or automobile.

6. **Niitaka-yama.** The Niitaka-yama (the "New High Mount"), also known as Mt. Morrison and located in Niitaka-gun at the border of Karenko, Takao and Tainan provinces, is the highest elevation of a mountain ridge dissected in the manner of a gridiron. It is in the sandstone-schist zone which forms the backbone of the island of Taiwan and maintains a relatively constant elevation of above 2,000 meters. The Niitaka region itself is a local swelling of this mountainous section; it reaches an elevation of almost 4,000 meters and extends exactly along the line of the Tropic of Cancer. Deep valley heads from southwest, northwest, northeast, and southeast cut into the flanks of the mountain chain, which, on the whole, strikes from north to south. In this manner, the main peak with its altitude of about 3,962 meters becomes almost pyramidal in shape. Four other peaks are detached from it, more or less representing ridges or crests. They are: the northern peak (3,833 meters), the eastern peak (3,884 meters), the southern peak (3,815 meters), and the somewhat more distant western peak (3,528 meters).

In view of the deep dissection, the highest parts of the valley heads are occupied by rock walls wherever the layers dip into the mountain. To the north of the main peak, the all-prevailing eastern dip of the beds makes the ascent from the east over accumulations of talus relatively easy, whereas deep, rugged rock formations lead down to the west. The valley extending from the main summit to the northeast is bordered in the south by the north walls of the eastern peak, which in some places rise almost vertically. In the north rises the steep but less rocky ridge of the northern crest. The

Table 98—Public Parks, Taichu Province

Name of park	Area (in acres)	Construction cost (in yen)	Date opened	Supervisor
Taichu Koen	21.398	7,000	Oct. 1903	Taichu-shi mayor
Taichu Suigenchi Koen	12.241	60,220	Apr. 1933	Taichu-shi mayor
Shoka Koen	28.711	unknown	Dec. 1905	Shoka-shi mayor
Nanto Koen	8.921	unknown	1912	Nanto-gai mayor
Soton Koen	9.733	4,130	Nov. 1915	Soton-sho mayor

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valley between these mountain formations has steep wooded slopes on gravel-covered rock. On both sides, steep slopes lead up from the deep-cut stream bed in which large quantities of rubble and debris are carried; but the topography never loses the form or shape of a deep valley produced by stream erosion in the high mountain region.

The average depth of snow in winter time is 5-6 feet. The best months for the ascent of the mountain are said to be May, July, October, and November. In May, before the rainy season, the humidity is generally high but the weather is excellent. During the first part of the month the remaining snow makes climbing somewhat difficult. Until after the middle of the month one may enjoy the pleasure of skiing on the way down. During the month of June climbing is rendered more difficult by constant rains. While July is a month of somewhat inclement weather it is regarded as the golden season of mountain climbing because of the hundreds of flowers and plants that flourish and the hundreds of insects which seem to make their appearance all at once. The months of August and September are considered unfavorable for ascent because of weather conditions. By October and November the season of full glory has passed and everything is in a state of serene tranquility; the air is transparently clear. On the east the Pacific Ocean across the narrow Taito valley, on the west the cities and plains of the central and southern regions of the island, on the south Daibu, on the north the distant Tsugitakayama, all come within the scope of sight. This is the best season for sightseeing. From December to April, the bitter cold and snow make the climbing difficult. Since the air is thin and cold at the summit, it is advisable to wear winter clothing even in mid-summer.

The trip usually suggested for an adequate tour of the mountain requires four days. One goes by *daisha* from Suiriko to the aborigine village of Tompo, a distance of 23.1 miles requiring approximately 7 hours travel time. The fare is Y3.1 for a single person, Y3.98 for two persons, Y4.99 for three persons and Y5.96 for 4 persons. The *daisha* route is believed to follow that of the Hattjukan road (which goes from Shushu via the Chuo Mountain Range to Tamazato-gun of Karenkoko), crossing the Suiri-kei and follows a slight gradient near the main course of the Dakusikei past Naihompo to Tompo which is 3,900 *shaku* above sea level. Tompo has a population of 672 including some 100 Japanese and is the first place where lodging is available on the mountain. Tompo Hot Spring, located some 20 miles to the southeast, can be visited by *daisha* but is not on the route to the mountain summit. The spring contains calcium chloride and sodium bicarbonate and is said to possess many healing qualities. Near the spring is the Chomu waterfall some 300 feet high. During April many cherry blossoms are in full bloom. Lodging is available at the police officers' dormitory.

On the second day one goes by foot from Tompo to Hattjukan, a distance of approximately 11 miles requiring about 7 hours of travel time. From Tompo the road gradually becomes steep, passing three tiers of the Rakuraku waterfalls thence through Kanko at an elevation of 8,000 *shaku* to Hattjukan at an elevation of 9,300 *shaku*. The area about Hattjukan, a village of

some 50 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Japanese, forms the water shed for three small rivers; the surrounding region is heavily covered with silver fir trees.

On the third day after two hours of climbing, one may reach Daijagoe directly below Shuzan, the highest peak of Niitaka-yama. The forest of silver fir terminates at this point and in its place are seen numerous slate formations which reflect the various peaks of the mountain. From here the air is thin and breathing becomes more difficult. After an additional hour of climbing, accomplished by clinging to rocks along the dangerous trail, the summit is reached. The return trip to Tompo requires about six or seven hours. If a stop-over at Tompo Hot Spring is not desired, on the fourth day the return trip is made to Suiriko requiring only 4 hours by *daisha* instead of 7 hours required on the up-trip.

Another route to reach the summit is by means of a road from Arizan in Tainan Province via Kodamazan and Rokurin-zan. Ascent by this route requires only one overnight stop on the way but no lodging or eating facilities are available.

7. **Hakkei-zan.** This mountain is located east of Shoka-shi, the slope of the mountain being in Shoka Park. Numerous tourists climb its summit from which one may view Rokko on the coast as well as Shoka-shi at the foot of the mountain. Formerly there was an important fortress here and the Formosan-Chinese strongly resisted the efforts of Prince Yoshishisa to establish Japanese authority in 1895. In January 1915 the Japanese erected a monument on the summit commemorating the prince.

8. **Hassen-zan.** This mountain is located in the aborigine territory of Tosoi-gun. It is on the road between Toyohara, Kurasu, and Meiji hot spring. Kahodai and Kurasu are important points for the moving of government timber which is cut by the forestry department. Lodging accommodations are available in the region and many people visit the logging operations, especially for the purpose of seeing a water sluice, said to be one of the largest in the Orient.

9. **Cherry trees of Musha.** The cherry trees of Musha are found in the aborigine territory of Noko-gun about 14 miles northeast of Horigai. Blooming in the spring, they present a beautiful contrast when seen against a background of high mountains and cliffs. The distance as far as Bikei, some 10 miles from Hori, can be covered by *daisha*.

10. **The plum groves of Kori.** Located near Kori station in Naiho-sho of Toyohara-gun are groves of plum trees which are planted very close together with interlacing branches. During the early part of January their snow-white blossoms and sweet scent attract many visitors.

11. **Shrines, temples and historical sites.** (See also shrines, temples, and religion.)

Taichu Jinja (Taichu Shinto Shrine). This shrine is located in the northern end of Taichu Park. It became a prefectural shrine in May 1913. The main shrine, hall of worship, and sacred bridge are of ancient architectural type. A shrine garden is covered with a thick growth of trees.

Nanyokyu. This shrine is located in Shoka-shi, Nankaku, approximately 18 *cho* distant from Shoka station. It was built to enshrine the spirit of T'ien-shang

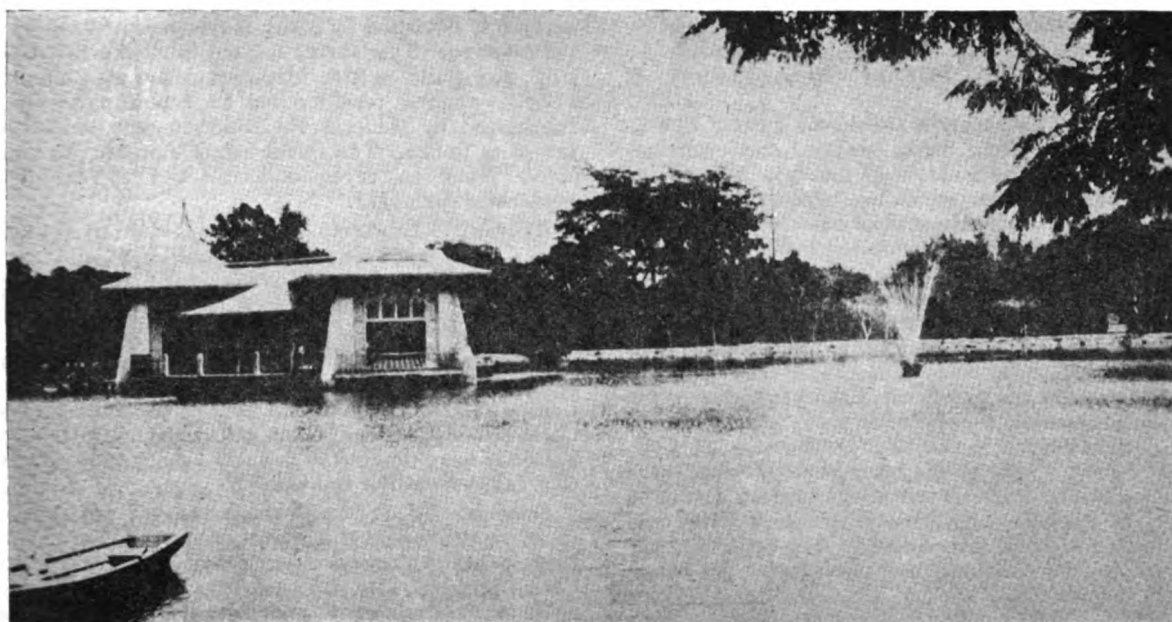


Figure 30—Public park, Taichu City



Figure 31—Midorikawa Canal, Taichu City, an open drainage ditch.

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sheng-mu, and May 23rd of each year is celebrated as the date of his nativity. The original beauty of the shrine was restored in 1916 by the expenditure of Y60,000 for repairs.

Kannon-tei. This shrine is within the gate of Shoka-shi, 3 *cho* distant from Shoka station, and enshrines Kyuan-yin pu-sa (the goddess of mercy). The shrine is noted for its 16 *lo-han* which are reputed to be excellent examples of Buddhist statuary.

Koshi Byo. This temple is located inside of the east gate of Shoka-shi, approximately 4 *cho* from Shoka station. It once contained the Shoka Confucianist school. In the center the *Taiseiden*, built by a *Hsien* governor, is flanked by an east and west wing. Subsequent additions and repairs have made it one of the best examples of architecture in the province. Each year, during the spring and autumn, *gun* officials pay homage to the shrine on fete days.

Bunkai-shoin. This building was located in Rokko-gai of Shoka-gun and once contained the largest library in Taiwan. In 1895 the greater part of the building and the collection of books was burned. The present structure contains two shrines, one consecrated to Weng-ch'angti, the other to Kuan-yu.

Kosangen. This shrine is located at Hakushako, Katan-sho, Shoka-gun, in a valley surrounded by mountains. The shrine was built and consecrated to Kuan-Shih-yin in tains. Under the leadership of Lai Feng-Ma, a villager, the 10th year of Ch'ien-lung (1746). During spring and

autumn it is visited by many tourists.

Tankokyu. This shrine located in Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun, was built in the fifty-first year of Ch'ien-lung (1786), when a rebellion led by Lin Shuan-wen was suppressed by General Fu Kang-an who landed with troops at Rokko. The shrine commemorates the landing place. Numerous ceremonial rites and celebrations are performed each year.

Ryuzanji. This temple, which is located in Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun, was constructed some time during the Ch'ien-lung period (1736-1795) with stone materials brought in from France. Since 1890 the temple has belonged to *Shinshu Hoganji* (a Buddhist sect).

Rinshicho. This shrine is located in Inrim-gun, Nisui-sho, Bishito, about 10 *cho* southeast of Nisui station. It was built by the farmers of this region in commemoration of an old person called Lio hsien-sheng who is said to have taught the farmers how to open an irrigation canal from the Dakusui-kei.

Seisuiigen. This temple is located at the foot of a mountain range in Inrim-gun about 30 *cho* from the Shato station. It was constructed in the first year of Ch'ien-lung (1736) and enshrines San-pao-fo and the 16 *Lo-han* (disciples of Buddah). In the front it faces rice fields and in the back, tall mountains. Because of a thick growth of trees the place is dark even in the day time. The elevation is such that one can see as far as Rokko on a clear day.

CHAPTER XVIII

ABORIGINES

1. **General.** For administrative purposes, the aborigines of Taiwan fall into two classes: the plains dwellers and the inhabitants of restricted mountain areas.

The former, usually called *Pepohuans* but sometimes referred to as *Jukubanjin* ("tamed" or civilized savages), totalled 67,449 at the end of 1938. The great majority of these have become assimilated to the Formosan-Chinese way of living, are under the jurisdiction of the ordinary government offices, and possess all the duties and rights of the average citizen of Taiwan. They are made up almost entirely of members of the Ami and Paiwan tribes, and reside chiefly in the eastern and southeastern coastal regions. There were only 97 *Pepohuans* in Taichu-shu in 1938.

The second group of aborigines, the uncivilized tribes of the mountain districts, are sometimes referred to as *Seibanjin* ("wild" or "raw" savages), but the Taiwan government, aware of the derogatory connotation of that term, has come to designate them as the *Takasago-zoku*. A *zoku* is a tribe or people. Takasago is the ancient name of a harbor in Japan. It was applied to the island of Taiwan in the 16th century, and has since been adopted as the official name of the unassimilated aborigines.

The Takasago people numbered 88,472 in 1938. They are outside of the ordinary legal administration, and live in, and are rigidly confined to, specially designated areas. They are completely subordinate to police authority, and are under the jurisdiction of a specially constituted bureau of aborigine affairs within the police affairs section of the government-general. Most of them still cling to their traditional customs and habits, and the general level of their development is low. The following sketch will be almost exclusively concerned with this group.

The Pepohuan and Takasago fall into seven racial groups, or tribes: the Tayal, Saisset, Bunun, Tsuo, Paiwan, Ami, and Yami. They are ethnically very much like the natives of Oceania and are believed to belong to the Malay race. Their facial features, body structure, language, and customs differ completely from the Chinese, although the Ami, from long residence in the plain and from intermarriage with the Formosan-Chinese, have assumed many characteristics of the latter. The Tayal and Saisset live in the northern part of the island; the Ami, Bunun, and Tsuo in the center; and the Paiwan in the south. The Yami are restricted to the small island of Koto-sho on the southeast coast of Taiwan.

2. **Location and population.** The specially controlled aborigines, or Takasago people, of Taichu-shu reside in the mountain regions of Noko-gun, Tosei-gun, and Niitaka-gun. The territory they occupy, called *banchi*, embraces approximately 1,460 square miles. It is inhabited by members of the Tayal, Bunun, and Tsuo tribes. The Tayal reside in Noko- and Tosei-gun, the Bunun in Noko- and Niitaka-gun, and the Tsuo in Niitaka-gun.

The Tsuo number hardly more than 100. The rest of

the population is divided almost equally between the Bunun and Tayal.

The sources are not in agreement on the total number of aborigines residing in the province. According to the *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan), an official publication of the government-general issued in Taihoku in 1939, there were 13,718 Takasago in Taichu-shu in 1938, residing in 59 villages, and constituting 2,261 households. According to the same source, there were 97 Pepohuans in the province, constituting 9 households. On the other hand, H. Sawada in *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (Gazeteer of Japanese Place Names, 1939) lists 80 aborigine villages with a population of 20,986 in 1935.

It is likely that the *Taiwan Jijo* is more nearly correct, but since only Sawada gives a break-down according to villages, his figures are presented for what they may be worth. They appear in the population tables in the Appendix. The Japanese Postal Directory, while it does not give population figures, lists villages not mentioned by Sawada. They appear in alphabetical order at the end of each table.

3. Police control

a. **General.** There are about 87,000 unassimilated aborigines or Takasago people in the mountain ranges which run lengthwise across the middle of Taiwan. These people are restricted to a particular area the borders of which are carefully patrolled by the police. The "reservation" system, by which they are controlled, had been established by the Chinese before the advent of the Japanese. It was designed to eliminate the destructive raids of the aborigines upon the Chinese settlements in the plains. The Japanese, in an attempt to achieve the same end, adopted and perfected the system. While the system has been successful in achieving the desired end—the residents of the plains are now safe from attack—it has had the effect of isolating the aborigines economically and culturally, embittering them against their Japanese overlords, and arresting their normal development. Without diminishing the strictness of their control the Japanese have attempted to counteract these tendencies by a policy of conciliatory paternalism whereby Japanese culture and the benefits of civilization are introduced in carefully regulated quantities.

b. **Guard lines.** In order to prevent or suppress any hostile or warlike act on the part of the aborigines, the police have established a guard line or *Aiyu-sen* around the whole of the Takasago area. In former years part of this line consisted of electrically charged wire entanglements, but these formidable barriers are said to be no longer employed. The "line" today consists almost exclusively of patrolled roads surrounding the aborigine territory. These roads are established with a track through the forest or a path along the crest of the mountain. Where trees exist they are felled for some distance on the native side, to make it possible to give warning of the approach of any aborigines and to afford a field of fire.

The regular guard lines are supplemented by others

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which are organized and maintained by camphor manufacturers. Within the aborigine territory there are a number of trans-mountain administrative paths cut out and kept in repair by gangs of aborigines under police guard. These paths, as well as the frontier guard lines, are dotted with police stations and guard houses.

c. *Police stations.* At the end of 1938 there were 499 guard stations housing 5,253 police, medical, and managerial officials. These stations, located at strategic points, are made of wood, bamboo, earth, or stone, depending on the type of material available on the spot. They are built strong enough for ordinary defensive purposes and are often surrounded by bamboo, wooden, or wire fences. Each is equipped with grenades and small arms, and in particularly hostile areas mountain and field guns are emplaced in commanding positions. In easily accessible regions guard houses are spaced four to five hundred yards apart in order to provide cross-fire if necessary, and there are usually from 2 to 4 guardsmen in each house. Every fourth or fifth house is a branch superintendent's station, and a police inspector, or assistant inspector, is in charge of every four or five branch stations. As circumstances dictate, doctors and an extra number of guardsmen are assigned to superintendents' stations. In districts where barter is officially permitted, an exchange office is also attached to the superintendent's station. It is controlled by an official who is assisted by a native interpreter. Log prisons are maintained at important police stations. All guard houses and police posts communicate by telephone. In Taichu-shu in 1928 there were a total of 94 aborigine police posts distributed as follows: Tosei-gun, 36; Niitaka-gun, 28; Noko-gun, 30. The following officials were attached to these posts in 1928: police inspectors, 3; assistant police inspectors, 3; police sergeants, 37; policemen, 314; police guards, 468.

d. *Police functions.* The first duty of the police is to maintain law and order. One of the first steps taken in this direction was the seizure of native fire-arms. The fact that the aborigines were dependent on these for hunting did not deter the Japanese from declaring them contraband and punishing all who failed to surrender their pieces. In 43 years from 1896 through 1938 a total of 35,255 fire-arms were seized. During these same years the number of persons killed in head hunting and resistance by the aborigines totalled 7,083. The number of aborigines slain in punitive expeditions has not been reported. Weapons continue to be smuggled into aborigine territory, but the police are generally relentless in searching for and removing them, and the hostile tribes are being gradually reduced to impotence. In 1930, however, there occurred the notorious Musha Incident, in which certain tribesmen around the village of Musha ambushed an official Japanese party and made off with 190 heads, and as late as December, 1939, Formosan-Chinese workers in the forest lost their lives not far from Taihoku City. For these acts of desperation the Japanese exact fearful revenge, frequently calling in the militia, as in the Musha incident, to exterminate the offenders. The Japanese are not above making use of tribal jealousies to help them in their work of subjugation.

In addition to quelling uprisings, the police regulate all traffic into and out of aborigine territory. No one

may leave or enter without express permission, and a close watch is kept on all those who thus enter the closed area. By an act of September, 1896, pecuniary and corporal punishments are inflicted upon those found guilty of unlawful ingress or egress. This ordinance enables the police to control effectively all aspects of the native economy.

Although the suppression of the tribes through the patrolling of the guard lines is the paramount duty of the police administration, the Japanese are at pains to emphasize that the guards act also as teachers, counselors, and doctors for the aborigines. Schools, centers of agricultural or industrial apprenticeship, farms for raising cattle, medical centers, and exchange posts have been created for them. These are usually located in or near the police stations, and are supervised by the police administration. The whole program is regarded as an implementation of the avowed Japanese policy of conciliation, enlightenment, and assimilation. Whatever its motivation, it seems to be effecting the fairly rapid acculturation of the aborigines.

4. Agriculture

a. *General.* The aborigines are traditionally a hunting people, and in former years hunting was almost the sole exploitive activity in which the men engaged. Agriculture, such as there was, was left to the women of the tribe. Today Japanese rule is making it more and more difficult to keep weapons of any kind in the native villages and the noble warriors and hunters of the past are turning their attention to forestry and agriculture under the paternal care of the Japanese.

b. *Cultivated lands.* Because of the mountainous character of the Takasago country there is comparatively little flat land suitable for cultivation and even less that can be utilized for the growing of wet rice. The Japanese, however, are encouraging the production of the latter crop, and in 1939 there were 2,555.10 *ko* of wet-rice fields under cultivation, an increase of 333 *ko* over the 1936 acreage. Land planted to crops other than wet rice amounted to 90,166.77 *ko* in 1939. This represents a decrease of 9,809 *ko* from the 1936 figure. The total land area under cultivation by the aborigines in 1939 amounted to 92,721.87 *ko*. The extent of the fields cultivated by the Takasago of Taichu-shu is indicated in Table 99.

c. *Methods.* Most of the aborigines, knowing by experience the richness of virgin soil, prefer to clean and burn fresh fields every year for the cultivation of their crops rather than clear land which has been planted before. In former times fresh areas were constantly being burned over, and once they had borne a crop, were allowed to revert to a tangle of secondary brush. This practice is still followed to some extent, but it is discouraged by the Japanese. Farm implements are still primitive, and fertilizer is just being introduced.

d. *Crops and production.* Most of the aborigines acreage in Taichu shu is planted to sweet potatoes, millet, and rice. These are the chief crops throughout the Takasago country. Through Japanese encouragement a steadily increasing amount of beans, corn, peanuts, and sugarcane are also grown. Bananas constitute the chief fruit crop. Acreage and production are given in the following tables.



Figure 32—Tayal lookout at Kamujiyo, high in the mountains of aborigine territory, Noko-gun.

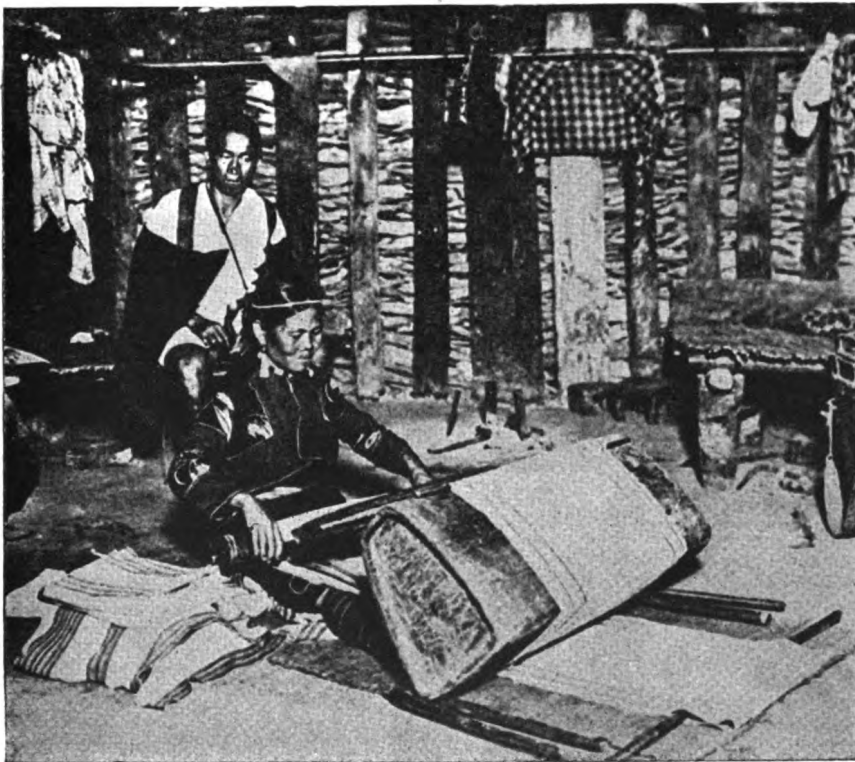


Figure 33—Tayal woman weaving, Taichu Province.



Figure 34—Group of Tayal aborigines at Baikei near Musha, Noko-gun.



Figure 35—Musha, a Tayal village.

Table 99—Farm Lands Cultivated by the Takasago, 1939

	Total area cultivated (in ko)	Two crop fields cultivated (in ko)	Single crop fields cultivated (in ko)	Area currently worked	Area lying fallow
Wet rice fields:					
Taiwan	2,555.10	1,733.65	821.45	...	...
Taichu	506.97	260.22	246.75	...	...
Other farm lands:					
Taiwan	90,166.77	...	..	31,675.44	58,491.33
Taichu	12,084.95	...	..	3,533.29	8,551.66

Table 100—Grain Production, Takasago, 1939

	Area of stand- ing crop (in ko)	Amount harvested (in koku)	Average produc- tion per ko (in koku)	Value of product (in yen)	Average price per koku (in yen)
Wet rice:					
Taiwan	3,744.55	34,738	9.33	883,968	25.35
Taichu	692.31	7,218	10.53	202,091	28.00
Upland rice:					
Taiwan	3,942.28	119,592	4.97	417,626	21.32
Taichu	538.91	2,741	5.09	54,817	20.00
German millet (Awa):					
Taiwan	6,915.36	26,733	3.87	299,468	11.20
Taichu	1,005.24	4,211	4.19	42,114	10.00
Millet (Kibi):					
Taiwan	867.97	3,130	3.61	32,727	10.46
Taichu	234.80	943	4.02	7,540	8.00
Corn (Tomorokoshi):					
Taiwan	947.94	4,131	4.36	32,060	7.76
Taichu	112.90	676	4.50	5,408	8.00
Other grains:					
Taiwan	795.39	1,890	2.38	22,153	11.72
Taichu	56.90	223	3.93	1,787	8.00

Table 101—Common and Special Produce, Takasago, 1939

	Area of stand- ing crop (in ko)	Amount harvested (in koku)	Average produc- tion per ko (in koku)	Value of product (in yen)	Average price per koku (in yen)
Peanuts:					
Taiwan	1,634.90	12,080	7.39	122,214	10.12
Taichu	121.65	916	7.53	4,580	5.00
Beans (all):					
Taiwan	1,300.31	3,300	2.54	48,079	14.57
Taichu	157.88	464	2.94	6,958	15.00
Sweet potatoes:		(in kin)	(in kin)		(per 100 kin)
Taiwan	10,052.85	49,714,071	4,935	707,055	1.42
Taichu	2,863.60	6,191,710	2,163	123,834	2.00
Taro:					
Taiwan	3,821.27	15,432,007	4,039	358,177	2.32
Taichu	125.25	382,500	3,053	11,475	3.00
Sugar cane:					
Taiwan	653.96	63,062,006	96,247	230,253	0.465
Taichu	4.00	133,780	33,445	535	0.40
Ramie:					
Taiwan	436.27	83,162,931	16,374	57,385	35.22
Taichu	117.82	46,830	397	14,049	30.00

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Table 102—Fruit Production, Takasago, 1939

	Number of plants	Area of stand- ing plants (in ko)	Amount harvested (in kin)*	Value of product (in yen)	Average price per 100 kin (in yen)*
Bananas:					
Taiwan	322,357	330.11	1,963,457	27,794	1.42
Taichu	77,808	93.40	278,230	6,576	2.36
Citrus fruits:					
Taiwan	51,716	99.32	164,244	6,707	4.08
Taichu	5,126	9.87	16,000	485	3.08
Pineapples*:					
Taiwan	156,845	61.34	132,823	3,076	2.32
Taichu	6,760	6.53	5,300	171	3.20
Other fruits:					
Taiwan	28,022	68.48	181,836	4,287	...
Taichu	1,968	2.80	6,458	295	...

*In the case of pineapples, the amount harvested is given in number of fruits, and the average price is per 100 fruits.

Table 103—Livestock and Poultry, Takasago, 1939

	Number in Taiwan	Number in Taichu
Water buffalo	7,804	1,202
Yellow cows	4,168	726
Indian cows	30	21
Hybrid cows	279	33
Hogs	24,894	2,348
Goats	2,268	146
Sheep	35	7
Chickens	83,515	11,976
Ducks	819	88
Geese	135	...
Turkeys	8	...

Table 104—Sericulture Among the Takasago, 1939

	Number of house- holds engaged in sericulture	Number of egg-sheets used	Cocoon produc- tion (in kilo- grams)	Value (in yen)
Total:				
Taiwan	4,557	5,627	49,264	74,905
Taichu	22	68	518	630
Spring cocoons:				
Taiwan	3,103	3,935	36,250	52,288
Taichu	14	34	288	347
Summer cocoons:				
Taiwan	159	84	501	507
Taichu	..	..	..	..
Fall cocoons:				
Taiwan	1,295	1,608	12,513	22,110
Taichu	8	34	230	283

e. *Stock raising.* The Japanese are encouraging the aborigines to raise livestock in order to provide themselves with the meat supply formerly secured through hunting. The program, under the guidance of the police-post staffs, is meeting with some success. There appears to be ample provender for the animals and the aborigines take kindly to stock-raising. That the program is still in its initial stages is indicated by table 103.

f. *Sericulture.* Wild mulberry trees grow in considerable quantities in the Takasago country, and the aborigines are being encouraged to undertake sericulture as a household industry. Sericulture guidance

stations are established in important localities, and the growth of the industry has led the authorities to urge the planting of mulberry gardens. Table 104 indicates the state of the industry in 1939.

5. *Trade.* In order to prevent the importation of fire-arms, the Japanese prohibit all uncontrolled trade with the aborigines, except by a few favored persons especially authorized to enter the restricted area. These, however, are strictly enjoined not to furnish arms or ammunition to the natives. The exchange of goods normally takes place at official trading posts, situated in or near conveniently located police stations, and managed by police commissions or picked Chinese.

Table 105—Trade with the Takasago, Taichu, 1923

a. Goods Brought Out by the Takasago

Gun	Agricultural products (in yen)	Forestry products (in yen)	Manufactured goods (in yen)	Hunting products (in yen)	Currency	Total
Tosei-gun	411	4,720	15	976	973	7,095
Niitaka-gun	268	2,162		943	9,431	12,804
Noko-gun	1,416	1,171	807	978	79	4,451
Total	2,095	8,053	822	2,897	10,483	24,350

b. Goods Supplied to the Takasago

Gun	Clothing (in yen)	Household equipment (in yen)	Foods (in yen)	Currency (in yen)	Others (in yen)	Total (in yen)
Tosei-gun	354	146	856	5,827	11	7,194
Niitaka-gun	5,061	1,109	3,171	4,523	82	13,946
Noko-gun	82	32	156	7,449	..	7,719
Total	5,497	1,287	4,183	17,799	93	28,859

At these posts the natives trade either directly with the police officials or with private tradesmen. In either case the police set a fixed scale of prices for the articles required by the aborigines and superintend those of the commodities which they wish to take in exchange. The system not only protects the native against the machinations of astute and unscrupulous dealers, but enables the authorities both to divert desirable commodities to their own use and to control the natives by demanding reports on tribal affairs in exchange for trading privileges. By 1937 about 110 exchange or barter posts had been established. The business at these posts totalled ¥817,677 in 1937. Trade is almost exclusively on a money basis. Statistics for the year 1928 in Taichu-shu appear in the following table.

6. Education

a. *Elementary Schools.* The formal education of the Takasago by the Japanese began in 1904 when the children in the neighborhood of the police posts in Tappan-sha (Tainan-shu, Kagi-gun) and Magatsun (Takao-shu, Kizan-gun) were assembled and taught sewing, Japanese language, arithmetic, and farming. The number of schools has gradually increased since that day. At the end of 1938 there were 181 schools with an enrollment of 9,473 pupils. These schools, located in the police posts, offer a four-year course of elementary instruction. The teachers are resident police officials. By the end of 1938 the schools had graduated 20,864 students, and it is reported that the aborigines are increasingly eager to avail themselves of the educational facilities offered. Graduates have taken positions as medical assistants, teachers, and police officials. In Taichu-shu in 1928 (the latest date for which specific information is available) there was one public school maintained by the province at Musha with an enrollment of 148 pupils and 31 educational stations with 1,459 pupils.

b. *Language schools.* In 1936 Japanese language training schools were attached to the main police posts. These schools are designed to promote the use of the Japanese language, to cultivate the qualities

of citizenship, and to further the Japanization of the aborigines. The Japanese appear to be eminently satisfied with the results of the training offered in them. In 1939 there were 269 language schools with 17,223 students, and it is reported that in the same year 32 per cent of the Takasago people had an elementary knowledge of Japanese speech. No statistics are available for Taichu-shu.

c. *Social education.* The spiritual mobilization program, known as *Kominka* and applied throughout the empire since the China incident, is being carried forward in the aborigine territory as well. With police "encouragement" societies for the extension of the Japanese language, societies of chiefs and influential persons, the Hoko system, women's clubs, and young people's associations have been organized. The extent to which the people have been mobilized is indicated in the following table. No figures are available for Taichu-shu.

Table 106. Social Education Societies Among the Aborigines, 1939

	Number of Organizations	Number of Members
	294	17,203
Societies for the extension of the Japanese language	13	496
Societies of chiefs and influential persons	87	844
Societies of the heads of households	294	17,203
Women's clubs	93	4,251
Young men's organizations	231	9,995
Young women's organizations	151	4,277

7. Health

a. *Facilities.* It is part of the Japanese program to enlighten the aborigines in matters of health and to make them conscious of the principles of sanitation. The program has been implemented by the passage of laws requiring the cleaning up of village areas, instruction in mosquito control and general hygiene, the train-

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ing of midwives and native nurses, and the establishment of medical clinics and treatment stations. At the end of 1939, 39 public medical examination stations, 199 medical treatment stations, and 76 malaria prevention stations were in operation. Most of these are presumed to be in the police posts. Thirty-nine public doctors were in attendance. Medical attention is generally free of charge, but efforts are being made to have the aborigines assume a greater share of the expense.

b. *Diseases.* Figures on morbidity among the Takasago people are not available, and there is no catalogue of the specific diseases prevalent among them. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, and malaria seem however, to be the principal diseases. The incidence of malaria has grown with the removal of the aborigines from the mountains

to the farming district in the lowlands. A great many people are afflicted with goiter, and venereal disease is fairly widespread, although the Tayal, who are very strict in their marital relations, are said to be almost free of the latter. Yaws is found among the Paiwan in the south.

The mortality among infants is alarmingly high, amounting to 45 per cent of the total deaths. A considerable number of children die of the neglect in which they are brought up for want of the most elementary notions of hygiene. A great many die at birth, a circumstance accounted for by the fact that mothers are usually unattended at child-birth. To remedy the situation the Japanese are training Takasago women in the art of midwifery and encouraging the general observance of hygienic rules.

Part II

Local Data

INTRODUCTION

In Part II available data for Taichu-shi, Shokashi, 11 *gun*, and the several *gai* and *sho* have been assembled so as to give as complete a picture as possible of each administrative district as well as of the *banchi* (aborigine territory) of Niitaka-gun, Noko-gun, and Tosei-gun. The sources from which this information has been taken include the *Taiwan Tetsudo Annai* (Taiwan Railway Guide), the *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (Japanese Geographical Encyclopedia), the *Taiwan Jijo*, 1939 (Conditions in Taiwan), and the *Shokuin-roku*, 1939, (Register of Officials), as well as other year books and detailed Japanese maps. This information is uneven and frequently inconsistent. It is more complete on some areas and subjects than on others. The location of police stations was determined from symbols on Japanese maps which did not distinguish the type of station and did not include all the aborigine territory. While additional locations have been added from other source materials, the listing of police stations should not be regarded as complete. However, the location of doctors, schools, and post offices may be regarded as more accurate and complete. Many of the Japanese doctors in Taiwan are in military service and are no longer at the 1939 locations.

Sometimes more complete information may be obtained in the various topics discussed in Part I.

The 1940 population figures are given for the two *shi* and the 11 *gun*. For the *gai* and *sho* only the 1935 figures are available. For complete information on the population of all the *aza* within the *gai* or *sho*, see the population tables in Appendix I. More recent information indicates that names of some places listed as separate *aza* are in fact subdivisions of an *aza*. For example, Suiriko is listed as a separate *aza* of Shushu-sho in Niitaka-gun. It has now been determined that Suiriko is in fact a part of Shashi *aza* of Shushu-sho. The population for Suiriko is included in the total figure given for Shashi. No reference is made to telephones or telegraph facilities in the following pages, but it is important to note that nearly all of the post offices have public telephones. The police stations have telephones for police use and telegraph facilities are found at many railway stations.

I. TAICHU-SHI

General features of the city. Taichu-shi is the sixth largest city in Taiwan. It is the capital of Taichu-shu and the seat of administration of Daiton-gun. It is the center of a rich agricultural district producing rice, sugar, fruits, jute, and hemp and has a large plant for refining sugar and distilling alcohol. It derives its importance from its position as a trading center for the agricultural hinterland.

Geography: Taichu-shi is 123 miles south of Keelung and 128 miles north of Takao. It is located 12 miles inland from the coast in the center of a fertile plain which is virtually enclosed by the Chuo Mountain range to the east and the lower, coastal range (Taito) on the west and southwest. Thus enclosed,

the plain is sheltered from the strong gales. The city lies at a fair elevation and the atmosphere is generally clear and the climate mild. The Yanagi-gawa, bowing through the northwest part of the city, and the Midori-gawa, through the southeast section, drain southward to the Taito-kei. The central location, excellent climate, and fertile hinterland caused Taichu to be made the capital of the island for a brief period after the Chinese instituted a reorganization in 1885. It is noted today for its air of prosperity, cleanliness, and good order.

Taichu covers an area of approximately 8 square miles, the diameter of its roughly circular core being about 1½ miles. It is divided into two sections by the government railway line which runs through the city from NE to SW. The straight streets are laid out on both sides of the railroad in a grid-like fashion, the smaller grid to the southwest being parallel to the railroad while the larger grid to the northwest is set at a small angle with the railroad. The well-planned, straight streets with their right-angle intersections, together with the attractive buildings, have led Japanese to refer to Taichu as "little Kyoto."

The southeast section is the manufacturing section. Here spacious areas are available for the development of future sites. The railway yards, fruit inspection stations, monopoly sales office, and sugar refinery are in this section. The area northwest of the railroad, reaching as far as the Yanagi-gawa, is the real center of the city. The most prosperous business districts are in Sakae-machi, Taisho-cho, and Takara-cho. The government buildings are in Saiwai-cho and Asahi-cho. These include the *shu*, *gun*, and *shi* offices, the district court, library, meteorological observatory, and Prince Kitashirakawa Memorial Museum (including the education museum and the commercial museum. In the vicinity of the Kanjo bridge, the oldest section of the city, is the Formosan-Chinese business section.

Population. The population in 1940 was 82,259, of whom 16,300 were Japanese. The 1935 totals were 74,839, 16,399 respectively. These figures show normal increase in the Formosan-Chinese population and an actual decrease of 99 Japanese during the five-year period, suggesting clearly if no other evidence were available, that Taichu was not one of the cities included in Japanese plans for great industrial expansion.

Government agencies. (See Administrative Personnel, in Government)

- (a) *City*
The city hall (Taichu Shiyaku-sho)
Location: Saiwai-cho; professional personnel: 24
- (b) *Gun*
The Daiton-gun offices (Guniyaku-sho)
Location: Toshikuni-cho
- (c) *Province*
The provincial government building (Taichu Shucho)

RESTRICTED

Location: Saiwai-cho
Agricultural experiment station
Location: Taichu-shi, Koroshi
Marine experimental station
Location: Saiwai-cho
Industrial experimental station
Location: Shimo-kyoshito
Livestock breeding farm
Location: Toseishi
Commercial and industrial promotion hall
Location: Taisho-cho
Taichu police station
Location: Murakami-cho

(d)—Government-general

Sub-despatch station of the industrial development bureau, Taichu district prosecutor's office
Location: Meiji-cho
Taichu district court
Location: Meiji-cho
Deposit bureau division
Location: Meiji-cho
Taichu hospitals
Location: Murakami-cho
Taichu prison
Location: Toshikuni-cho
Meteorological observatory
Location: Taisho-cho
Monopoly branch bureau
Location: Shikishima-cho

Rice delivery points under the control regulations as of July 1941 were as follows:

Nippon Transport Company
Nitto Merchant Marine Assn., Ltd.
Taiwan Warehouse Co., Ltd.
Taichu-shi Rice Control Association
Taichu Welfare Credit Trading Cooperative Assn., Warehouse

Police stations. The Taichu police station is located in Murakami-cho. Military police headquarters for the area are located in Kanjo-cho to the south of the barracks. In addition, there is, of course, the department of police affairs of Taichu-shu in the provincial government building.

Firefighting facilities. Recent information is lacking, but in 1928 the fire brigade consisted of 42 men, including 1 police chief, 1 assistant chief, 4 section heads and 36 firemen. The permanent brigade consisted of 3 firemen and 1 driver. Equipment included 1 automobile pump, 2 gasoline engine powered pumps, 3 hand pumps, 2 hose wagons, 2 fire watch-towers, and 1 fire ladder. The organization is under the orders of the police chief. In 1928 there were 30 fires with 8 houses burned down.

Post offices. The post office at Takara-cho is the only first-class post office in the province. Third-class post offices are located at Nishiki-cho, Saiwai-cho, and Takasago-cho. The latter are "special" post offices, having no outside delivery or collection (see Communications).

Schools. Primary and higher primary schools, 2: Meiji-cho and Shintomi-cho

Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, 4: Akebone-cho, Jushikyaku, Murakami-cho, and Oimatsu-cho
Taichu First Middle School: Niitaka-cho
Taichu Second Middle School: Chokyoshito

Taichu Commercial School: Niitaka-cho
Taichu Girls' Domestic School: Hanazono-cho
Taichu Girls' High School: Meiji-cho
Taichu Industrial School: Shimokyoshito
Taichu Normal School (teachers' college) with associated primary school for Formosan-Chinese: Kawabata-cho. This school, operated by the government-general, possesses an apparently splendid building.

Medical facilities

(a) **Doctors:** There were 15 Japanese and 32 Formosan-Chinese doctors in 1939. Of the former, there were 3 each in Sakae-machi, Taisho-cho, and Takara-cho. Of the Formosan-Chinese, there were 6 each in Sakura-cho and Nishiki-cho. These are down-town *cho*, less populous than some of the others.

(b) **Hospitals.** The government hospital located in Murakami-cho is regarded as one of the best, having complete facilities for regular medical treatment. Its bed capacity exceeded 500. The Seiwa hospital, located in Koroshi, was constructed in 1922. In addition to its other facilities, it has provided accommodations for 35 mental patients. There is also a hospital in Taichu-shi known as the Hojun hospital. Its capacity is unknown. One of the four military hospitals in Taiwan is said to be in Taichu-shi. For additional details, see Health and Sanitation.

Welfare. In 1938, there were 54 committees doing social welfare work in Taichu-shi. Their work, covering 29 settlements, involved an expense of only Y2,313. They are assisted by the Taichu-shi Social Work Assistance society, a promotional agency intended to advance the work of the committees. The Taichu Benevolence institute (*Taichu Jiei-in*), a juridical person with endowment of Y350,291 and budget in 1939 of Y137,982, coordinates all welfare activities for the province. The institute conducts research, gives medical aid to the indigent, and carries on other activities, including the maintenance of the Taichu-shi free lodging house. A child-health consultation center is maintained by the Taichu child welfare association, and the police maintain the Taichu domestic relations board in the police station. To induce the reluctant populace to bathe, the province maintains a public bath house with low rates. The Taichu-shi Employment agency is maintained in the city hall. The Chuson temple maintains the Johan Employment branch to aid the unemployed. A public-housing and shop-facilities program was started in 1928 as a relief measure with the construction of 32 combined shops and houses to be rented at low rates. The project was still in progress in 1939. The Taichu-shi public pawnshop, regarded as a welfare institution, is located in Saiwai-cho.

Public utilities

(a) **Water:** The source of the municipal water supply is a large, underground artesian well 43 feet deep and 20 feet in diameter located some 1,100 yards north of the station in Suigenchi park in Niitaka-cho. The water is raised from the well to the purifying tower

by volution pumps powered by two 50 hp. electric motors at a rate of 698 gallons per minute. The reservoir is said to be 70 feet square, to be divided into two sections, and to have a reinforced cover with a turfed surface. The water is filtered and probably chlorinated. It is distributed by gravitation and is said to develop a 90-foot head. In 1937, 5,788 houses (39 per cent of total) and 28,940 persons (44 per cent of total) were supplied, the daily per-capita supply to consumers being 50 to 60 gallons. There were 14,969 houses and 66,440 persons within the area supplied by the water-works in 1937. The works were designed for 50,000 people. No details are available on the number of hydrants.

- (b) The Taiwan Electric Power Company has a local office south of the park and a transformer station near the large U-shaped pool at the northeastern limits of the city. Presumably, the Dai Nippon Sugar Company plant has its own generators.
- (c) *Gas.* Gas is supplied for industrial purposes from fields in Shinchiku Province.

Transportation

- (a) *Railroads:* Taichu is connected with the main cities of the island by the Taichu branch of the main government railroad. There are two narrow gauge lines, the Nanto and Shuko lines, operated by the Dai Nippon Sugar Company which also operates a *daisha* line. There are in addition two other pushcar lines, the Taiwan *daisha* and the Taichu *daisha*. All these lines afford rail facilities with almost every surrounding town. See Transportation for details regarding mileage and fares.
- (b) *Buses:* Besides the 5-sen city-limit bus line, round trips are made from the Tachibana-cho station in Taichu to Muho-sho, Mantoroku; Ujitsu-sho, Gochori; Osato-sho, Osato; and Taihei-sho, Tobenko.
- (c) *Ricksha:* Bicycles and rickshas furnish the ordinary method of travel off the bus routes. The rate for ricksha was 35 sen a *ri* on level road, increasing 5 per cent in bad weather and 2 sen at night or on more difficult roads. The fares (from Tachibana station) to the Harutakan (movie) or Taichu-za are 10 sen; to the Taichu-shu office, city hall, Taichu shrine or Bunton barracks, 15 sen; to the watershed, district court, sugar refinery or the penitentiary, 20 sen; and to the fruit and vegetable markets, 30 sen.
- (d) *Roads and air service:* See Transportation. The Taichu and Toyohara airfields are 2 and 7 miles respectively north-northwest of Taichu. each has hangars, barracks, warehouses, and administrative areas, maintenance and repair facilities.

Communications. There is a radio station with the call letters JFCK located in Suigenchi park, near the waterworks. The frequency is 580 kilocycles, wave length 517.2 meters, power 1 kilowatt. For additional

details see Communications. A meteorological station with the call letters MU is 3 blocks southwest of Taichu park. Taichu is connected with the Taiwan telephone and telegraph system.

Newspapers. The *Taiwan Shimbun KK*, with offices at Meiji-cho, 1 chome, 5 banchi, is an important daily. For detail on its facilities see Communications. There are 2 weekly papers: the *Koyo* (Toward the Sun) and the *Seika Jiho* (Farm Review).

Hotels (Lodging: Y2 to Y5; Lunch: Y1 to Y2.50)

Haruta-kan	Tachibana-cho
Chiyo-no-ya	Sakae-machi
Tokiwagi-ryokan	Nishiki-cho
Shiode-kan	Takara-cho
Aigetsu-kan	Taisho-cho

Business. Taichu is much more important as a commercial than as an industrial city. It is significant primarily as a distributing center of rice, bananas, sugar, oranges, and other agricultural products. The principal manufacturing industries are sugar refining, alcohol distilling, and brick manufacturing. Rice milling, ice manufacturing, and the lumber industry are of lesser importance. Small-scale production of bamboo articles and food products such as *miso* (bean paste), soy sauce, vermicelli, noodles, cakes, etc., is of local importance. Iron products are turned out on a small scale. Taichu lacquer is a special product, trays, small boxes, etc., being decorated with aborigine designs.

Business Firms

(a) Agricultural companies

Fusan Goshi Kaisha

(Fusan Co.)

Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, I chome, 26 banchi

Founded: June 1935; capital: Y100,000

Business: Cultivation of crops, growth of *tsuso* reed (for making *tsuso* paper)

Rengenki Bussan KK

(Rengenki Products Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Chitose-cho 28

Founded: December 1939; Capital Y160,000

Business: Tropical agricultural and farm products

Sakal:ihara Shokusan Goshi Kaisha

(Sakakihara Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Shintomi-cho, 2 chome, 32 banchi

Founded: January 1919; capital: Y150,000

Business: Cultivation of agricultural products, manufacture of bean paste and soy sauce; real estate

Showa Tokusan KK

(Showa Special Products Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Hatsune-cho, 6 chome, 10 banchi

Founded: June 1938; capital: Y120,000 (Y30,000 paid in, 1940)

Business: Land development, cultivation of cotton, sugarcane, pineapples and rice

(b) Automobiles, motor, and private rail transportation

Hochu Jidosha KK

(Hochu Automobile Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 4 chome, 28 banchi

Founded: April 1937; capital: Y300,000

Business: Automobiles

RESTRICTED

Kin Eki-ko (Kim Ek-hong) Unyu
 KK (Kin Eki-ko Trans Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, 4 chome, 40 banchi
 Founded: September 1939
 Capital: Y100,000 (Y30,000 paid in, 1940)
 Business: Trucking

Romatsu Jidosha KK
 (Romatsu Automobile Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Wakamatsu-cho, 7 chome, 4 banchi
 Founded: March 1929; capital: Y200,000
 Business: Automobiles, passenger and freight transportation

Taichu Godo Takushi KK
 (Taichu Consolidated Taxi Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 3 chome, 19 banchi
 Founded: March 1940; capital: Y100,000
 Business: Axle Repair and "pay" vehicles

Taichu Godo Unso KK
 (Taichu Consolidated Transportation Company, Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 4 chome, 2 banchi
 Founded: Sept. 1939; capital: Y150,000
 Business: Transportation

Teikoku Unyu KK
 (Teikoku Transportation Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 2 chome, 10 banchi
 Founded: March 1931; capital: Y150,000
 Business: Transportation control

Toyo Jidosha Shokai KK
 (Toyo Automobile Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 4 chome, 15 banchi
 Founded: Sept. 1938; capital: Y100,000
 Business: Sale of automobiles

(c) Banking and credit institutions

1. Banks

Shoka Ginko KK
 (Shoka Bank, Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho, 3 chome, 9 banchi
 Telephone: Taichu No. 9
 Founded: June 1905; capital: Y4,800,000 (Y2,840,000 paid in, 1940)
 Total shares: 96,000 (78,400 new issue)
 Reserves: Y1,168,000; deposits: 59,800,000
 Loans outstanding: Y36,400,000
 Branches in the island: 19

Nihon Ginko (branch)
 (Bank of Japan)
 Taichu-shi-Taisho-cho

Nihon Nangyo Ginko KK (branch)
 (Hypothe Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tsubaki-cho, 2 chome
 One of the principal functions of the Hypothec Bank is the lending of money to credit associations.

Taiwan Chochiku Ginko KK
 (Taiwan Savings Bank)
 Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 2 chome

Taiwan Ginko KK (branch)
 (Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Takara-cho

Taiwan Shoko Ginko KK (branch)
 (Taiwan Commercial and Industrial Bank, Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 2 chome

2. Trusts and loan companies

Taichu Sangyo Shintaku KK
 (Taichu Industrial Trust Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Midorikawa-cho, 1 chome, 7 banchi
 Founded: March 1940; capital: Y500,000
 Business: financing, loans

Taito Shintaku KK
 (Taito Trust Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 1 chome, 4 banchi
 Founded: Dec. 1926; capital: Y2,500,000
 Business: Trust, financing. This is the largest trust company on the island.

3. Development, investment, credit, and promotion companies

Chubu Takushoku KK
 (Chubu Development Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Umegae-cho 9
 Founded: Feb. 1920, capital: Y240,000
 Business: Development

Go Ran-seki Jitsugyo KK
 (Go Ran-seki Industrial Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Kusunoki-cho, 5 chome, 1 banchi
 Founded: May 1920; capital: Y1,000,000 (Y250,000 paid in, 1940)
 Total shares: 20,000
 Business: Purchase and sale of land, buildings, and securities

Honsu Bussan KK
 (Honsu Products Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 4 chome, 6 banchi
 Founded: July 1935; capital: Y100,000
 Business: Real estate, goods bought and sold

Hirupin Takushoku Goshi Kaisha
 (Philippine Development Co.)
 Taichu-shi, Shimokyoshito
 Founded: June 1917; capital: Y300,000
 Business: Philippine development

Towa Kembutsu KK
 (Towa Construction Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Midorikawa-cho, 2 chome, 22 banchi
 Founded: August 1935, capital: Y100,000
 Business: Real estate, telephone installation

Taiwan Takushoku KK (branch)
 (Taiwan Development Co. Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 2 chome, 5 banchi

Teiyo, Takushoku KK
 (Teiyo Development Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Kusunoki-cho, 4 chome, 10 banchi
 Founded: April 1922; capital: Y1,000,000 (paid up)
 Business: Purchase, sale, and cultivation of land

Teisho Takushoku KK
 (Teisho Development Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 4 chome, 6 banchi
 Founded: May 1922
 Capital: Y1,000,000
 (This may be the same company as the one listed above. It was found in a different source without characters being given.)

Toyoshima Shoji KK
 (Toyoshima Trading Co., Ltd.)
 Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho, 4 chome, 5 banchi
 Founded: November 1939; capital: Y180,000
 Business: Trade; land and forest development; purchase and sale of land

Zenando KK

(Zenando Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Taisho-cho, 3 chome, 10 banchi

Founded: April 1936; capital: Y200,000

Business: Purchase and sale of real estate; land cultivation

d. Brick, tile, and cement**Nanshin Shoko KK**

(Nanshin Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi

Founded: 1939; capital Y150,000

Business: Dealers in bricks and tile

Taiwan Renga KK (branch)

(Taiwan Brick Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi

The Taichu brick factory of the Taiwan Renga KK covers an area of 1,000 ft. by 500 ft. It consists of 3 large kilns each about 150 ft. by 45 ft. and 15 drying sheds, all 15 ft. wide but varying in length from 100 ft. to 250 ft.

The Toyo Concrete Company, founded in 1925 with a capitalization of Y100,000, has one of its plants in Taichu-shi.

e. Cereal products and starch**Fukko Shoten KK**

(Fukko Stores Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, 4 chome, 56 banchi

Founded: October 1939

Capital: Y160,000

Business: Rice dealer; construction work

Kainan Seifun KK

(Kainan Milling Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Suehiro-cho, 5 chome, 3 banchi

Founded: October 1919.

Capital: Y750,000 (Y450,000 paid in, 1940)

Total shares: 20,000

Business: Manufacture of wheat flour, buying, selling grains and flour

f. Chemicals, drugs, and soap**Chuseiraku Kenkyusho KK**

(Chuseiraku (West-Central)

Pharmaceutical Research

Laboratory Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Sakura-cho, 3 chome, 11 banchi

Founded: March 1930

Capital: Y100,000 (paid up)

Business: Research, Mfg. and sale of Oriental and Occidental medicines

Kyoei Seiyaku KK

(Kyoei Pharmaceutical Co.)

Taichu-shi, Umegae-cho 87

Business: Manufacture of Chinese medicines.

Kako Sekken Keshohin Kaisha

(Soap and Toilet Articles

Processing Company)

Taichu-shi, Umegae-cho 83

g. Electric Power

There is a branch office of the Taiwan Denryoku KK in Taichu-shi at Taisho-cho.

h. Fruit and vegetables

Taichu-shu Seika Dogyo Kumiai

(Taichu Province Fruit and

Vegetable Association)

Taichu-shi, Yanagi-cho

Taiwan Kudamono KK

(Taiwan Fruit Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho 152

Founded: April 1918; capital Y600,000

Business: Handling fruit; controls export of all bananas to Japan

Taiwan Seika KK

(Taiwan Fruit and Vegetable Co. Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 2 chome, 1 banchi

Founded: December 1924

Capital: Y1,500,000 (Y375,000 paid in, 1939)

Business: Handles consignment sales of fresh fruit and acts as broker; acts as a financial agent for fruit growers; attends to every phase of business connected with these activities. Prior to war control it engaged in the consignment sale of bananas to Japan, handling the financial end of this operation for producers.

i. Hats**Nishikigawa Panama Kogyo GK**

(Nishikigawa Panama Industries Company)

Taichu-shi, Kinoshita-cho, 1 chome, 32 banchi

Founded: Nov. 1916; capital: Y 100,000

Business: Manufacture of hats; cultivation of land

j. Ice and cold storage**Chuo Seihyo KK**

(Chuo (Central) Ice Manufacturing Company, Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Wakamatsu-cho, 6 chome, 6 banchi

Founded: Feb. 1926; capital: Y300,000

Business: Ice manufacturing, cold storage

Taichu Seihyo KK

(Taichu Ice Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Taichu-shi and Shoka-shi

Founded: April 1911; capital: Y200,000

Business: Ice manufacturing. This company has factories in both Taichu and Shoka cities.

Taiwan Seima KK

(Taiwan Hemp Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi

This Yasuda subsidiary manufactures and sells ice.

k. Iron, machinery, and metal products**Kinzan Shoten KK**

(Kinzan Commercial Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, 5 chome, 69 banchi

Founded: December 1939

Capital: Y100,000 (Y25,000 paid in, 1940)

Business: Sales of machinery and parts, machine oil and paint

Taichu Chuza Tekko KK

(Taichu Cast Iron (Foundry) Co. Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Orimatsu-cho, 5 chome, 551 banchi

Founded: Sept. 1919; capital: Y200,000

Business: Foundry

Taiwan Godo Noki KK

(Taiwan Consolidated Farm

Machinery Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Orimatsu-cho, 6 chome, 5 banchi

Founded: Feb. 1938; capital: Y100,000

Business: Agriculture machinery

Toyo Suido KK

(Toyo Waterworks Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Sakae-machi, 3 chome, 10 banchi

Founded: August 1939; capital: Y180,000

Business: Pumps, waterworks machinery, and accessories

RESTRICTED

1. *Lumber and wood products*

Sanshin Shoko KK

(Sanshin Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Shintomi-cho, 4 chome, 18 banchi

Founded: April 1929; total shares: 8,000

Capital: Y400,000 (Y100,000 paid in, 1940)

Business: Import and export of foreign and domestic lumber; sale of building materials

Sawmills

Tosei (Tang-se) Shokai

Taichu-shi, Hatsune-cho, 3 chome, 14 banchi

Toko (Tang-kang) Shoko

Taichu-shi, Hatsune-cho, 4 chome, 4 banchi

Kyowa (Hiap-ho) Shoko

Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho, 1 chome, 3 banchi

Matsuyama Shoko

Taichu-shi, Yanagi-cho, 4 chome, 4 banchi

Omori Shoko

Taichu-shi, Hatsune-cho, 1 chome, 2 banchi

Sanchin (San-chin) Shoko

Taichu-shi, Shintomi-cho, 4 chome, 18 banchi

m. *Mining*

Nanto Tanko KK

(Nanto Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Hanazone-cho, 5 chome, 7 banchi

Founded: May 1918; capital: Y1,000,000

Business: Coal mining. This large company probably operates the mines at Hori.

n. *Sugar*

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Taichu No. 1)

Taichu-shi, 5 *cho* east of the city

Founded: 1912; capacity: 750 s. tons

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Taichu No. 2)

Taichu-shi, 5 *cho* east of city.

Founded: 1914; capacity: 300 s. tons.

o. *Textiles*

Higoya Gofukuten GK

(Higoya Drygoods Co.)

Taichu-shi, Takara-cho, 3 chome, 19 banchi

Founded: April 1936; capital Y100,000

Business: Clothing

p. *Warehousing facilities.* Five warehouse areas have been reported in Taichu-shi with 40 warehouses. In addition, some of the transportation companies have warehousing facilities.

Taiwan Soko KK Shutchojo

(Taiwan Storage Co., Ltd., Agency)

Taichu Agricultural Warehouse

Taichu-shi, Sakuragi-cho

Taichu-shi, Kankei

This warehouse receives unhulled rice and returns it still unhulled after drying treatment. It has 76 *tsubo* of space for unhulled rice and 143 *tsubo* for unpolished rice.

Taichu-shu Agricultural

Association Warehouse

Taichu-shi

Has drying and hulling machines and facilities to store 3,500 *koku* of unhulled rice and 2,700 *koku* of unpolished rice. Other warehouses of the association are in Inrin-gai and Shoka-shi.

q. *Firms not otherwise listed*

Fukko Shoji KK

Taichu-shi, Nishiki-cho, 4 chome, 56 banchi

Founded: Nov. 1939; capital: Y160,000

Business: Dealing in metals, machine oils, and paints

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Shutchojo

(Mitsui Products Co., Agency)

Taichu-shi, Tachibana-cho

An agency of the Mitsui Bussan probably engages in a multiplicity of activities.

Nanshin Shoko KK

(Nanshin Southward Advance Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Oimatsu-cho, 8 chome, 4 banchi

Founded: July 1939; capital: Y150,000

Business: Silkworms, bricks, South Sea trade

Sugihara Sangyo KK (sub branch)

(Sugihara Industries Co., Ltd.)

Taichu-shi

Sugihara industries manufacture and deal in fats and oils, chemicals, rice, starch, cement, machinery, and other articles.

The Taichu sub-branch may be an agency dealing in one or more of these.

Taichu Futaba Shoten KK

(Taichu Futaba Stores, Ltd.)

Taichu-shi, Kawai-cho, 6 chome, 10 banchi

Founded: June 1939; capital: Y150,000

Business: Scrap materials

Markets: There are several markets in Taichu-shi for vegetables, fruits, fish, etc., notably at Sakae-machi and Sakura-cho.

Theaters and movies

Taichu-za (theater)—Sakae-machi

Goraku-kan (movie)—Taisho-cho

Parks, shrines, and other places of interest

(a) *Taichu Park* (Taichu Koen) is located in the northeast end of the city almost 1100 yards from Taichu station. It contains a small lake and is well landscaped. It is said to be one of the finest parks in Taiwan.

(b) *Taichu Waterhead Park* (Suigenchi Koen) is the site of the water works. It was opened in 1933. Like Taichu Park, it is in Niitaka-cho.

(c) *Lake Toka* is located 5 miles from Taichu-shi at the site where several branches join the Taito-Kei. There is a small park with unusual rock formations and a place suitable for bathing. It may be reached by the Taichu Narrow Gauge Railroad.

(d) *Taichu Jinja*. This shrine is located in the northern end of Taichu Park. The main shrine, hall of worship, and sacred bridge are of ancient Japanese architectural type.

(e) *Swimming pools*. There are swimming facilities in the northern part of the city near the waterworks. They consist of 6 pools each 50 meters long and 16 meters wide for adults and a circular pool 18 meters in diameter for children.

Military installations

The barracks of the old Third Infantry battalion is in Kanjo-cho north of the military police headquarters. There is also a large drill grounds. Extensive new military developments have been reported northwest and southwest of the city.

II. SHOKA-SHI

General. Shoka-shi, one of the leading towns of the Formosan-Chinese, is a very old place reported to be genuinely Taiwanese in atmosphere. It has the repu-

tation of being a scenic spot as well. It is the second city of Taichu Province.

Geography. Shoka-shi, situated at the foot of Hakkei-zan near the center of the *gun*, comprises the town proper and the surrounding country, in which there are 13 *aza* or hamlets. The total area is 24 square miles. Except for a small section in the southeast which climbs up the slopes of Hakkei-zan, the land is flat. Outside the town there are fertile fields, mostly paddy but also set out in sugarcane, sweet potatoes, green vegetables, and fruit. Cows graze on the slopes of Hakkei-zan. There are no large-scale factories. Small enterprises and cottage industry produce milled rice, ice, canned pineapples, hats, sweets, soy sauce, bricks, tiles, molasses, and fire-crackers.

Population. In 1935 the population of Shoka City was 54,304, including 2,903 Japanese; by 1940 these figures had increased respectively to 58,227 and 2,977.

Government agencies

a. **City.** The Shoka city hall is at Tomon in Shoka-shi. It includes the mayor and a staff of 23. The city assembly numbers 28, including 13 Japanese and 15 Formosan-Chinese.

b. **Gun.** The *gun* office is at Nanka (Nankaku,) in Shoka-shi. It includes the *gunshu* and a staff of 16.

c. **Province.** Except for the provincial police station, mentioned below, Shoka has no provincial agencies.

d. **Government-general.** (Other than post-office and the rice inspection station listed below) there are despatch stations of the hat inspection office and the rice and cereals Bureau at Shoka-shi. The Taichu district court also has a branch at Shoka-shi.

Finally, there is a rainfall station with an elevation of 45 meters.

e. **Rice-delivery points.** The rice-delivery points for Shoka-shi are reported to be the following:

Nairoku Credit Trading Cooperative

Nippon Transport Corporation

Shoka Business Encouragement Credit Trading Cooperative (which has an agricultural warehouse)

Shoka-shi Rice Control Corporation

Taiwan Warehouse Corporation

Police stations. The Shoka police station is at Shoka in Shoka-shi (one source puts it at Tomon). It has a staff of 8. The number of sub-stations in the city is not known.

Fire-fighting facilities. None reported.

Post-offices. Shoka has a second-class post-office at Hokumon; no third-class post-offices are reported.

Schools. Shoka is reported to have two kindergartens. There is one primary and higher primary school at Nankaku. There are six primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one each at Aso, Hokumon, Kaikan, Nankaku, Shishibi, and Taichiku.

In addition, there are four secondary schools: The Shoka Girl's Higher School, at Shoka (est. 1919); the Shoka Special Commercial School, at Hokumon in Shoka-shi; the Shoka Industrial School, at Shishibi in Shoka-shi; and the Shoka Commercial School, at Nanaku in Shoka-shi. In 1939 this last had 8 instructors and 104 pupils (14 Japanese, 89 Formosan-Chinese and 1 other).

Fifty-five per cent of the Formosan-Chinese children are said to attend school.

Medical facilities

a. **Doctors.** There are four Japanese doctors in Shoka-shi, one each at Hokumon, Hokumon-gai, Nammon, and Tomon. The Formosan-Chinese doctors number 23, 4 at Hokumon, 4 at Hokumon-gai, 1 at Mikawa, 3 at Nammon, 4 at Seimonko, 5 at Shishibi and 2 at Tomon.

b. **Hospitals.** Shoka-shi is better supplied with hospitals and clinics than are some cities on the island. The government hospital, the Christian hospital of the English Presbyterian Mission (*Seimonko*), the Jukein hospital (just outside the north gate), and the railway clinic (*Nammon*) constitute the city's hospital facilities. The Christian hospital is one of the island's few institutions which take mental cases.

Welfare

a. **Social-work committees,** 22 in number, are reported to have 13 settlements on which Y1,712 was expended in 1938. In addition there is said to be a Social Committee Work Assisting society in Shoka-sho. An agency known as the *Homen-in Jigyo Josei-kai* (Welfare Committee Promotion Society) maintains the *Shoka Rimpō-kan* (welfare building), which has a variety of social-welfare functions.

b. **Public pawnhouses,** of which Shoka has one, are regarded as being in the nature of social relief institutions since they provide credit at greatly reduced rates.

c. **Public bathhouses,** of which Shoka has one, are placed in the category of social-relief institutions since they contribute to the health of the poor.

Public utilities. Aside from transportation and communication facilities, Shoka-shi is provided with a water works, completed in 1928, which is capable of supplying a population of 40,000. In 1937 water was supplied to 2,428 houses. This water system, together with a good water supply and a sewer system, has given the town a reputation for having sanitary conditions.

Transportation. Shoka, situated just south of the southern junctions of the coast and Taichu routes of the *Jukan* railway and highway, is an important center of communication.

a. **Railroads.** Shoka is a station on the *Jukan* line. A private line, formerly belonging to the Niitaka Seito KK runs west 7 miles to Rokko via Koroshi, Bameizan, and Kikoshi and northwest to Sensai via Churyo and Wabi.

b. **Roads.** The *Jukan* highway runs through Shoka. From Shoka roads go southwest to Roko and south to Inrin; one or both of these are continuations of the *Jukan* highway. Other roads run northwest to Wabi and Sensai and southeast to Soton.

c. **Bus service.** Bus lines operate on the *Jukan* highway and over the roads to Rokko and Wabi.

d. **Daisha.** The Shoka Keitetsu Kaisha operates a *daisha* line to Shoton in the southeast.

e. **Rickshaw service.** None is reported.

f. **Air transport.** Shoka is not one of the regular stops of the island airlines, but air reconnaissance shows a new landing field there.

Newspapers. Shoka has no newspaper of its own. The *Taiwan Shimbun*, published at Taichu, has an office at Hokumon, 351 banchi, in Shoka-shi.

Hotels. Shoka has two hotels, the Chiyosai-ya in Hokumon, and the Shoka Hotel in Nishimon.

RESTRICTED

Markets. There is a wholesale fish market at Shoka.

Theaters. Outside the grounds of Shoka park is the Shoka theatre.

Parks, shrines, and other places of interest

a. Hakkei-zan, the mountain rising southeast of the city, is considered one of the 12 scenic spots of Taiwan. The Shoka shrine (Shinto) is situated on its slopes. At the summit a monument has been constructed in honor of Prince Kitashraksawa. Elsewhere on the mountain is the Taikyo-tei, also called the Kangetsu-ro. This is a Buddhist-Taoist temple.

b. *Shoka Park*, near the east gate, is the town's public park. Within the grounds are the municipal auditorium, a public swimming pool and two structures called the Butoku-den and the Sekko-ji. Just outside the grounds is the Shoka theatre.

c. *Shoka Hot Springs*, which has a bath house, is southeast of the town on the slopes of Hakkei-zan.

d. Three temples of importance are the Nanyo-bu at Nankaku; the Kannon-tei, at the heart of the city; the Teiko-byo, at the north gate; and the Confucian Koshi-byo, at the east gate.

Business firms

a. *Banks and Trust Companies*

Shoka Ginko KK (branch), Shoka-shi
Taiwan Ginko KK (branch), (Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka Tomon
Showa Shintaku KK (Showa Trust Co. Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka Hokumon 19
Taishin Kogyo KK (Taishin Industries, Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Hokumon-gai 33
Taishin Shoji KK (Taishin Mercantile Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokumon-gai 33

b. *Crop cultivation*

Taishin Kogyo KK (Taishin Industries, Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Hokumon-gai 33
Taishin Shoji KK (Taishin Mercantile Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokumon-gai 33

c. *Flour milling*

Dainan Seifun KK, (Dainan Milling Co., Ltd.), (Shoka branch), Shoki-shi, Hokumon-gai

d. *Hats*

Motai Shokai, Shoka-shi
Taiwan Seibo KK, Shoka-shi, Shoka Seimon 111
Taiwan Seibo KK, Shoka-shi, Shoka Seimon 137

e. *Ice*

Taichu Seihyo KK (Taichu Ice Manufacturing Co. Ltd.), Shoka-shi

f. *Sawmills*

Kin Fukko (Kim-hok-heng) Shokai, Shoka-shi, Seimon-cho 7/73
Toei (Tang-eng) Shokai, Shoka-shi, Hokumon-gai 44
Shinto Shoko (Sing-kang), Shoka-shi, Seimon-cho 399
Gin Nichi Shun Shoko, Shoka-shi, Hokumon-sho 257

g. *Textiles*

Jinsei Shoji KK (Jinsei Commercial Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokumon 365
Kokusan Kogyo KK (Kokusan Industries Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokumon-gai 315
Taiwan Nyu (?) KK, Shoka-shi, Nankaku 234
Yoroku Shoko KK, Shoka-shi, Hokumon-gai

h. *Transportation*

Nihon Tsuun KK (Shoka branch) (Japan Transportation Co. Ltd.), Shoka-shi

Shoka Keitetsu KK, (Shoka Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka, Hokunon 258
Shoka Unso KK (Shoka Transportation Co., Ltd.), Shoka Unso KK (Shoka Transportation Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka Seimon 395

i. *Warehousing facilities*

Taichu-shu Agricultural Association Warehouse, Shoka-shi.

j. *Firms not otherwise listed*

Hosho KK (Hosho Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka Kaikan 321
Shohatsu Shoji KK (Shohatsu Mercantile Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Soka Hokumon-gai 198
Ekiho (Ek-hong) Shoji KK (branch) (Ekiho Mercantile Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Hokumon-gai 453
Shohatsu Shoji KK (Shohatsu Mercantile Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Shoka Hokumon-gai 198
Taiwan Enka Bakuciku Kaisha Koba (Taiwan Smoke Rocket Co. Factory), Shoka-shi
Taiwan Kosen KK (Taiwan Mineral Springs Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Nankaku 30
Wakamatsu Shokai (Wakamatsu Co.), Shoka-shi, Shoka, Seimon, 379
Yamato Shoji KK (Yamato Commercial Co., Ltd.), Shoka-shi, Nankaku, Nankaku 252

III. DAITON-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population. In 1935 the population this gun was reported as 101,191, which included only 973 Japanese. In 1940, the figure had increased to 107,460, including 1,199 Japanese. Of the eleven gun in the province, Daiton-gun ranked fifth in population.

Area. Not indicated.

Topography. Taichu-shi is surrounded on all sides by Daiton-gun. The eastern part of the gun is mountainous, Toka-zan (1158 meters) being on the north-eastern border, and Daiobyo-zan (1197 meters) and Kaen-zan (739 meters) being on the southeastern border. Within the gun there are three other mountains over 400 meters, namely, Hito-zan, Koheki-zan, and Daisen-zan. The Taichu plains lie between these mountains in the east and the Daito range on the west. The U-kei, one of the largest rivers in Taiwan, flows at the southern foot of Kaen-zan and forms one border of Nanto-gun, then flowing in a southwesterly direction it joins the Taito-kei and flows into the sea on the west coast. Other rivers in this gun, all of which flow into the Taito-kei: Soko-kei, Tobenko-kei, Bushi-kei, Ozato-kei, Bashi-kei, and Kan-kei. Except during the rainy season when they are apt to flood, these rivers are utilized for irrigation purposes. Because of great flood damage along the U-kei a levee was started in 1931 at the foot of the mountain near the Chunan railroad bridge in Muho-sho, Mantoroku. This levee extends a distance of 10,830 meters.

Because of mountain regions on both the east and the west, winds are not very strong. In the summer the northwesterly winds and rains soften the heat, in the winter it seldom rains and temperatures are not very low. On the whole the temperature makes Daiton-gun a healthful and pleasant place.

Gun-office: Taichu-shi (which also is the seat of the provincial and municipal government).

Industry

a. *Agriculture.* The principal agricultural products

are rice with an average annual value of Y8,130,000, sugarcane with an average annual value of Y1,280,000, sweet potatoes with an average annual value of Y260,000, tobacco with an average annual value of Y200,000, and peanuts with an average annual value of Y30,000. In addition considerable amounts of fruits and green vegetables are produced. Average annual value of all agricultural products is Y12,921,000. As for livestock, more than 6,800 cattle are used for draught purposes, and there are over 26,200 hogs, over 200 goats and over 210,000 poultry.

b. *Forestry*. Because of the indiscriminate cutting of timber which occurred before restrictions were imposed, the forests have been reduced to relative unimportance as a source of timber. Since 1933 an afforestation project has been in progress. Daiton-gun is one of the six *gun* with camphor areas, but no figures are given. The annual value of firewood, charcoal, bamboo, and bamboo shoots is Y280,000.

c. *Manufacturing*. This consists principally of refining sugar, milling and polishing rice, and making peanut oil. In 1936, the value of manufactured products was Y2,260,000.

Transportation. Because of the presence of the Jikan-doro, the Taichu line together with numerous other roads and railway lines which serve Taichu-shi and the adjoining areas, transportation in this *gun* is excellent. (See Transportation.)

Education. Educational facilities include the Taichu Agricultural School in Saiton-sho and 11 primary schools for Formosans.

2. Subdivisions of the gun

a. Hokuton-sho

Location: Hukuton-sho is the eastern tip of Daiton-gun, contiguous to the northern end of Taichu-sho. It is slightly rectangular in shape, being long and narrow in the east-west direction. The *sho* is bounded as follows: east by Shinsha-sho of Tosei-gun, west by Saiton-sho, north by Tanshi-sho and Taiga-sho of Toyohara-gun, and south by Taichu-shi and Taihei-sho.

Topography: Toka-zan is on the eastern border of the *sho*. The so-called eastern plain adjacent is both hilly and mountainous. However, on the western plain, which is a part of the Taichu plain, the land is level. The soil is fertile and productivity is increased through numerous irrigation facilities.

Principal communities: Of the 20 *aza* which compose this *sho*, there are 3 with a population of over 2,000, namely Hokuton, Gunkoryo, and Taiko. The smallest, Suinan, has only 227.

Population: The population reported for this *sho* in 1935 was 20,616. This included 117 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Hokuton, which in 1935 had a population of 2,393.

Police stations: There is a police station reported to be at Shichori.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Taichu-shi, Takara-cho.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Gunkoryo and one at Hokuton.

Doctors: As of 1939 there were two Formosan-Chinese doctors, both of whom were in Hokuton.

Government agencies: The Hokuton credit trading co-operative and the Daiton-gun rice control association are the designated agents of the government for the

inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho*.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*. In the level belt the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, tobacco, peanuts, vegetables, and ramie is widespread. The amount of rice produced is especially large in this *sho*. In the hilly regions of the eastern part of the *sho* there are many orchards. Bananas, pineapples, oranges, and other fruits are produced in quantity. No figures on production are available. Water buffalo and yellow oxen are used as draught animals. Pigs and chickens are raised as a sideline.

b. *Forestry*: Firewood, charcoal, bamboo, and bamboo sprouts are reported to be plentiful.

c. *Industry*: There is no industry other than small rice mills and a few peanut-oil refineries. None are specifically named.

Transportation: The Taichu line crosses the western plain but there is no station within this *sho*. Bus service is available over the Jukan-doro which runs alongside the railroad. Between the northeastern tip of the *sho* and Taiko there is a light road for hand-drawn vehicles. In the plain area inter-village roads run in every direction.

Associations: Ten social-work committees were established in this *sho* on April 1, 1934; they do relief work in some 9 or more settlements. Expenditures in 1938: Y518.23. These committees are assisted by the Hokuton-sho Social Committee Work Assisting society.

b. Muho-sho

Location: Muho-sho, in the southern end of Daiton-gun, is bounded: east by Taihei-sho and Kokusei-sho (Noko-gun), west by Ujitsu-sho, south by Soton-sho (Nanto-gun), and north by Osato-sho.

Topography: The eastern half of the *sho* is covered by a series of mountains, including the somewhat famous Katan-zan (739 meters) which separates the *sho* from Kokusei-sho (Noko-gun). By way of contrast the western part of the *sho* comprises a triangular area forming many plains near the numerous branches of the Taito-kei. The mountain area is covered with mixed forests.

Principal communities: Muho-sho is composed of 10 *aza*, 5 of which are reported to have a population of over 1,000. Nearly all of the administrative agencies, public buildings and industrial facilities, as well as approximately half of the population are concentrated at Muho.

Population: The population for this *sho* in 1935 was 17,619, of which 161 were Japanese. Most of the Japanese resided at Muho.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located at Muho, which had a population of 8,235 in 1935.

Police stations: There is a police station reported at Muho.

Post office: Muho.

Schools: There are three Primary Schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Goseki, one at Mantoroku, and one at Muho.

Doctors: As of 1939 there were six Formosan-Chinese doctors, all residing at Muho.

Government agencies: The Imperial Shipping Corp., the Muho Credit Trading Co-operative and the Daiton-gun Rice Control Association are the designated agents of the government for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho*.

RESTRICTED

Industry

a. *Agriculture and forestry*: The cultivated area of the plains in the western part of the *sho* produce mainly rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and vegetables. The mountain area that has been developed produces bananas, pineapples, oranges, and other fruits. Charcoal, firewood, and bamboo are said to be plentiful. No production figures are available.

b. *Manufacturing*: The economy of this *sho* is chiefly agricultural and no industries of importance are mentioned.

Transportation: The Chunan railway line of the Imperial Sugar Co., Ltd. running from Taichu to Nanto passes through the western plain of this *sho* from north to south. To the north the line extends to Taichu-shi via Taihei, while to the south it passes through Nanto via Soton. Parallel to this line is a government highway with bus service. In addition *daisha* lines connect the principal *aza* of the *sho*.

Associations: Thirteen social-work committees were established April 1, 1936, to carry on relief work in 10 settlements within the *sho*. Expenditures for 1938: Y504.56. They are assisted by the Muho-sho Social Committee Work Assisting society.

Business firms

a. Finance and real estate

Goro Goshi Kaisha (Goro Limited Partnership), Muho 240; business: purchase and sale of land and securities, loans; established July, 1926; number of investors, 4; capital: Y150,000.

Taian Sangyo KK (Taian Industrial Co., Ltd.), Muho; business: real estate, land cultivation, monetary circulation; founded: May, 1930; capital: Y2,000,000.

Rimpondo Sangyo KK (Rimpondo Industrial Co., Ltd.) Muho; business: real estate and land cultivation; founded: December, 1936; capital: Y100,000.

Zuiyu Takushoku KK (Zuiyu Development Co., Ltd.), Muho; business: finance and land development; founded: July, 1926; capital: Y500,000 (Y420,000 paid-in); shares: 10,000

Sueyo Takushoku KK (Sueyo Development Co., Ltd.), Muho; business: believed to be financed and land development; founded: July, 1926; capital: Y500,000

b. Plant cultivation and processing

Shinko Sangyo KK (Shinko Industrial Co., Ltd.) Muho, Hokko 141; business: cultivation of "useful plants," processing and manufacturing of their products; founded: December, 1936; capital: Y200,000 (Y50,000 paid-in)

c. Starch

Taichu Dempun Kogyo KK (Taichu Starch Industries Co., Ltd.), Muho-sho, Mantoroku 3; business: starch; founded: August, 1937; capital: Y100,000.

Shrines and temples: The Sodo sect of Buddhism is reported to have a preaching station at Muho.

Special features: A large transformer sub-station of the Jitsu-getsutan power plants is located at Muho.

The main seat of the Rin family is at Rekisha village, near Muho. Here a branch of the family maintains an extensive garden (constructed in 1884) called "Raiken"

within which are pavilions and a library said to contain a notable collection of rare books.

c. Nanton-sho

Area: This *sho* has an area of some 35 square kilometers. It is a rectangle of more than 9 kilometers from east to west and 6 kilometers from north to south.

Location: Nanton-sho is in the center of the western part of Daiton-gun and is bounded as follows: east by Taichu-shi, west by Daito-sho (Taiko-gun), south by Ujitsu-sho, and north by Saiton-sho.

Topography: Outside of the low tableland of the Daito mountain range in the hilly seashore region to the west, the *sho* is entirely level. The Basshi-kei, which comes from the neighboring Saiton-sho to the north, flows through the central part of this *sho* southwards to Ujitsu.

Principal communities: There are 19 *aza* within Nanton-sho. Four of these have a population of over 1,000, namely, Denshin, Maento, Majiho, and Nanton.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 12,487. This included 70 Japanese, most of whom resided in Nanton.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Nanton. In 1935 its population was 1,311.

Police stations: There is a police station reported at Nanton.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Taichu-shi, Takara-cho.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Nanton.

Doctors: In 1939 there were two Formosan-Chinese doctors, both of whom resided in Nanton.

Government agencies: The Nanton Credit Trading co-operative and the Daiton-gun rice control association are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: This *sho* is purely an agricultural community. Though the area is small, a good water supply has permitted extensive development of paddy fields. While rice is the principal product, other products above indicated for the *guz* are also raised. Because of the proximity of the *sho* to Taichu-shi, the raising of livestock and poultry is an important sideline.

Transportation: There are 4 village roads leading in all directions and providing convenient transportation. No bus service is indicated.

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 11 social work committees were established to carry on relief work in 10 settlements of the *sho*. 1938 expenditures: Y451.35.

d. Osato-sho

Area: Slightly more than 29 square kilometers.

Location: This *sho* is roughly in the central part of Daiton-gun and is bounded as follows: north by Taichu-shi, east by Taihei-sho, south by Muho-sho, and west by Ujitsu-sho.

Topography: This *sho* is situated in the center of the Taichu plain and consists principally of level land which is irrigated by the branches of the Taito-kei.

Principal communities: There are 11 *aza* within this *sho*. Five of these have a population of over 1,000, namely, Hanshiryo, Naishin, Osato, Ryosanju, and Soko.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was

11,444. This figure included 58 Japanese, most of whom resided at Osato.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located at Osato. In 1935 it had a population of 2,290.

Police stations: There is a police station reported to be at Osato.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Taichu-shi, Takara-cho.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Osato.

Doctors: In 1939 there were two Formosan-Chinese doctors, both of whom resided at Osato.

Government agencies: The Osato Credit Trading co-operative and the Daiton-gun Rice Control association are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The former is indicated as having a warehouse in this *sho*.

Industries

a. *Agriculture:* The economy of this *sho* is almost wholly agricultural. Except for the eastern part, the greater part of the *sho* is broken up into rice fields. The foremost agricultural products are rice (annual production about Y570,000) and sugarcane (annual production about Y2,800,000). Other products include sweet potatoes, vegetables, sesame, ramie, oranges, and bananas. The annual production of all agricultural products is about Y3,480,000.

b. *Forestry:* The annual value of products such as firewood and bamboo totals about Y9,500.

c. *Manufacturing:* A small amount of manufacturing is indicated including such products as gingili oil, peanut oil, hats, and wooden articles. Annual production is only Y10,000.

Transportation: The products of this *sho* are transported by means of the narrow-gauge railway of the Taichu-Nanto line and automobile highways which afford connections with the sugar manufacturing regions of Taichu, Nanto, and Ujitsu.

Association: On April 1, 1937, 10 social work committees were established to carry on relief work in 8 settlements of the *sho*. Expenditures in 1938 totalled Y458.09.

e. *Saiton-sho*

Area: About 15.35 square miles (2.5785 square *ri*). The longest distance east and west is roughly 5 miles (2 *ri*, 11 *cho*); north and south roughly 3 miles (1 *ri*, 22 *cho*).

Location: This *sho* is in the northwestern corner of Daiton-gun and is northwest of Taichu-shi.

Topography: Outside of the low hills of the Daito range, the land is flat. A tributary of the Taito-kei coming from Taiga-sho of Toyohara-gun flows southward through the middle of the *sho* into Nanto-sho. The mountainous land to the west is dry-farm land, the rest is paddy fields. These fields are irrigated by springs and irrigation ditches. The total length of the Koroton irrigation ditch is 4.53 miles (14 *ri*, 19 *cho*) and the total area irrigated is 1,100 *ko*. The total area of arable land in the *sho* is 3,400 *ko*, of which paddy fields comprise 2,200 *ko* and dry-farm lands comprise 1,200 *ko*.

Principal communities: There are 13 *aza* within this *sho*. Saiton and Suikutsuto each have a population of over 2,000. Hatchori, Kaseki, Kobishi, Rinseki, and

Shimoshichichori each have a population of over 1,000.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 15,641. This included 104 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is situated at Saiton, whose population in 1935 was 2,628.

Police stations: There is reported to be a police station at Saiton.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Taichu-shi, Takara-cho.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Saiton. The Taichu Agricultural School, one of six in Taiwan, is also in Saiton. In 1939 agriculture and horticulture was taught here by 25 instructors to 304 students, 222 of whom were Japanese, and 82 of whom were Formosan-Chinese.

Doctors: There were two Formosan-Chinese doctors, both located in Saiton, in 1939.

Government agencies: The Saiton Credit Trading co-operative is the government agent for the inspection and purchase of rice.

Industry

a. *Agriculture:* The principal agricultural products are those already listed for the *gun*. The economy appears to be entirely agricultural.

Transportation: Transportation in this *sho* is comparatively good. The Taichu-Sharoku highway starts from Taichu and, passing through Kaseki, Keiraiseki, Saiton and Suikutsuto, enters Taikogun to the west. Bus service is operated over this highway by Taiwan Kido KK (Taiwan Narrow Gauge Railway Co., Ltd.). In addition there are other roads such as the Taichu-Taga, Nanton-Taiga, Shimoshichichori-Rinseki, Saiton-Shichori, and Hatchori-Kobishi.

Associations: The Saiton Shinyo Hambai Kobai Riyo Kumiai (Saiton Consumers' Utilization Credit Co-operative) has a capital of Y30,600 and functions as the banking facility for this *sho*. In 1937 the budget of the company was Y63,495.

On April 1, 1936, 18 social work committees were established in this *gun*. The expenditures for 1938 were Y949.26. These committees are assisted by the Saiton-sho Social Committee Work Assisting society.

f. *Taihei-sho*

Location: This *sho* is bounded as follows: North by Hokuton-sho, west by Taichu-shi and Osato-sho, south by Muho-sho and Kokusei-sho (Noko-gun), and east by Shinsha-sho (Tosei-gun).

Topography: For the most part this *sho* is mountainous; flat lands are found only in the western part. In the north is Hito-zan (487 meters) and in the south is Daiobyo-zan (1,208 meters). The tributaries of the upper Taito-kei, which have their sources in the eastern mountain region, flow through the western plain and enter Osato-sho in the southwest.

Principal communities: There are 11 *aza* given for this *sho*. Sharyuho, Taihei, and Tobenko have a population of over 2,000 each.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 10,310. This included 57 Japanese, most of whom lived at Taihei.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located at Taihei. In 1935 its population was 3,340.

Police stations: No police stations or dispatch posts are known to be located in this *sho*.

RESTRICTED

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Taichu-shi, Takara-cho.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese located at Taihei.

Doctors: In 1939 there were no doctors known to be residing in this *sho*.

Agriculture and forestry: The chief agricultural product of the plains is rice; bananas and plums are grown in the mountains. In both cases the production is small. The forests are denuded and only a small amount of firewood is available.

Transportation: The private railway line of the Dai Nippon Seito KK (formerly Teikoku Seito KK) runs from Taichu through Taihei and Sharoho. A *daisha* line runs between Taichu-shi and Tobenko and between Taichu-shi and Taiko.

g. Ujitsu-sho

Location: Ujitsu-sho is in the southwestern part of Daiton-gun. The northeastern part of the *sho* borders on Taichu-shi and the western part borders on Shoka-shi, Taichiku.

Topography: The U-kei, the Byora-kei, and various other small tributaries form the headwaters of the Taito-kei in the western part of the Taichu plain. They flow like a network within this *sho* providing ample water for the plains which are generally well cleared.

Principal communities: There are 15 *aza* listed for this *sho*. Ujitsu and Kyakuri each have a population of over 2,000. Doanseki, Keishintan, and Roken each have a population of over 1,000. Ujitsu is principal center of activity for the *sho*. Roken is important because of the Oden station that was established there in 1920 (this should not be confused with the town of Oden or the Minami-Oden station both of which are in Daito-sho of Taiko-gun). Though no railroad station is indicated in the Taiwan Railroad Guide for Gakuden, later information indicates that a station has been established there.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 13,074. This included 406 Japanese, more than two-thirds of whom lived in Ujitsu.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located at Ujitsu. In 1935 its population was 2,412.

Police stations: There are no police stations or dispatch posts known to be in this *sho*.

Post office: Regular postal service for the *sho* is at Taichu-shi, Takara-cho. There is a special postoffice at Ujitsu.

Schools: There are two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Kyakuri and one at Ujitsu.

Doctors: In 1939 there were two Japanese and one Formosan-Chinese doctors at Ujitsu, and one Formosan-Chinese doctor at Kyakuri.

Government agencies: The Nippon Transport Corp. and the Ujitsu Credit Trading co-operative are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho*. The latter is reported to have an agricultural warehouse here.

Industry:

a. **Agriculture:** Rice and sugarcane are the principal products.

b. **Industry:** Refining of sugar is the principal industry. The refinery of the Dai Nippon Seito KK is located slightly to the north of Ujitsu station.

Transportation: There are railroad stations at Ujitsu, Gakuden, and Oden, all on the Taichu line. The road which connects Taichu-shi and Shoka-shi crosses the northern part of the *sho* from east to west. (For details of railroads and roads, see *transportation*).

Associations: 9 social work committees were established in this *sho* on April 1, 1936 to do relief work in 10 settlements. Expenditures in 1938 were Y494.33.

Business firms:

a. Sugar refining

Dai Nippon Seito KK, Ujitsu Seito Sho (Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., Ujitsu Sugar Factory) located 3 *sho* to north of Ujitsu station

b. Gasoline

Nippon Sekiyu KK, Ujitsu Yusojo (Nippon Petroleum Co., Ujitsu Gasoline Tank), capacity 500 *koku*. (1 *koku* equals 39.703 gallons)

c. Bean products

Ujitsu Bean Products Co.

Shrines and temples: A Shinto shrine is located in this *sho*. Special features: The Taitoxan golf course (9 holes; 7,500 *tsubo*) is located 16 *sho* to the east of Ujitsu station.

IV. HOKUTO-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population: In 1935 the population of this *gun* was reported as 143,135, which included 2,142 Japanese. In 1940 the figure was 158,686 including 4,151 Japanese. This increase in Japanese was due principally to the settlement of Japanese farmers in various parts of the *gun*. Hokuto-gun ranked third in population among the 11 *gun* in 1940.

Location: Hokuto-gun is located at the southwest edge of the province along the north bank of the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei). It is joined on the east and north by two *gun*, Inrin and Shoka; on the south it is separated by the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) from Kobi-gun and Toroku-gun of Tainan Province; on the west it faces the Straits of Formosa.

Topography: The *gun* occupies a fan-shaped alluvial plain which is formed by the tributaries of the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei). Although there is a gentle slope from the east to west, in general the land is level. The soil is fertile though there are insufficient facilities for irrigation of the whole *gun*. In the western part of the *gun* in the regions around Shazan and Nirin seasonal winds have built up numerous sand dunes, but they are seldom very high. The seacoast of the *gun* is entirely lacking in harbors and is not suitable for shipping close to shore or further offshore. Because of seasonal winds (which are more numerous in winter) sand storms are very severe and there are many people who suffer from trachoma.

Gun-office: Hokuto

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Hokuto-gun has an excellent reputation as an agricultural *gun*. Rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and vegetables are produced in great quantities. Special crops such as ramie, varieties of beans, and varieties of fruit are produced. In addition to water buffalo and yellow oxen which are used as draft animals, numerous hogs, goats, chickens, and ducks are raised. This *gun* is especially noted for the

amount of peanuts and pork exported each year. No production figures are available.

b. *Forestry*: Forestry is directly related to the topography and is limited to trees which are planted to restrain the sandy soil along the seacoast and to serve as wind-breaks for the protection of arable land. The Nirin-gai region in the lower reaches of the main stream of the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) is the site of the Soko reserved forest. In 1928 the project covered 2,779 ko of land.

c. *Industry*: Aside from home-manufacture, industry is centered in the refining of sugar.

d. *Fishing*: Although there is some fishing at various points along the coast it is not generally a flourishing enterprise.

Transportation: The private railroad of the Ensuiko Seito KK runs west from Tanaka station (Inrin-gun) via Hokuto-gai Keishu-sho, Hito-sho, and Chikuto-sho to Nirin-sho. Hokuto-gai is the center of a complete network of roads and bus routes which connect all important places both within and without the *gun*. (See *Transportation*).

Education: Education facilities for the *gun* include 5 primary and higher primary schools, 14 primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, and the Hokuto Agricultural Public School at Nirin.

Special features: Employment agencies have been established by the *gai* and *sho* of this *gun*. They endeavor to find employment for those in the *gun* who have middle school education or who are known to have special talent or ability.

2. Subdivisions of the gun

a. Chikuto-sho

Location: This *sho* is situated on the north bank of the lower Seira-kei in the southwest part of Hokuto-gun. It is bounded as follows: North by Nirin-sho, east by Keishu-sho, south by the Seira-kei and Kobi-gun of Tainan Province and west by Taijo-sho.

Topography: The *sho* consists of alluvial land formed by the Seira-kei. The elevation is low and during the rainy season floods cause considerable damage to farm lands. In recent years levees have been constructed to protect the paddy fields. The soil is sandy in nature. The region is generally damp resulting in unhealthy sanitary conditions.

Principal communities: There are 13 *aza* within the *sho*. Five have a population of over 1,000 each, namely, Chitkuto, Goshoshi, Kyukasaiseki, Manzenseki, and Rokuryo.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 11,757. This included 55 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is situated in Chikuto. In 1935 it had a population of 1,995.

Police stations: There is reported to be a police station at Chikuto and one at Kyukaiseki.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Nirin-gai, Nirin.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese, situated in Chikuto.

Doctors: There were in 1939 two Formosan-Chinese doctors, both residing in Chikuto.

Government agencies: The Hokuto-gun Rice Control association and the Chikuto Credit Trading co-operative are the government agencies for the inspection and pur-

chase of rice in this *sho*. The latter has an agricultural warehouse in the *sho*.

Industry:

a. *Agriculture*: The products raised are those which are indicated for the *gun*.

b. *Manufacturing*: No manufacturing enterprises are indicated for this *sho*. A sugar refinery of the Sango Koshi farms is reported to be in Nirin-sho, 2 miles north of Chikuto.

Transportation: The Ensuiko Sugar Company's railway line runs from Chikuto to Rokuryo, passing through Taiwan. There is bus service between Hokuto-gai and Chikuto.

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 16 social work committees were established to do relief work in 14 settlements of this *sho*. Expenditures in 1938 totalled Y269.36.

Special features: There is a rainfall station at Chikuto. The elevation is 50 meters.

b. Denbi-sho

Location: This *sho* is situated to the north of Hokuto-gai in the northeast corner of the *gun*.

Topography: The topography is flat, the soil is rich, and the water supply is plentiful.

Principal communities: There are 13 *aza* within this *sho*. Keishicho has a population of 3,316. Chimpei, Daren, and Kaihoron have a population of over 2,000 each.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 16,958. This figure included 45 Japanese, more than half of whom lived in Joheiho.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Joheiho. In 1935 its population was 1,158.

Police stations: There is a police station reported at Chodenbi and one at Kaihoron.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Hokuto-gai, Hokuto.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Denbi and one at Kaihoron.

Doctors: In 1939 there was one Formosan-Chinese doctor in the *sho*, and he lived at Shokomosha.

Government agencies: The Denbi Credit Trading co-operative and the Hokuto-gun Rice Control association are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The former has a warehouse in this *sho*.

Agriculture: 80 per cent of the inhabitants of this *sho* are engaged in agricultural work. Principal products are rice with an average annual production of Y450,000; sweet potatoes with an average annual production of Y180,000; sugarcane with an average annual production of Y100,000; green vegetables with an average annual production of Y40,000; Indian mallow with an average annual production of Y30,000; bananas and oranges with an average annual production of Y40,000 and peanuts. The total value of yearly production is Y900,000.

During the period around 1938 over 2,000 hogs were raised and exported each year. Other livestock in 1938 were 640 water buffalo and a few yellow oxen. Chickens numbered 18,600; ducks, 1,900, and geese, over 2,100.

Transportation: Denbi-sho's proximity to Hokuto-gai affords ample transportation facilities. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1935, 13 social-work committees were established to do social work in 9 settle-

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ments. Expenditures in 1938 totalled Y1,138.99. The Denbi-sho Social Committee Work Assisting society aids in this work.

Special features: There is a rainfall station at Nan-kosei. The elevation is 30 meters.

c. Hito-sho

Area: The total area of this *sho* is over 44 square kilometers. The longest distance east and west is over 6 kilometers; north and south about 12 kilometers.

Location: Hito-sho is located in the central part of the *gun*. It is bounded as follows: east by Denbi-sho and Hokuto-gai, west by Nirin-sho and Chikuto-sho, on the south by Keishu-sho and on the north by Nirin-sho.

Topography: On the whole the land of this *sho* is flat. No streams are mentioned, but water supply is said to be abundant. Most of the land is arable.

Principal communities: There are 16 *aza* within this *sho*. Four have a population of over 2,000 each, namely, Hito, Renkoseki, Rokoseki, and Ranshi.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 18,370. This included 70 Japanese, half of whom lived in Rokoseki.

Administrative seat: The *sho* government is located at Hito, which in 1935 had a population of 3,552.

Police stations: There is reported to be a police station at Rokoseki and one at Shohoshin.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Keishu-sho, Keishu.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Gyuchoshi, one at Hito, and one at Rokoseki.

Doctors: There was in 1939 one Formosan-Chinese doctor at Rokoseki, and there were two in Shohoshin.

Government agencies: The Hito Credit Trading cooperative, the Hokuto-gun Rice Control association, and Yo Shokei (a Formosan-Chinese) are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The first-named has a warehouse in this *sho*.

Agriculture: This *sho* is a typical agricultural community and no manufacturing enterprises are indicated. The products are those indicated for the *gun*. Livestock raising is an important sideline.

Transportation: The Tanaka-Nirin railway line operated by the Ensuikei Seito KK passes through the southern part of the *sho* and stops at Rokoseki station. Bus service is provided over the Hokuto-Nirin highway, which crosses the center of the *sho*.

Associations: On April 1, 1935, 14 social work committees were established to do relief work in 11 settlements of the *sho*. Expenditures in 1938 totaled Y910. The Hito-sho Social Work Assisting society is the promotional agency to assist these committees.

Special features: A rainfall station is located at Sankaiseki. The elevation is 94 meters.

d. Hokuto-gai

Location: Hokuto-gai, the principal town of the *gun*, is situated in the middle of the eastern part of the *gun*. It is bounded as follows: On the east by Tanaka-sho (Inrin-gun), west by Hito-sho, south by Keishu-sho, and north by Denbi-sho.

Topography: The region is level. The repeated overflowing of the Seira-kei necessitated the construction of dikes to protect the farms.

Principal communities: There are 5 *aza* indicated for this *gai*. The official census omitted Hokuto and its

population, giving Seihokuto with a population of 7,478, Hokuseiryō with a population of 4,365, and Tohokuto with a population of 2,547. It is probable that the population of Hokuto may be included within the total of these places. The built-up part of the town of Hokuto is in the central part of the *gai* along the main highway. In the early years of 1900 Hokuto was a very important economic center and competed with Shoka and Rokko. However, it was by-passed in favor of Tanaka when the Jukan line was built and for a time steadily declined in importance. With the construction of better highways it became the center of distribution for agricultural products over a wide area.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *gai* was 14,300. This included 366 Japanese, almost all of whom lived in Seihokuto.

Administrative seat: The *gai* office is in Hokuto.

Police stations: There are no police stations or dispatch posts reported in this *gai*.

Post office: There is a post office at Hokuto and a special post office at Seihokuto.

Schools: There is one primary and higher primary school and one primary school for Formosan-Chinese, both of them located in Hokuto.

Doctors: In 1939 there were one Japanese doctor located in Seihokuto, one Formosan-Chinese doctor in Hokuseiryō, and 5 Formosan-Chinese doctors in Seihokuto.

Government agencies: The Hokuto Credit Trading cooperative is the government agent for the inspection and purchase of rice.

A sub-branch court of the Taichu district courts is located at Hokuto.

The registration office is at Hokuto.

Industry

a. *Agriculture:* The agricultural products and domesticated livestock for this *gai* are the same as those indicated for the *gun*.

b. *Industry:* Although there is considerable commercial activity in Hokuto-gai, no manufacturing enterprises of importance are indicated.

Transportation: Hokuto-gai is the center of communications for a wide area, being traversed by the Jukan-doro and numerous radial roads. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1933, 21 social work committees were established to do welfare work in 16 settlements of the *gai*. Expenditures in 1938 totaled Y427.52.

The Hokuto Business association is located in Hokuto-gai.

Business firms: Hokuto Basu KK (Hokuto Bus Co., Ltd.), Seihokuto 137, business: passenger and freight vehicles founded July, 1935; capital, Y300,000.

Wholesale fish market (name not given).

Hotels: Hokuto-kan.

Special features: Hokuto-gai public bath house.

A water-works system was completed at Hokuto in March, 1938. The construction cost was Y188,923. It has a capacity to serve 10,000 persons.

e. Keishu-sho

Area: Total area is 4.9166 square *ri*. The *sho* is 3 *ri*, 17 *cho* long from east to west and 2 *ri*, 3 *cho* from north to south.

Location: Keishu-sho is on the northern bank of the Seira-kei in the southeastern corner of the *gun*. It is bounded as follows: on the east by Tanaka-sho and Nisui-sho (both in Inrin-gun); west by Chikuto-sho and Hito-sho, north by Hokuto-gai, and south by Seira-gai (Kobi-gun, Tainan Province) and Shido-sho (Toroku-gun, Hainan Province). The Seira-kei is the border separating this *sho* from the two places named in Tainan Province.

Topography: The region is flat and there are no mountains. The area is agricultural and there are irrigation canals such as the Shishi Canal and the Eiki Canal, which traverse a considerable part of the *sho*.

Principal communities: There are 12 *aza* within the *sho*. Choyoseki, Keikanseki, and Keishu have a population of over 2,000 each. Five other *aza* have a population of over 1,000 each.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 18,870. This figure included 551 Japanese, almost all of whom lived in Keishu.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Keishu. In 1935 its population was 5,523.

Police stations: There are three police stations reported for this *sho*, one at Choyoseki, one at Kaha, and one at Keishu.

Post office: There is a post office at Keishu.

Schools: There is one primary and higher primary school at Keishu, and one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Kaha, and another at Keishu.

Doctors: In 1939 there were three Formosan-Chinese doctors, all located in Keishu.

Government agencies: The Keishu Credit Trading cooperative and the Hokuto-gun Rice Control association are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The former has an agricultural warehouse in the *sho*.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Approximately 15,000 out of a total population of 18,870 are engaged in farming. The total area of rice fields is 1,975 *ko* and other fields 2,014 *ko*, making a combined total of 3,971 *ko* of farm land in the *sho*. Of the agricultural products, rice is produced in the greatest abundance, with sugarcane, sweet potatoes, vegetables, jute, sesame, beans, and oranges coming next in order of importance. The average annual production of rice for the *sho* is about 43,800 *koku* with a valuation ranging from Y800,000 to Y850,000. Livestock raising is an important sideline.

b. **Manufacturing:** Sugar refining ranks first.

Transportation: Private railway of the Ensuike Sugar Co. runs west from Tanaka to Nirin and connects the *sho* office with other important areas. The two branches of the *Jukan-doro* pass Keishu and unite just below this point. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: The Keishu Kobai Riyo Kumiai (Keishu Credit Purchase Cooperative) has a capital of Y16,860 and serves as the banking facility for the area.

On April 1, 1935, 12 social-work committees were established to do relief work in 10 settlements within this *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 totaled Y1,048.49.

Business firms

a. **Sugar refining**

Ensuike Seito KK (Ensuike Sugar Co., Ltd.), capital: Y29,250,000. The Keishu refinery has a daily produc-

tion capacity of about 1,950 tons. In one sugar season it produces 306,595,010 *kin* of raw sugar and 42,519,971 *kin* of refined sugar valued at Y3,158,929. This mill was formerly owned by the Rinohongen Seito KK, but was purchased by the Ensuike Seito KK in 1927. The mill is located 3 *ri*, 20 *cho* to the west of Tanaka station.

Hotels: Keishu-kan and Tokiwa-kan

Special features: The *sho*'s "initial assets" were Y16,860 and "ordinary assets" were Y84,000,000 in 1938.

In 1934 the household tax averaged Y15.57 per household. The budget for 1934 was Y50,393.

There are 8 individuals in this *sho* worth in excess of Y50,000.

Health conditions in the *sho* have been poor from time to time. Malaria and trachoma are the most frequent diseases.

To carry on the program of Japanization there are two long-term language training schools and ten elementary language training centers. Farmers must attend during the slack season. The *seinendan* is active.

f. Nirin-sho

Location: This *sho* is in the western part of Hokuto-gun. It is bounded as follows: East by Hito-sho, west by Shazan-sho, south by Chikuto-sho and Taijo-sho, and northeast by Inrin-gun.

Topography: Except for the hills in the northwestern part of the *sho* which were formed by the monsoons, the land is generally flat and fertile, though sandy in many parts. Since 1900 an afforestation project has been in progress to protect the farms against wind and sand.

Principal communities: There are 22 *aza* within this *sho*. Four have a population of over 2,000 each, namely Manko, Nirin, Taihaisha, and Toshiron. Outside of the *aza* of Nirin, the remaining *aza* are principally farming communities.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 26,187. This included 321 Japanese, most of them living in Nirin.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Nirin, which had a population of 5,121 in 1935.

Police stations: There are three police stations, one at Kyoshito, one at Manko, and one at Nirin.

Post office: There is a post office at Nirin.

Schools: There is one primary and higher primary school at Nirin, and there is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Johatto, one at Manko, and one at Nirin.

Doctors: In 1939 there was one Formosan-Chinese doctor at Manko, and there were 6 in Nirin. At Nirin there is a clinic known as the Nirin-gai clinic. This clinic, together with two other clinics in the *sho*, treat patients free of charge. Trachoma and malaria are the most prevalent diseases. Generally health conditions are poor.

Government agencies: The Nirin Credit Trading cooperative and the Hokuto-gun Rice Control association are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The former has a warehouse in this *sho*.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Three-fourths of the inhabitants of the *sho* engage in farming. The products and livestock are those indicated for the *gun*.

b. **Manufacturing:** Principally sugar refining.

Transportation: A private railway of the Ensuike

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Seito KK runs west from Tanaka to Nirin and connects most of the important points of the *sho*. Highway transportation is fair. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: The Nirin Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai (Nirin Credit Purchase cooperative) serves as one of four banking facilities of the *sho*.

On April 1, 1934, 17 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 13 settlements of the *sho*. They are assisted by the Nirin-sho Social Committee Work Assisting society. Expenditures in 1938 totaled Y1,277.70.

Business firms

a. *Sugar refining*

The Sango Koshi Gensei Nojo has a sugar refinery at the *aza* of Royo. The daily capacity of this refinery is 392 tons a day; recent total production for the season was 20,000 *picul*. In addition to the refinery this company engages in farming. To reach the farm from Tanaka station on the main line takes 30 minutes if one takes the private railway of Ensuiko Seito KK and gets off at Chikuto station and transfers to a *daisha* owned and operated by the farm.

b. *Banking facilities*

Nirin Shinko Kaisha (Nirin Promotion Co.).

Nirin Choko Koji (Nirin Commercial Co.).

Nirin Kinyu Koji (Nirin Finance Co.).

c. *Other*

Nirin Shingyo KK (Nirin Industry Stimulation Co., Ltd.) business: Land cultivation, Shoyu Sauce fermentation; founded: January, 1920 capital: Y150,000.

Special features: Recent information refers to this *sho* as having become a *gai*.

There is a rainfall station at the *aza* of Nirin. The elevation is 10 meters.

In 1928 the Sango Koshi Gensei agricultural station was located at Nirin-sho.

g. *Shazan-sho*

Location: This *sho* is situated along the western coastal region of Hokuto-gun and forms a long, narrow shape. It is bounded as follows: Northwest by Nirin-sho, southwest by Taijo, northeast by Fukko-sho (Shokka-gun) and northwest by the ocean.

Topography: Except for low hills formed by monsoon winds in the north and central section of *sho*, the *sho* is a flat plain and soil as a whole is fertile. The coast from Roko (Shokka-gun) south for a distance of 10 miles to Shezan is low, with mud banks jutting out from 1 to 3 miles offshore. From Shazan south to the Seira-kei and thence to Taiko (Tainan-gun) the coast continues low and at low water sand banks and mud projections prevent ships from coming in close. Since the shore is alike all along this strip of coast and lacks conspicuous landmarks, bamboo poles have been tied to rafts and located at numerous places along the shore from the mouth of the Seira-kei to Taiko harbor. In order to protect farm lands and dwellings from serious damage by monsoons, an afforestation project is being carried out in Kanhoen, Soko, and Koryo. The area covered by this project extends over 3,000 hectares, and an additional forest reserve of 1,300 hectares not considered necessary was discontinued and converted to agricultural land in 1925. Since 1931 the entire coastal district has been a ten-year afforestation project. The Soko seedling nursery under the management of a

forestry bureau provides most of the seedlings required for this project.

Principal communities: There are 12 *aza* within this *sho*. Shazan and Oko have a population of over 4,000 each. Rojoseki has a population of over 3,000.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 22,493. This included 692 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Shazan. In 1935 its population was 4,738.

Police stations: There is one police station reported in Oko and one in Shazan.

Post office: The postal facilities of this *sho* are at Nirin-sho, Nirin.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Shazan. There is also a primary and higher primary school at an unidentified place.

Doctors: There was in 1939 one Formosan-Chinese doctor, who resided in Shazan.

Trachoma is a prevalent disease.

Government agencies: The Taijo Credit Trading cooperative is the government agent for the inspection and purchase of rice.

At Shazan there is located a custodian station of the branch customs office at Rokko.

Industries

a. **Agriculture:** The total area of land is approximately 4,950 *ko*, of which 770 *ko* is dry farm land and 4,180 *ko* is paddy fields. The principal agricultural products are rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, peanuts, green vegetables, beans, wheat, and corn. Livestock is important and the yearly export of pork from this *sho* leads all other *sho* in this *gun*. Many Japanese farmers located here.

b. **Fishing:** Shazan-sho is the only *sho* in this *gun* which has a fish industry. Numerous fishing guilds have been organized in Oko and Shazan and utilize motor boats for fishing. In November, 1932, the guilds for these two places received exclusive fishing rights to the coastal area of this *sho*. They have established a marketing system to dispose of the catch. In addition, oyster culture is extensively conducted. The average annual value of this fishing industry exceeds Y100,000.

c. **Manufacturing:** None indicated.

Transportation: Shazan is connected through Nirin with all important points in this area. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: On April 1, 1937, seven social-work committees were established to carry on research work in seven settlements of the *sho*. 1938 expenditures totaled Y811.50.

Special features: In 1932, under a 5-year government subsidy plan, the settling of immigrant farmers from Japan was started. One hundred and sixty families were settled on 1,000 *ko* of government land, and an immigrant village was established in the *aza* of Soko.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-five census indicates 657 Japanese at this point. The number is believed to have increased considerably since that date. These immigrants are all members of the *Shazan-mura Kumi*, a self-governing organization to coordinate the activities of the farmers. There is an agricultural training school where the farmers receive practical training in farming. These immigrants are given 5 *ko* of land consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ *ko* paddy fields and $4\frac{1}{2}$ *ko* of dry farm

land and 0.15 *ko* for their dwellings. Extra lands have been promised for orchards and livestock. During the first half of the year they must subsist on a capital of Y300, which they are required to have in addition to the government subsidy.

The old port of Shazan was known as Shinpan-ko. Large vessels anchored 18 *cho* offshore and carried on trading between Shazan and the China coast. Since then the harbor has become shallow, and only small sampans come in at high tide. Except for communication inland, the anchorage offshore would be abandoned as profitless, since the mouth of the channel, 2.5 miles west by south of the *aza*, is very difficult to enter.

h. Taijo-sho

Location: This *sho* is in the southeastern part of the *gun* and is north of the Seira-kei and Tainan Province.

Area: The area of this *sho* is 66 square kilometers.

Topography: The land is generally low and flat, the highest point being the *aza* of Kasankyaku (17.3 meters), and the lowest being Shimokaikenseki (5.6 meters). The soil is sandy. On the banks of the Seira-kei are levees constructed to prevent the flooding of farms. The beaches on the western shore are shallow and consequently there is no harbor and no shipping.

Principal communities: There are 14 *aza* within the *sho*. Only Saiko and Taijo have a population of over 2,000 each. Aside from the Seira-kei, there are no large rivers. Trees are planted to serve as windbreaks and sand breaks to reduce the damage of monsoon winds.

Population: In 1935 the population for the *sho* was 14,200. This included only 42 Japanese, most of whom lived in Taijo.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Taijo. In 1935 its population was 2,161.

Police stations: There is one police station in Saiko and one in Taijo.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Nirin-sho, Nirin.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Taijo.

Doctors: There were in 1939 two Formosan-Chinese doctors, both of whom were located in Taijo. Because of the low, damp land, health conditions are poor. There are 3 medical centers which provide free treatment for trachoma.

Government agencies: The Taijo Credit Trading co-operative is the government agent for the inspection and purchase of rice.

Agriculture: The economy is agricultural. Paddy fields total 1,840 *ko*, and dry farm lands total 2,250 *ko*. Irrigation is provided by cooperative ditches and the private ditch of the Ensuike Seito KK. This system is not regarded as complete. The agricultural products are those indicated for the *gun*. Annual yearly production of rice is 24,000 *koku* valued at Y410,000.

Transportation: There is bus service between Hokuto-gain and Taijo. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 11 social committees were established to carry on relief work in 7 settlements of the *sho*. Nineteen hundred and thirty-eight expenditures totaled Y687.42.

Special features: To further the program of Japanization, there are the *Kyoka Remmei* (Cultural Federation), the *Buraku Shimpō-kai* (Community Improve-

ment association), *Seinendan*, and language institutes.

There are no banking institutions. The 1934 budget was Y20,595.

V. INRIN-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population: In 1935 the population of this *gun* was 180,975, of which 2,164 were Japanese. By 1940 the number had increased to 192,701, of which 2,334 were Japanese. Inrin-gun ranks first among the 11 *gun* in population.

Location: Inrin-gun is bounded as follows: east by Nanto-gun and the slopes of the Hakkei-zan; southeast by Takeyama-gun (Tainan Province), west by Hikuto-gun, north by Shoka-gun. On the eastern boundary the Hakkei-zan, extending from the eastern part of the northern boundary of Shoka-gun, stretches southward. One part of a large plain lies to the west of the Hakkei-zan slopes marking the boundary with Nanto-gun.

Topography: The main plain of the *gun*, along with the Rokko-kei and the Bakushoseki-kei, which are tributaries of the Seira-kei, extends towards the southwest. The Rokko-kei flows through the central portion of the *gun* and the Bakushoseki-kei flows along the southern boundary, enters Shoka-gun, and then flows into the sea.

Gun-office: Inrin

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Agriculture is very important and there is considerable production of rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, as well as oranges, pineapples, and bananas. Inrin-gun and Nanto-gun are the chief producing areas for citrus products.

b. **Forestry:** Forestry seems to be confined to protection against mountain slides. The Hakkei-zan reserve forest is situated at the border of Inrin-gun in Nanto-gun and covers an area of 2,310 *ko*. The bald mountains are afforested with funds provided by the government-general.

c. **Manufacturing:** Among the industries found in this *gun* are wheat flour mills; mills for the cleaning and processing of rice potteries; alcohol plants; hat-making plants and pineapple canneries.

Transportation: Important roads and railroads run north and south through the eastern part of the *gun*. Many collateral roads branch westward. A private line of the Meiji Rice Processing Company is reported to connect Inrin and Rokko. The Keisui line of the Ensuike Rice Processing Company is said to connect Tanaka and Nirin. (See *Transportation*.)

Education: Inrin-gun has 3 primary and higher primary schools, 18 primary schools for Formosans, and 2 other schools namely, the Inrin Agricultural Public School at Eisei-sho and the Inrin Girls' Domestic School at Inrin-gai.

2. Subdivisions of the gun

a. Eisei-sho

Location: This *sho* is in the southern part of Inrin-gun. It is bounded as follows: northeast by Inrin-gai, north by Hashin-sho, east by Shato-sho, and south by Denbi-sho (Hokuto-gun).

Topography: This *gun* consists of a low plain, forming a part of the Taiwan plain.

Principal communities: There are 12 *aza* within the

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sho. Four have a population of over 2,000 each; namely, Bento, Keiko, Ronshikyaku and Shikaiseki.

Population. In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 20,854. Of this number 81 were Japanese, most of whom lived in Eisei.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Eisei, which had a population of 3,127 in 1935.

Police stations: It is reported that there is one police station in Eisei and one in Ronshi.

Post office: The regular postal facilities for this *sho* are at Inrin-gai, Inrin. At Eisei there is a special post-office.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Eisei and one at Fukko, and another at an unidentified location. The Inrin Agricultural Public School is in Eisei-sho.

Doctors: In 1939 there were four doctors in the *sho*, all in Eisei and all Formosan-Chinese.

Government agencies: The Inrin-gun Rice Control association and the Eisei Credit Trading cooperative are the government agencies for the inspection and purchase of rice. The latter has an agricultural warehouse in this *sho*.

There is a banana inspection station at Eisei.

Agriculture: The agricultural products of this *sho* are those indicated for the *gun*. This *sho* was regarded as the production center for Inrin oranges.

Transportation: The Jukan line crosses through the eastern part of the *sho*, and a road crosses the center of the *sho* making transportation convenient.

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 11 social work committees were established to carry on relief work in 8 settlements of the *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 totalled Y205.64.

b. Hashin-sho

Area: The area is about 22 square kilometers.

Location: Hashin-sho is situated in the center of Inrin-gun. It is bounded as follows: on the east by Inrin-gai, on the west by Keiko-gai, on the south by Eisei-sho, and on the north by Omur-sho.

Topography: On the whole the land is flat and fertile and is traversed by the Jappo irrigation ditch, which has made possible extensive paddy fields.

Principal communities: There is 11 *aza* within this *sho*. Four of these have a population in excess of 2,000 each; namely, Gahyoseki, Hashin, Kyukan, and Raseki.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 17,196. This included 38 Japanese, most of whom lived in Hashin.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is situated in Hashin, which had a population in 1935 of 3,104.

Police stations: There is a police station reported to be at Hashin and one at Raseki.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Inrin-gai, Inrin.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Hashin and one at Kyukan.

Doctors: As of 1939 there were no doctors living in the *sho*.

Agriculture: Although the area of this *sho* is small, a large part of the land is arable and is rich in agricultural products of the classes specified for the *gun*. The *sho* is especially noted for the production of oranges.

Government agencies: No government agents are indicated.

Transportation: The Inrin-Rokko line of the Meiji Sugar Company runs east and west through the middle of the *sho*, paralleling the Inrin-Keiko highway. In the southwest is the *Jukan-doro*. There is bus service over these two highways. A *daisha* was recently operated by the Taichu Keiben Railroad.

Associations: On April 1, 1938, 12 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 8 settlements of this *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 totalled Y834.26.

c. Hoen-sho

Location: Hoen-sho is in the northwest part of the *gun*. It is bounded as follows: on the east by Shusui-sho (Shoka-gun), west by Nirin-gai (Hokuto-gun), south by Keiko-sho, and north by Fukko (Shoka-gun).

Topography: The land is flat.

Principal communities: There are 17 *aza* within this *sho*. Gaiyo and Ronshikyaku have a population in excess of 2,000 each. Six *sho* have 1,000 each; namely, Bushi, Gyuohoseki, Hoen, Nanko, Sekihikyaku, and Shinsui.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 17,093. This included 42 Japanese who were about equally divided between Gaiyo and Hoen.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Gaiyo, which had a population in 1935 of 3,950.

Police station: There is reported to be a police station in Hoen.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are located at Shoka-gun, Rokko-gai, Rokko.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Hoen and one at Shinsui.

Doctors: In 1939 there were two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Gaiyo.

Government agencies: The Hoen Credit Trading cooperative and the Inrin-gai Rice Control association are the government agencies for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho*. The former has an agricultural warehouse in the *sho*.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: The economy of this *sho* is essentially agricultural. The land is fertile and is provided with good irrigation facilities. Rice production within the *sho* ranks first among all the *gai* and *sho* of Inrin-gun. Livestock is an important side-line.

b. *Manufacturing*: Small enterprises are indicated for the production of peanut oil, and for the hulling and polishing of rice. None are specifically named.

Transportation: Lines of the Meiji Sugar Company run from Inrin to Rokko, passing through the western part of the *sho*. A government highway from Keiko to Rokko, paralleling this highway, provides bus service.

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 13 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in the *sho*. The 1938 expenditures totalled Y706.

d. Inrin-gai

Location: Inrin-gai the principal town of Inrin-gun is situated 20.3 miles south of Taichu-shi and 9.3 miles south of Shoka-shi.

Topography: The eastern half of the *gai* forms the *Rinya* (forest and fields) on the west side of the Hakkei-

zan range. The terrain is traversed by numerous irrigation canals which draw their water from the tributaries of the Seira-kei.

Principal communities: There are 13 *aza* within this *gai*. Four have a population in excess of 3,000; namely, Nampei, Sankuseki, Tozan, and Inrin. The latter is by far the most important place within the *gai*.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *gai* was 35,511. Of this number 1,040 were Japanese, most of whom lived in Inrin.

Administrative seat: The *gai* office is located in Inrin, which had a 1935 population of 10,869.

Police stations: There is reported to be a police station at Saitosei.

Post office: The post office for the *gai* is at Inrin.

Schools: At Inrin there is one primary and higher primary school, two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, and the Inrin Girls' Domestic School. There is also one primary school for Formosan Chinese at Kosuiko and one at Tozan.

Doctors: In 1939 there were 19 doctors in the *gai*, all Formosan-Chinese, and all residing at Inrin. There is reported to be a hospital at Inrin.

Government agencies: The Taiwan warehouse corporation, Inrin-gun Rice Control association, Inrin Rice Marketing cooperative, and Hashin Credit Trading cooperative are the government agents for the purchase and inspection of rice. The Hashin Credit Trading cooperative is known to have an agricultural warehouse within this *gai*.

A despatch station of the plant inspection station, Inrin

A despatch station of the Rice and other Cereals inspection office

A sub-branch court of the Taichu district courts, Inrin

A banana inspection station, Inrin

A rainfall station, located at an elevation of 40 meters, Inrin

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Irrigation facilities are numerous and the land of this *gai* is classified among the most fertile land of the entire island. In addition to the usual agricultural and livestock production, this *gai* is the principal trading center of the island for oranges, pineapples, and bananas. The annual production of shaddocks is 30,000,000 and the *gai* exports about 60 per cent of that amount, which approximate valuation of Y500,000, to Japan. This amount is two-thirds of the products exported by the entire island.

b. **Manufacturing:** Inrin is a station on the Jukan line. The Meiji Sugar Company operates a private railroad line running west via Taiko to Rokko-gai. A *daisha* is operated by the Taichu Keitetsu KK. Buses make round trips to Hokuto, Keiko, the Inrin Water Shed (2 miles from Inrin), Tozan, and Soton. Rickshaws are operated on level roads. The fare is 50 *sen* per *ri* with a 20 per cent increase at night and in rainy weather. The fare from Inrin Station to Inrin district office, Inrin market, and Nishi-mon *daisha* station is 10 *sen*, to Higashi-mon *daisha* station 15 *sen*, to Sanzenshu and Taijo 30 *sen*, to Tozan 50 *sen*. Sedan chairs are available for two persons at 60 *sen*; at night or in rainy weather there is a 30 per cent increase.

Associations: On April 1, 1930, 13 social-work committees were organized to carry on relief work in 11 settlements of this *gai*. Expenditures for 1938 totalled Y1,632.36.

The Inrin-gai Free Lodging house is at Inrin.

Shortly after 1925 a Peasants' Labor Union was formed at Inrin to protect the interest of sugarcane workers. The name is not given.

Seika Kogyo Kumiai (Vegetable Fruits Trading association inspection station).

Kankitsu Dogyo Kumiai (Citrus Fruits Trading association).

Business firms:

a. Banks and credit institutions

Branch of Shoka Ginko KK, Inrin

b. Ice and cold storage

Inrin Seiko KK

(Inrin Ice Manufacturing Co. Ltd.) Inrin

Business: Ice manufacture.

Founded: June 1929.

Capital: Y140,000 (Y35,000 paid in)

Total shares 2,800

c. Textiles

Kyu Jo (Kau-ju) Shoten KK

(Kyu-Jo Stores, Ltd.) Inrin

Business: Purchase and sale of cotton and other cloth and miscellaneous articles

Founded: March 1940

Capital: Y160,000 (Y40,000 paid in)

d. Warehousing facilities

Nogyo Soko (Agriculture Storage) Inrin

e. Automobiles

Inrin Jidosha KK

(Inrin Automobile Company, Ltd.) Inrin

Business: Automobiles

Founded: December 1937

Capital: Y500,000 (Y125,000 paid in)

Shares total: Y10,000

Inrin Kamotsu Jidosha KK

(Inrin Trucking Co., Ltd.)

Business: Trucking, sale of parts and accessories, auto repair

Founded: September 1939

Capital: Y160,000 (Y10,000 paid in)

Total shares: Y3,200

Inrin Godo Unyu KK

(Inrin Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.)

Business: Management and transportation agency, transportation by boat, warehousing

Founded: August 1939

Capital: Y180,000 (Y90,000 paid in)

Total shares: Y3,600

Meiji Rice Processing Company. This concern was known to operate transportation lines in 1932. No later data available.

f. Other firms

Tsusei Hyakkaten KK

(Tsusei Department Store Co., Ltd.) Inrin

Business: Department store

Founded: March 1939

Capital: Y150,000

Totei Shokai G. S. K.

(Totei Co.) Inrin

Business: Fertilizer

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Founded: April 1923

Capital: Y100,000

Meiji Processing Co.

No data in this company available since 1932.

Taiwan Bussan KK

(Taiwan Production Co., Ltd.) branch agency at Inrin

Shrines and Temples: Inrin-sho (Shinto Shrine)

Hotels: Hanaya, Inrin Hotel; Takyo-kan, Toyo Hotel; rates: Y1.20-2.50; meals: 50 *sen* to Y1.50.

Special features: A water-works system was completed at Inrin in March of 1926 at a cost of Y120,000. It has a capacity to supply 7,000 persons. (See *Health and Sanitation*)

Since 1906 the zoning system of the city has been changed twice and present planning is regarded as complete.

The *aza* of Tozan at the base of the Hakkei-zan range, 30 *cho* to the east of Inrin station. The land is high and dry. By climbing the summit one can easily see the panorama of the west coast and the Inrin plain. This spot has been famous from early days on account of its plum and peach blossoms as well as for its wild mountain flowers. It can be reached in 30 minutes by bus from Inrin. The Keiko sugar mill of the Meiji Seito KK is 14 *cho* to the west of Inrin station and may be reached in 35 minutes over the line of the sugar company.

e. Keiko-sho

Area: The total area is 2.16 square *ri*. The range of the *sho* from east to west is 1.32 *ri* and from north to south 1.28 *ri*.

Location: Keiko-sho is located in the northwest portion of Inrin-gun. It is bounded as follows: east by Hashin-sho, west by Nirin-sho (Hokuto-gun), south by Denbi-sho (Hokuto-gun) and north by Hoen-sho.

Topography: The *sho* is flat.

Principal communities: There are 12 *aza* within the *sho*. Four have a population in excess of 2,000; namely, Bento, Keiko, Ronshikyaku, and Shikaiseki. The *aza* of Ronshikyaku has approximately 1,000 more inhabitants than Keiko, the administrative seat.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 22,317. Of these 405 were Japanese, the largest group being in Keiko.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Keiko, which had a 1935 population of 2,908.

Police stations: There is reported to be a police station at Keiko and one at Sankaiseki.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Inrin-gai, Inrin.

Schools: At Keiko there is one primary and higher primary school and one primary school for Formosan-Chinese.

Doctors: In 1939 there were one Japanese and 5 Formosan-Chinese doctors at Keiko. There was one other Formosan-Chinese doctor at an unidentified point.

Government agencies: The Keiko Credit Trading cooperative, the Inrin-gun Rice Control association and the Inrin Rice Marketing cooperative are the government agencies for the inspection and purchase of rice. The cooperative first named has an agricultural warehouse in this *sho*.

Industry

a. *Agriculture:* More than 67 per cent of the popula-

tion is engaged in agriculture. The land is generally fertile with a very large area devoted to rice fields which are irrigated by four ditches extending a distance of 18 *ri*. These ditches are the Hachiho, Daigo, Keiko, and Giwo. The most important product is rice, with an average annual production of about 66,000 *koku* valued at more than Y1,280,000. Other products are sweet potatoes, with an average annual production of 17,120,000 *kin*, valued at Y30,000; and vegetables and fruits with an annual value of around Y50,000. Live-stock is an important sideline. Annual production of pork is valued at Y40,000 and chickens at Y20,000.

b. *Manufacturing:* Refining of sugar.

Transportation: Transportation facilities are relatively good. A line of the Meiji Sugar Co. runs west from Inrin to the Meiji Refining Co. just south of Keiko and then continues north to Keiko station just east of Keiko. A collateral road runs from Keiko east to Inrin connecting the Rokko-Keishu main highway and the Inrin-Keishu main highway. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1934, 19 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 15 settlements of the *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 totalled Y913.11.

Keiko Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai (Keiko Credit Purchase Consumer Utilization association) with a capital of Y95,460

Business firms

a. Sugar Refining

Keiko Factory of the Meiji Seito KK (Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.). In 1938 the amount of raw sugar produced was 201,460,000 *kin*, and refined sugar, 53,300,000 *kin*, all valued at Y4,650,000.

Centrifugal sugar constitutes 13.23 per cent of the sugar produced.

b. Automobiles

Shokei Motorcar Company, Keiko-sho

c. Agriculture

Hokoku Kogyo KK (Hokoku Industries, Ltd.) Keiko-sho, Taitotsu; business; cultivation of special agricultural products; founded: September 1936; capital: Y408,000

Keiko Industrial Company, Keiko-sho

Special features: The conditions for health and sanitation are good and epidemics of contagious diseases seldom occur.

The 1934 budget of the *sho* was Y88,825.

There are many wealthy individuals within the *sho*. There are 9 worth over Y50,000, 5 worth over Y100,000, 1 worth over Y200,000, and 1 worth over Y500,000.

For the program of Japanization there is the language training center and the *seinendan*.

Recent information indicates that this *sho* has been elevated to the status of *gai*.

f. Nisui-sho

Area: The area is 30 square kilometers and forms an oblong shape extending from northwest to southwest.

Location: Nisui-sho is located in the southern part of the *gun* along the basin of the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei). It is bounded as follows: northeast by Nama-sho (Nanto-gun), southwest by Keishu-sho (Hokuto-

gun), northwest by Tanaka-sho, and south by Torokugun (Tainan Province) and Takeyama-gun from which the *sho* is separated by the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei).

Topography: In the northeast part of the *sho* is the southern end of the Hakkei-zan range and the southwestern part opens up into plains along the basin of the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei). The Chinyuran-kei flows on the east side of the *sho* as far as Shushu and the Nanto plain, and on the northeastern border of the *sho*.

Principal communities: There are six *aza* within this *sho*. Kashun and Nisui have a population of over 3,000 each. The latter is the center of activity for the *sho*.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 12,776. This included 272 Japanese, most of whom lived in Nisui.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located at Nisui. In 1935 its population was 4,123.

Police stations: There is reported to be a police station at Nisui and one at Bishito.

Post office: The post office for the *sho* is at Nisui.

Schools: At Nisui there is a primary and higher primary school and a primary school for Formosan-Chinese.

Doctors: In 1939 there were three doctors in the *sho*, all Formosan-Chinese and all located in Nisui.

Government agencies: The Taiwan Wholesale Corporation and the Tanaka-Hokuto Rice Marketing Corporation are the government agencies for the inspection and purchase of rice for this *sho*.

A banana inspection station is located at Nisui-sho.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The land of this *sho* is rich, well irrigated, and covered with paddy fields. It is a typical agricultural community. The principal products are those indicated for the *gun*.

b. **Forestry:** The cutting of timber is engaged in to some extent.

c. **Manufacturing:** Pineapple canning is indicated as only manufacturing enterprise, but no reference is made to the companies engaged in it.

Transportation: Nisui is a very important transportation center. It is the southern terminus of the Jukan line in this province and the important highway leading from Inrin to this point. It is also the first station on the Shushu line which runs east 18.5 miles to Gaishatei. Railroad marshalling yards are located at Nisui. They are reported to be well equipped with sidings and concrete sheds. (For details see *Transportation*).

Shrines and temples: A shrine known as Rinshicho is located in the *aza* of Bishito about 10 *cho* southeast of Nisui station. It was built by the farmers of this region in commemoration of an old person called Liu Hsien-sheng who is said to have taught the farmers how to operate an irrigation canal from the Dakusui-kei.

Business firms

a. Lumber

Nihassui Seizai KK (Nihassui Lumber Co., Ltd.) business: lumber; founded: August 1919; capital: Y100,000

b. **Markets:** A wholesale fish market is located at Nisui, but the name is not given.

Hotels: Chu Hotel, Hokusen-ya and Masuya; rates: Y1.50 to Y3.50; meals: 70 *sen* to Y1.50.

Special features: A water-works system was completed in December 1923 at a total cost of Y6,756. It has a capacity to supply 2,500 persons.

To reach Jitsugetsu-tan, the Musha region, and Niitaka-yama one takes the Jukan line to Nisui and transfers to the Shushu line. A bridge over the Dakusui-kei is at 20°47'N., 120°37'E., which is just south of the Nisui on the old Jukan-doro. It parallels a railroad bridge on the Jukan line. No information is available as to its dimensions. It is believed to be of concrete construction.

g. Omura-sho

Area: The area is 31 square kilometers. The *sho* is short from north to south and long from east to west.

Location: This *sho* is in the northern end of the eastern part of the *gun* and is bounded as follows: north by Katan-sho (Shoka-gun), south by Inrin-gai and Hashin-sho, east by Funan-sho (Shoka-gun) at the corner line of the Hakkei-zan range, and west by Hoen-sho and Shushui-sho (Shoka-gun).

Topography: The *sho* is level, excluding the Hakkei-zan range, which runs at low elevation along the eastern end of the *sho*.

Principal communities: There are 12 *aza* within this *sho*. Kako, Koseki, Omura, and Tairon have a population in excess of 2,000 each.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 15,698. This figure included 44 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Omura. In 1935 its population was 3,244.

Police stations: There is reported to be a police station at Omura and one at Renkachi.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Inrin-gai, Inrin.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Omura and one at Renkachi.

Doctors: In 1939 there were no doctors residing in the *sho*.

Government agencies: The Omura Credit Trading Cooperative and the Inrin-gun Rice Control association are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The former has an agricultural warehouse in this *sho*.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** This *sho* is typically an agricultural community more than four-fifths of the population being engaged in farming. The amount of arable land has been increased by means of numerous irrigation canals. In 1938 the total area of farm land was 2,110 *ko*, of which 1,990 *ko* were paddy fields and 120 *ko* were dry fields. A variety of rice known as Inrin rice is produced in great quantities. The average annual production is 57,700 *koku*, with a value of some Y100,000. The average annual production of sweet potatoes is 9,900,000 *kin* with a valuation in excess of Y100,000; the average annual production of sugarcane is 2,790,000 *kin* with a valuation in excess of Y10,000; vegetables, Y20,000; ramie, Y10,000; and Inrin oranges, Y40,000. The aver-

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age annual value of agricultural products exceeds Y1,150,000. The average annual production of pork is Y29,000, and chickens, 18,000 *kan*.

- b. *Manufacturing*: Manufacturing seems to be limited to small scale production of reed matting with an average annual value of Y58,000.

Transportation: There are railroads and roads of all dimensions which run north and south and almost parallel to connect the central part of this *sho* with the north and the south. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: On April 1, 1938, 14 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 10 settlements of the *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 totalled Y640.11.

The Omura Credit Purchase association is the banking facility for this *sho*.

Special features: The budget for this *sho* for the fiscal year of 1935 was more than Y26,000.

Approximately 30 per cent of the Formosan-Chinese children attend school, the lowest ratio among all the *gai* and *sho* of Inrin-gun.

For the program of Japanization there are six language training schools.

h. *Shato-sho*

Area: The area of this *sho* is 2.3435 square *ri*.

Location: The *sho* is situated to the south of Inrin-gai and almost forms a square, running 7.3 kilometers east and west, and 7 kilometers north and south.

Topography: The hilly portion northeast inclines gently towards the west end and gradually becomes flat.

Principal communities: There are 10 *aza* within this *sho*. Seven of these have a population in excess of 2,000 each.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 19,552. This included 57 Japanese, half of whom lived in Shato.

Administrative seat: The *sho* government offices are at Shato. In 1935 it had a population of 2,068.

Police stations: There is reported to be a police station at Choko and one at Shato.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Inrin-gai, Inrin.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Nanka and one at Shato. Approximately 45 per cent of the Formosan-Chinese children of school age attend school.

Doctors: In 1939 there were two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Nanka, one at Ronga, and two at Shato.

Government agencies: The Shato Credit Trading cooperative and the Inrin-gun Rice Control association, and two Formosan-Chinese, Chin Shin-zan, and Ri Shum-bu, are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The first-named has an agricultural warehouse within this *sho*.

There is a banana inspection station at Shato as well as a rainfall station which has an elevation of 40 meters.

Industry

- a. *Agriculture*: The soil is rich and well suited to agriculture. The paddy-field area totals 1,700 *ko*, and dry field, 700 *ko*. The former are watered by the Hachiho irrigation ditch. The production of Inrin rice brings a yearly income of over Y1,000,000. The yearly production of all products

totals Y1,450,000 for the *sho*. Shato-sho is noted for the production of Inrin oranges and bananas.

- b. *Forestry*: There is a forest preserve of some 500 *ko* and several companies are engaged in afforestation, but the amount of forestry production is very small.

- c. *Manufacturing*: There are small manufacturing enterprises which produce wood products, bamboo products, and some bamboo hats.

Transportation: The Jukan line passes through the western part of the *sho* and stops at Shato station. The Taichu Keitetsu KK operates a *daisha* line from Nanka to Inrin. There are also government buses operating on the highways of the *sho*. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 9 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 9 settlements. Expenditures for 1938 were Y812.47. The Shato Shinyo Kobi Riyo Kumiai and Shotokufin Tochi Riyo Hambai Kobai Kumiai are the banking facilities for this *sho*.

Business firms

- a. *Real Estate, loan, and afforestation*

Maneishu Tochi KK (Maneishu Land Co., Ltd.), Shato-sho, Sekitoko 118; business: land bought and sold; founded: July 1936; capital: Y300,000

Shinkyu Takushoku Koshin KK (Shinkyu Development and Promotion Co., Ltd.), Shato-sho, Shato 12; business: land bought and sold; founded: November 1937; capital: Y250,000. (Y62,000 paid in.)

Shitei Takushoku KK (Shitei Development Co., Ltd.), Shato-sho, Kyensha 198; business: renting, leasing, purchase and sale of land; land development and afforestation; founded: August 1935; capital: Y200,000 (Y50,000 paid in); total shares: 4,000.

Shicho Kangyo KK (Shicho Industrial Co., Ltd.), Shato-sho, Ronga 554; business: renting and leasing of land, purchase and sale of land, loans; founded: October 1936; capital: Y250,000 (Y62,500 paid in); total shares: 5,000

Sho Seki-gyoku KK (Sho Seki-gyoku Co., Ltd.), Shato-sho, Ronga 554; business: buying, selling, renting of land, land development, and afforestation; founded: October 1936; capital: Y300,000 (Y75,000 paid in), total shares: 6,000

Tokujin Bussan KK (Tokujin Products Co., Ltd.), Shato-sho, Ronga 438; business: buying, selling, cultivation, and afforestation of land; founded: October 1936; capital: Y300,000.

Shrines and temples: *Seisuijen* is the name of a temple located at the foot of a mountain range about 30 *cho* to the southeast of Shato station. It was constructed in the first year of Ch'ien-lung (1736) and enshrines San-pao-fo and the 16 Lo-han (disciples of Buddha). It can be reached by bus in ten minutes. The fare is 15 *sen*.

Special features: For the program of Japanization there are the *Buraku Shimpō-kai* (community improvement association), *Kyōka-iin* (committee for cultural education), the *seinendan*, and several language institutes.

There is a large food market in Shato.

A silkworm farm is located at Kyosekiryo.

i. *Tanaka-sho*

Location: This *sho* is in the southern half of Inrin-gun and is north of Nisui and the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei). Hokuto-gun is on the west and Nanto-gun is on the east.

Topography: Except for a small part of the *sho* in the east where a low hill is a part of the Hakkei-zan Range, the land is flat and constitutes a part of the southwestern coastal plain.

Principal communities: There are 9 *aza* within this *sho*. Tanaka has a population in excess of 5,000 while Daishin, Naiwan, and Takunaitan have a population in excess of 2,000 each. The *aza* of Tanaka, because of recent improvement of transportation facilities, now thrives as the collecting and distributing center for products from Shato, Nisui, and Nanto regions and is visited by many travelers.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 19,978. This included 185 Japanese, most of whom lived in Tanaka.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is situated in Tanaka. In 1935 it had a population of 5,558.

Police stations: There is reported to be a police station at Tanaka.

Post office: The post office for the *sho* is at Tanaka.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Tanaka.

Doctors: In 1939 there were six Formosan-Chinese doctors at Tanaka.

Government agencies: The Taiwan Warehouse Corporation, the Inrin-gun Rice Control association, the Tanaka Credit Trading co-operative, and Hosaka Kanjiro (Japanese) are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The Tanaka Credit Trading co-operative has a warehouse in this *sho*. There is a banana inspection station at Tanaka.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Since the soil is rich, the climate temperate, and water supply ample, this *sho* is regarded as a typical agricultural community. The chief agricultural products are rice, with an average yearly value of Y1,036,000; sweet potatoes, over Y200,000; sugarcane and green vegetables, over Y80,000; fruits over Y50,000; and tobacco, over Y20,000. The total average annual production is Y1,470,000. In 1928 there were 950 water buffalo, over 3,000 hogs, over 13,000 chickens, and over 3,500 ducks and geese within this *sho*. Recent information indicated that the *sho* produced a considerable amount of hemp.

b. **Manufacturing:** Manufacturing is limited to small enterprises most important of which are those that produce banana baskets (53,000 with a value of over Y10,000) and sweets (with a value of over Y25,000).

Transportation: Tanaka is an important point on the Jukan line and a highway parallels this line. The Ensuiko Seito KK operates a private line to Nirin in the west. (For details on railways, roads, and buses, see *Transportation*)

Association: On April 1, 1932, 29 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 23 settlements. The expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y796.24.

Business firms

a. **Real Estate and Loans**

Shodani Shingyo KK (Shodani Promotion of Industry Co., Ltd.) Tanaka-sho, Tanaka 330; business: buying and selling land; founded: September 1936; capital: Y300,000

Shoei Fuji Tochi KK (Shoei Fuji Land Co., Ltd.), Tanaka-sho, Tanaka; business: buying, selling, renting, and leasing of land, loans; founded: June 1930; capital: Y120,000 (Y30,000 paid in)

Tokuei Kogyo KK (Tokuei Industries Co., Ltd.), Tanaka-sho, Tanaka; business: buying, selling, and cultivation of land; founded: January 1936; capital: Y300,000

Tokugi Kosan KK (Tokugi Industrial Promotion Co., Ltd.), Tanaka-sho, Tanaka; business: buying and selling of land; founded: March 1937; capital: Y160,000

b. **Other Concerns**

Hohan Gumi KK (Hohan Co., Ltd.), Tanaka, business: transportation, civil engineering; founded: October 1921; capital: Y200,000.

Tanaka Kogyo KK (Tanaka Industries Co., Ltd.)

Seihyo KK (Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Wholesale fish market (Name not indicated)

Hotels: Nakanoya; rates: Y1.30-Y2.00, lunch 50 *sen*-80 *sen*

Special features: A water-works system was completed in October 1925 at a cost of Y31,500. It has a capacity to serve 3,000 persons.

The Tanaka water-shed is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ *ri* to the east; swimming pools are located near the shed.

The region along the banks of the Seira-kei (Dakusui-kei) south of Tanaka is regarded as good for pheasant hunting.

VI. NANTO-GUN

1. **General features of the gun**

Population: In 1935 the population of the *gun* was 94,476, including 1,383 Japanese. In 1940 this had increased to a total of 101,018, with 1,147 Japanese. Of the eleven *gun* in the province, Nanto ranks sixth in population.

Location: Nanto-gun is situated in the south central part of the *shu*. It is bounded on the east by Noko-gun and Niitaka-gun, on the west by Shoka-gun and Inrin-gun, on the south by a part of Niitaka-gun and Takeyama-gun, from which it is separated by a branch of the Dakusui-kei, and on the north by Daiton-gun, from which it is separated by the U-kei (the upper part of the Taito-kei). In the western part a tableland runs north and south, and on the east are several high mountains: Kaenzan, Shoko-zan, Kanto-zan, Chushin-zan, and Shushutai-zan. The Byora-kei, which rises on Shushutai-zan in the southeast, is joined by the Gunkoryo-kei and the Niju-kei. It flows northwesterly, irrigating the central plain, and emptying into the U-kei in the northwest corner of the *gun*. Though the plain is small and narrow, the soil is fertile and well irrigated and ideal for farming. Furthermore, the hilly regions are gently sloping and suitable for the cultivation of many types of crops.

Gun-office: Nanto

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: In the irrigated central plain paddy fields are extensively developed. In the hilly regions sugarcane, bananas, sweet potatoes, vegetables, pineapple, citrus fruit, plums, ramie, peanuts, tea, and various types of beans are extensively cultivated. Bananas can be grown in both the plains and the mountains, but are usually grown in the mountains because of reduced production costs. This is one of the three *gun* of Taichu-shu especially noted for bananas. Buntan (similar to grapefruit) and Toyu (similar to pink grapefruit) are grown in great quantities in Taichu-shu, principally here in Nanto-gun and in Inrin-gun. This is the leading pineapple-producing area in the island, and from here these fruit are exported to Japan, Manchuria, and Korea. In addition, water buffalo, yellow oxen, pigs, goats, chickens, geese, and ducks are raised by the farmers of the *gun*.

b. *Forestry*: The Hakkei-zan reserved forest for protection against mountain slides is on the border between Inrin-gun and Nanto-gun. It covers an area of 2310 *ko*, and is maintained by funds furnished by the government-general. A portion of the island's camphor distilling area is in this *gun*. The chief forestry products, however, are firewood, charcoal, bamboo, and bamboo sprouts.

c. *Manufacturing*: Manufacturing in the *gun* consists of refining sugar and manufacturing soy sauce, various kinds of flour, various oils, bricks, tiles, porcelain and earthenware goods, and coarse tea. In addition there is considerable pineapple canning. This is one of the four regions where this promising industry exists. The canning season is from June to September and from November to February. Several small articles of bamboo, rattan, and other wood are made here.

Transportation: The *gun* is served by the Shushu railroad line which comes from Nisui station to the west, by the south-central line of the Teikoku Seito KK (Imperial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.) from Nanto-gai northward, and by the Nanto line of the Meiji Seito KK (Meiji Sugar Company, Ltd.) from Nanto-gai southward. On the west there are several roads and bus facilities. In the mountain regions there are pushcart lines which greatly facilitate transportation.

Education: There are 12 primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, two primary and higher primary schools and the Soton Agricultural Public School.

2. Subdivisions of the *gun*

a. *Churyo-sho*

Location: This *sho* is situated in the southeastern part of the *gun*.

Topography: The land is high and dry. In the northeastern corner is Chushin-zan, and in the south Shushutai-zan (1427 meters). The eastern part is mountainous and the land slopes to the west. The Heirin-kei and the Tanhei-kei have their sources in the mountains and flow west into Nanto-gai. Crops are raised in the gently sloping hilly sections, but the only paddy fields are along the banks of the rivers.

Principal communities: Of the 17 *aza* which comprise this *sho* Goshinryo, Koryo, and Ryuganrin have populations of over 2,000, and Bunsuiryo, Churyo, Niju-kei have populations of over 1,000.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 12,775. This included 34 Japanese.

Administrative seats: The *sho* office is situated in Hakkisen. In 1935 its population was 986.

Police stations: There is one police station each in Hakkisen, Kikoro, and Koryo.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Nanto-gai, Nanto.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Churyo and one at Kyuganrin.

Doctors: In 1939 there was one Japanese doctor residing at Churyo.

Government agencies: In this *sho* the designated government agencies for inspection and purchase of rice are the Churyo Credit Trading cooperative and the Nairoku Credit Trading cooperative. There is also a government banana inspection station.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: Most of the people of the *sho* are engaged in agriculture, the chief crop being bananas. This *sho* is the biggest banana-producing area in the province. Other important crops are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, green vegetables, peanuts, oranges, and pineapples. Cattle, hogs, and chickens are raised.

b. *Forestry*: There is no forestry industry of importance. In recent years an afforestation project has been carried out, and trees have been planted in the farming regions to prevent soil erosion.

c. *Manufacturing*: The only manufacturing is the milling and polishing of rice (done on a small scale), and the manufacture of bamboo banana baskets (average annual production Y70,000).

Transportation: Because of the nature of the terrain transportation is poor, pushcarts playing an important part. The Shushu line runs through the southern part and the Ryuganrin line through the northern part of the *sho*. There is one bus line. The Heiji Seito KK. (Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.) line also serves the *sh*. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 13 social-work committees were established to do relief work in 10 settlements in the *sho*. In 1938 their expenditures totalled Y622.20

Special features: The Shiyutaki (waterfall) is in Ryuganrin-aza at the foot of Niton-zan (878 meters). It is 30 meters high and two meters wide. There are two parallel falls, called the male and female falls.

The Gobanseki (boulder) is a huge rock of 300 *taubo*. It is in Sentohei valley in Kyoshinryo. On the rock are cross-section lines resembling a *go* board.

b. *Nama-sho*

Location: This *sho* is on the northern shore of the Dakusui-kei basin in the southwest corner of the *gun*. It is bounded on the east by Churyo-sho and Shushu-sho (Niitaka-gun), on the west by Shato-

sho (Inrin-gun), Tanaka-sho (Inrin-gun), and Nisui-sho (Inrin-gun), on the north by Nanto-gai, and on the south by Takeyama-sho (Takeyama-gun).

Topography: In the eastern part is the Chuo mountain range and in the west the Hakkei range. Running north and south between these two ranges is a narrow plain along the south bank of the Dakusui-kei. The soil of this plain is rich, and the region is covered with paddy fields. The gently sloping hilly regions are suitable for many other types of farming.

Principal communities: Of the 17 *aza* which comprise the *sho*, Bانشيرو and Nama have populations greater than 2,000, and Choshinseki, Dakusui, Denshi, Hishiryo, Kashinseki, Kyuan, Sekisui, Shingai, Shohakko, Taisho, and Tanryo have populations greater than 1,000. Of these Nama, with a population of 3,401, is by far the largest.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 21,569. Of this number 74 were Japanese, about half of them living in Nama.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is at Nama, which had a population in 1935 of 3,401.

Police stations: There is a police station at Nama, one at Sekisui, one at Shingai, and one at Taisho.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Nanto-gai, Nanto.

Schools: There are three primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Nama, one at Hishiryo, and one at Choshinseki.

Doctors: In 1939 there were three Formosan-Chinese doctors in the *sho*, one at Sekisui and two at Nama.

Government agencies: The Taiwan government-general rice bureau has an agency here. There is a government banana inspection station. There is a Nama credit trading cooperative here, which is the government agent for inspection and purchase of rice.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Among the agricultural products sugarcane is most important, followed by rice, sweet potatoes, pineapple, oranges, bananas, tea, vegetables, and peanuts. Water buffalo and yellow oxen are raised and used as draft animals. In addition the farmers raise hogs, goats, chickens, ducks, and geese.

b. **Forestry:** Although afforestation projects are being carried on in the mountain regions only a small area is involved, and they obtain small amounts of charcoal, firewood, bamboo, and bamboo shoots.

c. **Manufacturing:** All manufacturing is on a small scale and the only products are coarse tea, peanut oil, bricks, and bamboo articles. The last-named are made in the homes.

Transportation: This *sho* is served by the Shushu branch of the Jukan line which runs from Nisui station in Inrin-gun on the west to Shushu-sho in Niitaka-gun on the east, following along the Dakusui-kei. There is also the Nanto line of the Meiji Seito KK. (Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.) which comes from Nanto-gai in the north and parallels

the Shushu line into Nisui. A highway with bus service also parallels these railroads. There are several village roads. A pushcart line operated by the Showa Seito KK. (Showa Sugar Co., Ltd.) runs from Nama-sho to Takeyama-sho, across the Dakusui-kei. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1935, eight social work committees were set up to do relief work in six settlements in the *sho*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y966.12.

c. Nanto-gai

Area: Nanto-gai is in the shape of a square 9 kilometers east and west and 8 kilometers north and south, with an area of 72 sq. kilometers.

Topography: The western part is a plateau and the eastern part is hilly and mountainous. In between is a plain called the Nanto basin. The Gunkoryokei and the Niju-kei rise in the mountains to the east, join within the *gai* to form the Byora-kei, and flow out of the *gai* to the northwest, irrigating the central plain.

Principal communities: Of the 14 *aza* which comprise this *gai* Hobi, Nairoku, Nanto, Nishishisekihei, and Sankaisei had populations greater than 2,000 in 1935. Of these Nanto with 6,626 was far in the lead.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *gai* was 29,277. This included 1,025 Japanese, most of whom resided at Nanto.

Administrative seat: The *gai* office is located at Nanto, which had a population of 6,626 in 1935.

Police stations: It is reported that there is a police station at Hanzan, and one at Shisekihei.

Post office: The post office is at Nanto.

Schools: At Nanto there is one primary and higher primary school and one primary school for Formosan-Chinese. There is also one of the latter at Hobi and one at Eibanko.

Doctors: In 1939 there were at Nanto 8 Formosan-Chinese doctors and 1 Japanese doctor. A child-health consultation center is located there.

Government agencies: There is a sub-branch court of the Taichu district court located here. The government has a banana inspection station in the *gai*. The Nanto credit trading cooperative is the designated agent of the government for the inspection and purchase of rice within the *gai*. This cooperative also maintains an agricultural warehouse here. One of the two branch tax offices in Taichu-shu is located here. The other is in Shoka-shi.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The principal crops are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, bananas, pineapples, vegetables, peanuts, and oranges. Of these bananas and pineapples are most important, being of excellent quality, and being produced in abundance for export. Water buffalo and yellow oxen are raised as draft animals, and in addition hogs, goats, chickens, ducks, and geese are raised.

b. **Forestry:** This is not a very important industry in this district. Afforestation of accacia richii and bamboo is widely undertaken, but the

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only products are firewood, charcoal, bamboo, and bamboo shoots.

c. *Manufacturing*: This consists chiefly of the processing of agricultural crops: refining sugar, cleaning and polishing rice, canning pineapples. In the mountain country the manufacture of bamboo articles is carried on as a household industry.

Transportation: The south central line of the Teikoku Seito KK. (Imperial Sugar Co., Ltd.) follows the Byora-kei. The Meiji Seito KK. (Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.) line runs southward from Nanto station. A pushcart line is operated from Nanto to the east. There is bus service to Taichu, Shoka, Shushu and Denshu. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1933, 24 social work committees were set up to do relief work in 14 settlements in the *gai*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y1,192.00.

Business firms

Horai Seifun KK (Horai Flour Mills, Ltd.), San-kaiseki 116; business: flour manufacturing; established March 1936; capital: Y100,000.

Meiji Seito KK (Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.), Nanto factory; business: sugar refining; constructed 1912. It is located just outside Nanto to the southeast. It has an electric power plant and railroad

Nanto Jidosha KK (Nanto Automobile Co., Ltd.), Hobi 829; business: automobiles; established December 1936; capital: Y120,000.

Nanto Keitetsu KK (Nanto Narrow Gauge RR Co., Ltd.), Hobi; business: freight and passenger transportation, sleepers; established October 1914; capital Y120,000

Nanto Kogyo KK (Nanto Industries Co., Ltd.); business: lumbering; established January 1919; capital: Y500,000

Nanto Seihyo KK (Nanto Ice Mfg. Co. Ltd.), Nanto 130; business: ice manufacture; founded April 1931; capital: Y120,000

Branch of Shoka Ginko KK (Shoka Bank, Ltd.)

Branch of Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan)

Wholesale fish market, name not indicated

Shrines and temples: Two Shinto shrines are mentioned as being here: the Nanto Inari-sha and the Nanto-sha.

Hotels: The Nanto Hotel and the Natsubara Hotel are listed for this *gai*.

Special features: The Nanto water works was completed in March 1937 at a cost of Y143,380. It is set up to supply water to 12,000 persons. The Nanto Koen (park) covers an area of 8.921 acres. It was opened in 1912, and is supervised by the mayor of Nanto-gai.

In Gunkeryo-aze there is a cold sulphur spring.

d. *Soton-sho*

Area: This *sho* is situated in the northern end of the *gun*, forming a long narrow strip 5 *ri* 2 *cho* east to west, and 2 *ri* 2 *cho* north to south. The total area is 108 sq. kilometers.

Topography: Kaen-zan (elev. 739 meters), Tankozan, Kanto-zan, and Chushin-zan occupy the eastern half and part of the southern portion of

the *sho*. The district is coursed by the U-kei, the Byora-kei, and the Airyo-kei. The U-kei, the upper part of the Daito-kei, is one of the largest rivers in Taiwan. It enters the *sho* from the east, flows through the central part, and out in the northwest. The Byora-kei enters from Nantogai in the south, and flows along the western border of the *sho*. The Airyo-kei has its source in the mountains on the east, and follows a northwesterly course through the *sho*. All of these rivers are used for irrigation, and there is a fertile plain in the northwest part of the district.

Principal communities: Of the 20 *aza* which comprise this *sho* Getsubiseki, Hokuseinan, Nampo, Shinsho, and Soton had 1935 population in excess of 2,000. Soton with 5,724 was the largest.

Population: In 1935 the population was 30,875. This included 250 Japanese, most of whom lived in Soton.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Soton, which had a 1935 population of 5,724.

Police stations: There are three police stations in the *sho*, one in Getsubiseki, one in Shinsho, and one in Soton.

Post office: The post office for the *sho* is in Soton.

Schools: In this *sho* there are the following schools: the Soton Agricultural Public School, one primary and higher primary school at Soton, one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Soton, another at Shinsho, and a third at Dojo.

Doctors: In 1939 there were 11 doctors in the *sho*. All were Formosan-Chinese, 9 lived in Soton, one in Shinsho, and one in Nampo.

Government agencies: The designated government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* are the Taichu-shu Rice Credit Trading cooperative, the Nanto-gun Rice Control association, and the Soton Rice Credit Trading cooperative. The last-named also maintains an agricultural warehouse here. There is a government banana inspection station here.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: About 4/5 of the population is engaged in agriculture. There are 3,800 *ko* of paddy fields and 800 *ko* of dry fields. These are irrigated by the Ryusen, Hokutoshin, and Karamaso ditches. The chief products with average annual production are: rice (130,000 koku, Y3,120,000), sugarcane (Y140,000), green vegetables (Y40,000), Indian mallow (Y30,000), and fruits (Y110,000). The principal item included under fruits is bananas. This amounts to over Y90,000 annually, some 60,000 baskets being exported. The total amount of agriculture products exceeds Y3,570,000. Cattle, hogs, and chickens are also raised.

b. *Forestry*: There is a considerable forest area in the *sho*, and afforestation projects are under way. The chief products are firewood, charcoal, bamboo, bamboo shoots, and bamboo sheaths. These total about Y70,000 annually.

c. *Manufacturing*: This is all small scale and consists principally of polished rice, soy sauce, sweets, vermicelli, bricks, and tiles.

Transportation: The Chunan line of the Teikoku Seito KK (Imperial Sugar Co., Ltd.) runs north and south along the western part of the *sho*. A narrow gauge railroad runs from Soton to Hori. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1934, 21 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in 14 settlements within the *sho*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y1,355.95. There is a Nogyo Kumiai (agricultural association) and the Kono Showa Kai.

Business Firms

Genryu Kogyo KK (Genryu Industrial Co., Ltd.), Soton 721; business: purchase, sale and polishing of rice; established June 1938; capital: Y150,000

Livestock market—Name not indicated

Nisan Jidosha Shokai KK (Nisan Automobile Co., Ltd.); business: automobiles; capital: Y150,000

Shumpan Takushoku KK (Shumpan Development Co. Ltd., Nampo 2;; business: purchase and sale of land, improvement of land, land development, agriculture;; founded September 1935; capital: Y600,000 (paid up).

Wholesale fish market—name not given

Shrines and temples: The Tonwagu shrine, enshrining Gendan Gensui is located here. It was built in 1884, and its festival day is March 16 by the old calendar.

Special features: The Soton Koen (park) covers an area of 9.733 acres. It was opened in November 1915 and is supervised by the mayor of Soton-sho.

VII. NIITAKA-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population: In 1935 the population of this *gun* was 38,332 which included 9,293 persons residing in *banchi* (aborigine territory without the administrative area of the two *sho* within this *gun*). By 1940 the population had increased to 42,633, but the *gun* ranked last in population among the 11 *gun* of the province.

Area: The total area of this *gun* is 1,728 square kilometers. The *heichi* (administrative territory within the two *sho*) is 233 square kilometers; the rest is *banchi*. The greatest length east and west is about 49 kilometers; and north and south 59 kilometers.

Location: Niitaka-gun is in the southeastern part of the province in the north of Niitaka-yama range. It occupies the mountain region where the upper tributaries of the Dakusui-kei flow. Tributaries are the Chinyuran-kei, Gundai-kei, Tandai-kei and Kasha-kei. The *gun* is bounded as follows: on the east across the watershed of the Chuo mountain range by Karaenko-cho, on the south across the miner range of Niitaka-yama by Kagi-gun (Tainan Province) and Kizan-gun and Heito-gun (both in Takao Province), on the west by Nanto-gun, Takoyama-gun and Kagi-gun, and on the north across the Taku-shatai-zan and Daiton-zan by Noko-gun.

Topography: There is practically no flat land except the Gojo basin where there are many lakes,

and arable land exists only along the banks of the rivers or between the mountains; even this is limited to the *sho* of the northwest section of the *gun*. The elevation of the *gun* ranges from 213 to 3,940 meters. The Dakusui-kei which flows westward through the northern part of the *gun* is joined by the Kasha-kei, Tandai-kei, and Gundai-kei which flow down from the Chuo mountain range and by the Chinyuran-kei which has its source in the minor range of Niitakayama. In the northwestern part of the *gun* is Jitsugetsutan, the largest lake in Taiwan. The *gun* also contains Niitaka-yama, the highest lake in Taiwan. The *gun* also contains Niitaka-yama, the highest mountain in the Japanese Empire (elevation 3,962 meters) as well as some 9 peaks over 3,000 meters. (See discussion on mountains and Jitsugetsutan in *Geography and Land Use*).

Gun-office: Shushu

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The small area of arable land in this *gun* lacks water supply, and agriculture is relatively unimportant. Some rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, peanuts, and ramie are grown. The important crops are tea and bananas. The latter product also is grown in great abundance in the *banchi* area.

b. **Forestry:** Forest products are the most important products of this *gun*. The forests range from subtropical to frigid. Distribution is not uniform, but under 450 meters there are banyan, acacia richii, longan, and maple; between 450 meters and 1,660 meters are the camphor tree, species of oak, imitation camphor, and pink dogwood; between 1,660 meters and 2,000 meters are the red cypress and cedar; at 2,120 meters there is the *hembaku* (a species of cypress); and over 2,420 meters there are hemlock-spruce, the Niitaka cypress, the Niitaka oak; the Niitaka *todomatsu* (*abies sachalinensis*) and the Niitaka *sekinan* (camphor). It is estimated that up to about 1938 over 27,000,000 *koku* of lumber have been logged but the work has been on a small scale. One of the virgin camphor areas is in this *gun*. Dried bamboo shoots are among the important forest by-products.

c. **Fishing:** Jitsugetsutan is the site of a fishing industry.

d. **Petroleum:** One of the five navy-designed reserve petroleum areas for Taiwan is located near Shushu in this *gun*.

e. **Electric power:** The Taiwan Donryoku KK (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.) which has a virtual monopoly over the electric power field, has its most important source of power in the Jitsugetsutan hydroelectric plants which produce about half of all the electric power in Taiwan. (See Jitsugetsutan under *Geography and Land Use* and Electric Power under *Finance, Industry, and Trade*.)

f. **Manufacturing:** Aside from the production of camphor, all manufacturing is limited to small-scale plants which produce tea, old-process refined sugar, milled and polished rice, pottery, tiles, and soy sauce. Some wooden articles and bamboo products are produced at home.

Transportation: The Shushu line, owned by the government-general, runs from Bishito station in Inrin-

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gun, Nisui-sho, east to Gashatei station, a distance of 18.5 miles. It passes the following stations in Shushu-sho: Ekiryo, Shushu, Suiriko, and Gashatei (where the line terminates). At the terminus, connection is made with a *daisha* line which serves the Hori district. There is a highway from Suiriko to Hori via Jitsugetsu-tan and Gyochi. But service is provided over this route. In addition there are the Tandai road, the Naka-nosen road, and the Mandai-Kasha road. (See also *Transportation*.)

Education: Education facilities in this *gun* include 1 primary and higher primary school and 2 primary schools for Formosan-Chinese.

2. Subdivisions of the gun

a. Gyochi-sho

Area: The total area of this *sho* is 5.91 square *ri*.

Location: Gyochi-sho is located in the northeast corner of the *gun*. It is bounded as follows: East by the aborigine territory, south and west by Shushu-sho, and north by Hori-gai (Noko-gun).

Topography: Except for the level farming lands in the vicinity of Gyochi, the *sho* is mountainous with deep valleys and high gorges and is surrounded by natural mountain barriers. For this reason the windy season occurring in winter, and usually accompanied by sand and dust storms, does not affect the *sho*. During the summer, a cool breeze blows from the southwest and frequent showers relieve the heat. The temperature seldom rises above 90° F. and varies but little throughout the year. The months from June to September comprise the rainy season. During the winter and spring, the dry season prevails with continuous clear weather. Jitsugetsu-tan, the largest lake in Taiwan, is located in the central part of this *sho*.

Principal communities: There are 20 *aza* listed for this *sho*. Chimei Daijiten states that a portion of Tamarowan-sha, Ka-sha and Kato-sha consisting of 2,200 *ko* of land have been removed from the aborigine territory and incorporated within the administrative area of this *sho*. Tamarowan-sha is the only one of the three villages which has been located. It has a population of 753 which includes 35 Japanese. The important *aza* of the *sho* are Gyochi with a population of 2,605, Mokuriran with 1,265, and Tosha with 1,974.

Population: In 1935 the population was 12,149. Of these 149 were Japanese, most of whom resided in Suisha and Gyochi. In 1938 the population was given at over 12,000, including about 200 aborigines who lived within the area covered by this *sho*.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Gyochi, which had a 1935 population of 2,605.

Police stations: There are police stations reported at Gyochi, Muho, Suisha, and Tosha.

Post office: The post office is at Gyochi.

Schools: At Gyochi there is one primary and higher primary school and one primary school for Formosan-Chinese. At Tosha, there is one of the latter.

Doctors: There was one Formosan-Chinese doctor at Gyochi in 1939.

Government agencies: No government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice are indicated.

The Gyochi Black Tea experimental branch station of the agriculture experimental station is located at Gyochi.

The Renkachi branch station of the forestry experimental station is located at Renkachi.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The development of agriculture within this *sho* is retarded because of poor irrigation and backward ways of the inhabitants who cling to traditional methods of farming. However, in 1938 there were 1,337 households (72 per cent of all households) engaged in farming. The total cultivated area is about 2,140 *ko* of which 1,327 *ko* are rice fields and 813 *ko* are fields for other products. The products indicated for the *gun* are raised in this *sho* but special importance is given to special crops such as bananas and black tea. The black tea is of excellent quality and is of two types, wild tea and Assam tea. Special areas have been set aside by the government near Jitsugetsu-tan and growers are aided by the tea experimental station at Gyochi.

b. **Forestry:** The annual production of forest products brings an average of about Y50,000. These products include lumber, bamboo, bamboo shoots, firewood, and charcoal.

c. **Fishing:** The Jitsugetsu-tan Limited Liability cooperative fishing association engages in fishing and fish culture at the lake.

d. **Electric power:** Though Jitsugetsu-tan, the site of the power projects, as well as the Tosha and Suisha Dams, are located in this *sho*, the generating plants are said to be located in Shushu-sho.

Transportation: From Suiriko station in Shushu-sho a bus line runs northeast via Jitsugetsu-tan and Gyochi to Hori in Noko-gun. There is also the Hori *Daisha* line. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 5 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 5 settlements. Expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y462.06. The Gyochi Shinyo Kabai Kumiai (Gyochi Credit Purchase association) has a capital of Y21,738 and functions as a banking facility for the *sho*.

Business firms: Mochigi Kogyo KK (Mochigi Industries Co.) Gyochi-sho, Rokko 17; business: land cultivation, agriculture, forestry, mining; founded: June 1937; capital: Y150,000.

Shrines and temples: Tamajima temple is located on an island in Jitsugetsu-tan.

Hotels: On a small hill near Jitsugetsu-tan is a hotel called Kampekeryo.

Special features: Jitsugetsu-tan together with the Tosha dam and Suisha dam, as well as the Gento dam and Bukai dam, both of which are about 4 *ri* from the lake, are interesting places and attract many tourists. (See description of lake under *Geography and land use*.)

A water-works system was completed at Gyochi-sho in March 1935 at a cost of Y16,000. The system has a capacity to supply more than 2,700 persons.

There are two rich individuals in this *sho*. One is worth over Y50,000 and the other worth over Y100,000. The budget for the 1936 fiscal year was Y33,638.

b. Shushu-sho

Area: The area of this *sho* is 67 square *ri*. The *sho* is located on the northern bank of the Dakusui-kei.

Topography: For the most part, the *sho* is high in the eastern part and low in the northern part. On the northern border is Sankaru range, in the north-

west section the Shushutai-zan (4,709 *shaku*), and in the eastern part Tochikoan range. In addition to the Dakusui range on the southern border, there are the Suir-kei and Shushu-Kiyomizu-kei, which are tributaries of the Dakusui-kei. The Suir-kei has its source in the northern mountain range of Gyochi-sho in the east, and it continues southward through the middle of Shushu-sho and enters the Dakusui-kei. The Shushu-Kiyomizu-kei has its source in Shushutai-zan and enters the Dakusui-kei at Rimbi. The only flat lands in the *sho* are those found along the banks of the Dakusui-kei.

Principal communities: There are 14 *aza* indicated for this *sho*. Shashi has a population of 4,217, Saikyoto a population of 4,217, Shushu a population of 2,250, and Ekiryo a population of 1,866. These are the principal *aza* within this *sho*. Chimei Daijiten states that Suriko is not a separate *aza* but is in the *aza* of Shashi. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that Suriko was not listed with any population whereas Shashi was listed with a population in excess of 6,000. Shushu and Suriko are in the heart of the *sho* business district and there are many small-merchant type stores handling daily necessities.

Population: In 1935 the population was 16,890, including 1,123 Japanese. More than half of these lived at Shashi, but there were also sizeable settlements at Shushu and Saikyoto.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is at Shushu, which had a population of 2,550 in 1935.

Police stations: There is a police station at Suriko.

Post offices: There are post offices at Shushu and Suriko.

Schools: There is a primary and higher primary school at Shushu and also a primary school for Formosan-Chinese. There is another primary school for Formosan-Chinese in the *sho* at an unidentified place.

Doctors: There was in 1939 one Japanese doctor at Shashi. There were two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Saikyoto, four at Shashi, and three at Shushu.

Government agencies: The Shushu Credit Trading cooperative is a government agent for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho*, and has an agricultural warehouse.

A rainfall station is located in Shushu at an elevation of 197 meters. There is a banana inspection bureau at Shushu, one at Suriko, and one at Ekiryo.

Industry

a. Agriculture: Because this *sho* is situated in a mountainous region the amount of arable land is rather small. The total area of arable land is 2,620 *ko* of which 920 *ko* is paddy fields and 1,700 *ko* dry fields. The principal agricultural products are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, bananas, and other fruits. The banana of this area is famous for its excellent quality and is exported to Japan and elsewhere. Some livestock such as hogs, cattle, goats, and poultry are raised.

b. Forestry: The forestry bureau of the government-general owns afforestation land in Shushutai-zan and in Shashi. Because of the disruption of the Shushu line by shifting sands, another afforestation project was started in 1932 by the transportation bureau along the side of the Shushu line and Suriko. Although there are no private afforestation projects, farmers are encouraged to plant trees among their bananas. An afforestation nursery is maintained by the interior de-

partment of the province. Forestry projects are charcoal, firewood, lumber, bamboo, and bamboo shoots, and mountain Indian mallow.

c. Manufacturing: The milling and polishing of rice and the manufacturing of pottery are the most important enterprises. There are many plants for the processing of rice, but with the exception of the grain elevator and the rice plant which is managed by a credit association, they are all small.

Transportation: The Shushu line, a government railroad, enter this *sho* from Nama-sho and terminates at Gaishatei station in Shashi. Within the *sho* it stops at Ekiryo, Shushu, Suriko, and Gaishatei station, all of which were built in 1922. The *daisha* are all private lines and the Gaishatei-Hori line is operated by the Taiwan Seito KK and the Shushu-Nanto line by the Nanto Keitetsu KK; a bus line running between Suriko and Gochi is operated by the Jitsugetsu-tan Jidosha KK, Suriko Nisui Company, and the Sanyo Automobile Company. (For other details see *transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1934, 12 social-work committees, were established to carry on relief work in 11 settlements. In 1938 the expenditures amounted to Y1,244.76.

Serving as financial institutions are the Shushu Shinyo Hambai Kobai Riyo Kumiai (Shushu Credit purchase and sales cooperative) and the Kyodo Kinyu Koshi (Cooperative Banking Co.). The object of the latter is to serve banana growers.

A credit association maintains a grain elevator and a rice plant. The name is not given.

Business firms

a. Electric power: The Taiwan Denryoku KK which has a branch office in Taichu-shi at Taisho-cho operates the following Hydroelectric plants in this *sho*: Jitsugetsu-tan No. 1 Hydro-electric plant located on the Suir-kei, Shushu-sho, Monpaitan.

Jitsugetsu-tan No. 2 Hydro-electric plant located at the tailrace of the Jitsugetsu-tan plant No. 1 in Shushu-sho at Suriko.

Jitsugetsu-tan No. 3 Hydro-electric plant located at the tail-race of the Jitsugetsu-tan No. 2 plant in Shushu-sho (for more complete details see *Electric Power under Finance Industries and Trade*; for details on Jitsugetsu-tan see *Geography and Land Use*).

b. Miscellaneous firms

Showa Takushoku KK (Showa Development Co., Ltd.) Shushu-sho Shashi 310; business: banana cultivation, financing, land development and afforestation; founded: August 1929; capital: Y100,000 (25,000 paid in)

Shushu Kyowa KK (Shushu Mutual Co., Ltd.) Shushu 268; business: purchase, sale, renting, and leasing of land, manufacture and sale of lumber, and handling of building materials; founded: August 1937; capital Y100,000 (Y40,000 paid in)

The Niitaka Seiji Koshi KK (Niitaka Pottery Mfg. Co.) factory at Ekiryo. The business is subsidized by Taichu province and its products are exported to various parts of Japan.

Niitaka Mokuzai KK (Niitaka Lumber Co., Ltd.) Shushu-sho, Shashi; business: wood, bamboo, forest products; founded: October 1939; capital: Y190,000

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Mokuriko Godo Unso KK (Mokuriko Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.) Shushu-sho, Shasi; business: transportation; founded: September 1939; capital Y100,000

Niitaka Sangyo KK (Niitaka Industrial Co., Ltd.) Shushu-sho, Shasi; business: land cultivation, forest products; founded: April 1940; capital: Y100,000

Shrines and temples: The Niitaka shrine and Daishuya shrine are located in Shushu Koen (Shushu park).

Hotels: Shushu-kan at Shushu; lodging: Y2.00; lunch: Y1.00

Special features: Despite the fact that sanitary conditions are fairly good, there are many cases of malaria.

Shushu-Koen (Shushu park) is situated in the northern part of Shushu 0.9 kilometers from the railroad station. The area is 1.4 *ko*. In the northern corner is Niitaka shrine and across the bridge within the park there are a soldier's monument, auditorium, and the Daishuya shrine; the middle of the park contains an old camphor tree of huge dimensions.

There are two large historic rocks within this *sho*. One is located 2.2 kilometers to the west of the station and the other 1.6 kilometers to the east. These boulders are very large and bear numerous inscriptions.

Shushutai-zan is a mountain which rises on the southeastern border of Nanto-gun and on the northwest border of Niitaka-gun. Its elevation is 1424 meters (does not appear in list in *Geography and Land Use*).

There are no organizations to further the program of Japanization.

In 1937 the budget of the *sho* was Y98,446.

c. Aborigine territory

General: The aborigines or so-called Takasago people, who reside in the aborigine territory of this *gun*, are members of the Bunun and Tsuo tribes. They are subject to the immediate jurisdiction of a special aborigine affairs section in the *gun* police office at Shushu, the *gun* seat. The *banchi* (aborigine territory) is not part of the *gai* or *sho*, which are located in the *heichi* (plains area in administrative territory). (See *Aborigines*).

Area: Out of a total area of 1,728 square kilometers for the entire *gun*, only 233 square kilometers (in the northeast corner of the *gun*), is *heichi*. The remaining area, 1,495 square kilometers, is all within the *banchi*.

Topography: mountainous.

Principal communities: It is difficult to determine the relative importance of various aborigine villages because the ones most frequently mentioned in source material are those which are of interest to visitors and may be reached conveniently. In addition, difficulty is experienced because of inconsistency in the use of place names. Chimei Daijiten lists 40 aborigine villages within Niitaka-gun, while the Japanese Postal Directory lists 15 other villages not included in the Chimei Daijiten listing. Among the villages most frequently referred to in source material are Gunko with a population of 1,296, Naihunpo with a population of 1,209, Namahaban with a population of 1,458, and Tompo with a population of 672. Naimuho village is often referred to, but there are no data available. A part, if not all, of Tamarowan village, has been added to the ad-

ministrative area of Gyochi-sho.

Population: The 1935 population of aborigine territory is given at 9,293, of which 8,852 are listed as Formosans and 441 as Japanese. This figure is believed to be rather high. (See *Aborigines*). Source material on Niitaka-gun dated 1938 states: "Of the total population of more than 37,400, the aborigines number over 5,400, Japanese over 1,500, the rest are Formosans."

Administrative seat: Police offices are at Shushu, the *gun* seat. Authority is exercised through police stations, sub-stations, and guard posts located at various places in the *banchi*.

Police stations: The Taichu Survey states that there were 28 police posts in the *banchi* of this *gun* in 1928. Available maps indicate only three; one each at Naimuho, Tamarowan, and Ranrun.

Post office: Post offices for the *banchi* are at Suiriko and Shushu, both of which are within the *sho* administration.

Schools: There are none.

Doctors: There are four Japanese doctors; one each being located at Katoguran, Naihunpo, Mamahanban, and Tamarowan. One Formosan-Chinese doctor is reported to be at Naihunpo.

Transportation: In the *banchi* of this *gun* there are 8 government roads. Passes must be obtained from police in order to use these roads. Only three are identified; namely, Tandai road, Nakano-sen road, and Mandai-Kasha road. (For roads leading into aborigine territory see *Transportation*).

Special features: Niitaka-yama (elevation 3,962 meters). To visit the summit of this mountain one may take a *daisha* line from Suriko to Tompo village, a distance of 23.1 miles, and then take a narrow road or trail to Hattsukan, a distance of 11 miles. The Tompo hot springs is believed to be located some 20 miles to the southeast of Tompo and may also be reached by *daisha*. (See Discussions of Niitaka-yama under *Parks, Noted Places and Historical Sites*).

The following is a list of the location of 5 rainfall stations with elevations in meters:

Hattsukan village	2,841
Mashitarun village	1,210
Namahaban village	795
Tandai village	1,636
Tompo village	1,121

VIII. NOKO-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population: In 1935 the population of this *gun* was 51,435 which number included 1,703 Japanese. One source gives the 1938 population at over 51,000 of which more than 7,000 were aborigines. In 1940 the population was said to have increased to 53,349 which number included 1,521 Japanese.

Area: The total area is 1,626 square kilometers and only about 25 per cent of this area is in the *banchi*, the remaining 75 per cent being within the *heichi* (administrative district) in the western part of the *gun*.

Location: Noko-gun is situated in the east central portion of the province and occupies a mountainous area which spreads around the uppermost region of the Taito-kei (U-kei) and the Dakusui-kei. The *gun* is bounded on the east by the water-shed of the Chuo mountain

range comprising Hitsuroku-zan, Gokan-zan, Kiraishuzan, Noko-zan, and Antogun-zan, all of which are over 3,000 meters and which separate the *gun* from Karenkocho; on the north by Hakkutai-zan and Hasson-zan which separates the *gun* from Tosei-gun; on the south by Niitaka-gun from which the *gun* is separated by Takushatai-zan and Daiton-zan; and on the west by Daiton-gun and Nanto-gun.

Topography: Except for the Horai basin, which is formed by the Nanko-kei, and is some 450 meters above sea level, there is no other flat land in the *gun*. In addition to the mountains mentioned above, there are other high peak (See *Geography and Land Use*). The Taito-kei and Dakusui-koi have their origin on the western slope on the water-shed of the eastern border and became larger as they flow westward. The Nanko-kei, a tributary of the Taito-kei (known as the Bi-kei in its upper reaches) is noted for its scenic beauty.

Gun office: Hori.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The only flat land is that found in the Hori basin some 450 meters above sea level; however, the water supply is relatively good and the soil is considered rich. Rice, sugarcane, etc., are the agricultural products grown here.

b. **Forestry:** In 1928 one of the virgin camphor areas of this province was the Mandai-kei region of Noko-gun. The camphor industry here is conducted by the monopoly bureau. Over 60 per cent of Taichu camphor came from the aborigine territory. The portion for this particular *gun* is not indicated. Important by-products from the surrounding mountains are charcoal, firewood, bamboo, and bamboo shoots.

c. **Manufacturing:** Manufacturing seems to be limited to a sugar refining company at Horai.

Transportation: There was formerly only a pushcar line which connected Horai with Gaishatei station in Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, but recently there was constructed an automobile road from Suiroko station in Shushu-sho to Hori-gai. This road passes Jitsugetsutan and Gyochi (Niitaka-gun), and there is also an automobile road from Taichu to Hori along the banks of the U-kei. There is bus service between these points. Other roads lead deeper within the aborigine territory, but, except for the Hori-Musha highway, cannot accommodate automobiles for any considerable distance. (See *Transportation*).

Education: The education facilities of this *gun* consist of 2 primary and higher primary schools and 7 primary Formosan schools. Two of these schools are located at Musha in aborigine territory.

2. Subdivisions of the gun

a. Hori-gai

Location: Hori-gai is located in the center of Taiwan. It is bounded in the east by aborigine territory, in the west by *Churyo-sho* (Nanto-gun), in the south by Gyochi-sho (Niitaka-gun), and in the north by Kokusei-sho.

Topography: This *gai* comprises a mountainous area which surrounds the Hori basin. This basin, situated in the southeastern part of the *gai*, is 448.5 meters above sea level. Here the temperature does not rise above 38° C. through the summer and does not go below 11° C. in

the coldest winter. There are two rivers which flow westward in this basin area, the Bi-kei on the north and the Nanko-kei in the south. These rivers meet at the western end of the basin and flow through Kokusei-sho on the north and become the U-kei.

Principal communities: There are 23 *aza* within this *sho*. Hori with a population of 9,580; Daitojo, population 2,343; Suibi, population 2,160; and Suito, population 2,105. Hori is the largest place in Taiwan, located in the mountainous area. Situated within the Hori basin, it is a starting point of the Noko highway which leads into the central aborigine area and is the concentration point for a considerable amount of freight.

Population: In 1935 the population was 30,602. This included 950 Japanese, most of whom lived in Hori.

Administrative seat: The *gai* offices are in Hori, which had a population of 9,580 in 1935.

Police stations: There is a police station at Tobeiko and one at Ugyuran.

Post office: The post office for the *gai* is at Hori.

Schools: There is one primary and higher primary school at Hori. There are five primary schools for Formosan-Chinese in the *gai*, one at Shikoko, one at Ugyuran, and three at unidentified places.

Doctors: There was one Japanese doctor at Hori in 1939. In the same year there were 8 Formosan-Chinese doctors in the *gai*, 7 at Hori, and 1 at Katokyaku. A hospital is reported to be located at Hori.

Government agencies: No government rice agents are indicated.

Sericultural Station

Banana Inspection Station

Sub-branch court of Taichu District Courts

Sub-branch of monopoly purchase bureau at Taichu-shi

Hori-gai public pawnshop (See *Welfare Institutions*).

Field laboratory at Taihoku University

Rainfall station, Hori, elevation 447 meters

Rainfall station, Daitojo, 447 meters.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The land of the Hori basin is fertile and well irrigated. Paddy rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and some bananas are grown. Livestock and poultry are a sideline.

b. **Forestry:** Charcoal, firewood, bamboo, and bamboo shoots are products of the forest.

c. **Manufacturing:** The Hori sugar refining of the Taiwan Seito KK is the only industry indicated, other than hydro-electric installations at Kokusei-sho and at Musha in aborigine territory.

d. **Mining:** Brown coal is mined in Hori-gai. Several sources confirm this enterprise but the location of the mine and production figures are not given.

Transportation: Hori-gai is the gateway to the central aborigine area. In addition it is the center of transportation facilities for the administrative area of the *gun*, (See discussion under *gun* above, and also *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1933, 12 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 11 settlements of this *gun*. The expenditures for 1933 amounted to Y1,006.89.

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Business firms

a. Sugar refining

Taiwan Seito KK (Taiwan Sugar Co., Ltd.), Hori; Business: sugar refining and railroads; founded: 1912, daily crushing capacity of mill: 336 short tons

b. Lumber and mountain products

Toko Mokuzai KK (Toko Lumber Co., Ltd.) Hori-gai, Hori, Baishikyaku; business: lumber; founded: October 1939; capital: Y190,000

Noko Mokuzai KK (Noko Lumber Co., Ltd.) Hori-gai, Hori; business: mountain field products and lumbering; founded: December 1939; capital: Y190,000

c. Others

Taiwan Denryoku KK (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.) at Hori

Shrine and temples: Noko-sha (Shinto Shrine), Hori-gai

Hotels: Hori-kan, Kobe-kan, and Jitsugetsu-kan

Special features: A water-works system was completed at Hori in March 1923 at a cost of Y150,362. It has a capacity to serve 10,000 persons.

This area is famous for its butterflies, and is also known for its walking canes.

In contrast to other large places in Taiwan, there are only a few Japanese shops at Hori. Most of the shops are typical Chinese with a gay assortment of wares, most of which are cheap products intended for sale to travelers.

The houses in Hori are all constructed in typical southern Chinese (Amoy) fashion, and some of them are very pretty. They are wooden houses which have porches erected on beams with living quarters above, and the street below. The porches form a kind of arbored walk. Some of the houses appear very old and are decorated with numerous carvings. A few are painted.

b. Kokusei-sho

Area: The total area of this *sho* is 231 square kilometers.

Location: Excluding aborigine territory, this *sho* is the northern administrative district of the *gun*. It is bounded as follows: on the northeast by Hachiman pass; in the southeast by Hori-gai from which it is separated by the Seibanbo-zan, Rokkaku-zan, and Tanto-zan; in the west by Soton-sho (Nanto-gun) and Muho-sho (Daiton-gun) from which it is separated by Katan-zan (739 meters high) and Shoka-gun; in the north by Taihei-sho (Daiton-gun), from which it is separated by Ohei-zan.

Topography: The *sho* is surrounded by mountains on four sides and the Hoko-kei flowing from the northeast aborigine region and the Nango-kei, flowing southeast from Hori-gai, meet at the center of this *sho* and become the U-kei, which flows to the southwest and enters Soton-sho (Nanto-gun). The topography permits only a few scattered communities and the farming areas are near the banks of these rivers.

Principal communities: There are 14 *aza* within the *sho*. Kokusei is the largest with a population of 2,605 but Kanshirin, the administrative center, has a population of only 634. Other important places are Hoku-zanko with a population of 2,409, Kishito with a population of 1,658 and Shichoryu with a population of 1,747.

Population: In 1935 the population was 11,276. This included only 56 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Kanshirin, which had a 1935 population of 634.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported in the *sho*.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Hori-gai, Hori.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese, and it is in Kokusei.

Doctors: In 1939 there was one Formosan-Chinese doctor in Kishito and one in Kokusei.

Government agencies: None indicated.

Industry

a. Agriculture: Agriculture is not very important. From the standpoint of climate and topography the land is suitable for the growing of oranges, persimmons, mulberry trees, and chestnuts.

b. Forestry: No data available

c. Manufacturing: The only enterprise listed is the hydro-electric plant at Hoku-zanko.

Transportation: There are two highways—the Nanto highway, which runs along the U-kei and the Nanko-kei to Soton-sho (Nanto-gun) via Hori-gai, Hoku-zanko, and Kishito—the village highway which runs along the banks of the Hoko-kei and goes toward the northeast through Suichoryu and Hokko-kei (*aza*). These roads are very dangerous because of the mountainous regions; nevertheless on the Nanto road automobiles can reach Taichu-shi in two hours. The road from Taichu in Hori, which runs along the bank of the Nanko-kei, passes the Hoku-zanko electric power station.

Associations: On April 1, 1938, 7 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 4 settlements of this *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y296.18

Business firms

a. Hoku-zanko electric plant

The Taiwan Denryoku KK has a hydro-electric plant at Kokusei-sho, Hoku-zanko; capacity: 1,800 kw; source of power: Nanko-kei.

Special features: Because of the mountain barriers there is little wind here during the windy season. The area is high and through the summer the temperature never rises above 90° F., while in winter the climate continues relatively mild.

Water-works systems have been provided at Kokusei and Hoku-zanko. The plant of the former was completed in March 1928 at a cost of Y3,256, and has a capacity to supply 500 persons. The plant of the latter was completed in December, 1928, at a cost of Y2,410, and has a capacity to supply 500 people.

c. Aborigine territory

General: The aborigine or so-called Takasago people who reside in this *gun* are members of the Tayal and Bunun tribes. They are subject to the jurisdiction of a special aborigine affairs section in the *gun* police station at Hori; however, local authority is handled through a large police station at Musha. This station is the center of supervision and administration of the whole *banchi* area of this *gun*. The *banchi* (aborigine territory) is not a part of the *gai* or *sho* located in the *heichi* (plain area in administrative territory). More complete data concerning the several aspects of aborigine life are found elsewhere (See *Aborigines*).

Area: The administrative district in the southern part of the *gun* occupies 75 per cent of the total area of 1,626 square kilometers, leaving only 25 per cent of the area in the *banchi*.

Topography: Mountainous

Principal communities: Chimei Daijiten lists 28 villages within the *banchi* of this *gun*. The Japan Postal Directory lists 56 such places with different names from those given in the Chimei Daijiten. It is believed that most of these places are, in fact, included within the Chimei Daijiten listing. Among the villages referred to in source materials are Musha with a population of 977, Kamujiyo with a population of 445, and Bukai with a population of 415.

Musha, often referred to as the "cloud village," is on a mountain slope covered with many kinds of crops. It may be seen some distance away. It is reached by a steep slippery path. The real settlement is not the native village which lies higher on another crest, but is a large Japanese police station which is the center for the administration of the *banchi* area. There is a Japanese inn here as well as a couple of shops including a butcher shop which supplies the physical needs of the Japanese, Formosan-Chinese, and aborigine inhabitants. The dwellings of the aborigines at Musha contain one large room which has a hearth, woven beds, pans, baskets, and agricultural tools. Between the houses stand provision houses which are built on high poles with wooden disks on top to prevent the rats from climbing up. Below the native village, on a plateau, is a large school building and a field for ball games.

Population: The 1935 census gives the population of the aborigines in this *gun* at 9,557 which includes 8,859 Formosan-Chinese and aborigines and 698 Japanese. Another source gives the population of the aborigines of the Tayal and Bunan tribe in this *gun* as 7,000 in 1938.

Administrative seat: Police headquarters at Hori the administrative seat. The authority is exercised through police stations, substations, and guard posts located at various places in the *banchi*.

Police stations: Although the table of facilities in the Appendix of this handbook does not indicate a police station at Musha (for the reason the Japanese maps did not indicate a station at this place), other information definitely indicates that the principal police station for the entire *banchi* area of this *gun* is at Musha. There is also a station at Bigen (type not indicated) and two other stations, the Shishito police station and the Takamine police station, the location of which cannot be described.

Post office: The postal facilities for the aborigine villages are at Musha and Hori.

Schools: Primary and higher primary schools and a primary school for Formosan-Chinese are located at Musha.

Doctors: No Formosan-Chinese doctors are indicated. Three Japanese doctors are located one each at Kamujiyo, Bukai, and Musha.

Hydro-electric plants

The Taiwan Denryoku KK has 2 hydro-electric plants at Musha known respectively as Musha No. 1 Hydro plant and Musha No. 2 Hydro plant (For details see Electric Power under Finance, Trade and Industry).

Transportation: In order to reach Musha from Nisui

station on the main Jukan line, one should take the Shishu line to its terminus, Gaishatei. From this point there are several methods of transportation to Hori which is the largest town in the mountain range of central Taiwan. From Hori a new motor highway was completed as far as Musha in October 1937. The length of this road is 26 kilometers and the construction cost amounted to Y200,000. The road is 6 meters wide and has a maximum grade of 1/10. It is not only important for the efficient policing of the *banchi* area but is very useful to the Taiwan Electric Power Company because of its hydro-electric plants at Musha. This concern is reported to have donated a considerable amount of the construction cost. Through other connections at Hori one can go by automobile to Taichu-shi.

Special features: The aborigines revolted against the Japanese in 1930 and 130 Japanese lost their heads.

The cherry trees of Musha are found in the aborigine territory 14 miles to the east of Hori-gai. Blooming in the spring, they present a beautiful contrast seen against a background of high mountains and cliffs. The distance as far as Bikei, 10 miles from Hori, can be covered by *daisha*.

There are two rainfall stations in the *banchi* of this *gun*; one at Bandai, with an elevation of 1,258 meters, and one at Oiwake (not located) with an elevation of 2,295 meters.

IX. SHOKA-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population: In 1935 the population of this *gun* was 151,824, including 1,120 Japanese. By 1940 these figures had increased to 160,915 and 1,195 respectively. Of the 11 *gun* in the province *Shoka-gun* ranked second in population.

Area: This *gun* covers an area of 267,596 square kilometers in the center of the province, west of Shoka-shi.

Topography: Included in the *gun* are fertile plains, mountain lands, and coastal regions. Between Katan-sho and Funen-sho runs the Hakkei range, but the rest *gun* is flat.

Gun office: Shoka-shi (See local data on *Shoka-shi*)

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Since the soil is rich, the climate moderate, and the water supply from the Taito-kei and the Dakusui-kei plentiful, agriculture flourishes. The total area of arable land exceeds 18,700 ko, most of which is in paddy fields. More than 60 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. The chief farm organizations are the No-kai (agricultural society), the Nogyo Kumiai (farmers' cooperative), and the Kono Showa-kai (agricultural promotion and unification society). The total average annual agricultural production is about Y10,000,000. In the lowlands the chief crops are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, green vegetables, beans, and fruits. As the elevation of the mountain area is not high many orchards have been planted there, and they raise pineapples, plums, and citrus fruits. This area is also known for its bananas. Hogs are widely raised for sale in Shoka-shi. Almost all of them are Berkshires.

b. **Forestry:** The Hakkei range mountain land covers 3200 ko. However, because of indiscriminate

cutting during the period prior to the Japanese occupation of the island there are no forests worth mentioning. An afforestation project is under way, but, according to Sawada's *Chimei Daijiten*, it is being carelessly handled. In the coastal regions tree ramie have been planted as windbreaks.

c. *Fishing*: Although there are 16 kilometers of excellent fishing grounds the industry is unimportant because of lack of development. There are over 500 *ko* of fish-breeding pools, but methods used are still elementary. In 1930 a province marine experimental station was established to improve breeding methods, and an experimental boat was built to discover new fishing grounds and demonstrate new fishing methods. Furthermore, a fisherman's wharf was built in Rokko. Fish breeding is divided into fresh-water and salt-water types. Among the former are *sogyo* and carp. Among the latter oysters are most important, and Rokko is noted for them.

d. *Manufacturing*: Manufacturing products of the *gun* are refined sugar, milled and polished rice, alcohol, salt, and incense. This is one of the leading hat centers of Taiwan. Originally this industry was carried on in the homes, but it has grown to such proportions now that it is a major industry. Hats are made principally of paper, but there are also viscose and manila hats. Rokko-gai is the commercial center of the *gun*, but Katan-sho and Wabi-sho are important rice-distribution points.

Transportation: The Jukan line passes through Katan-sho, stopping at Katan station. The Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) line runs from Churyo station to Sensai in the north via Wabi-sho, and to Rokko-gai in the south via Shoka-shi and Shusui-sho. The Meiji Seito KK (Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.) line runs from Fukko-sho, Gaichu, to Inrin. It makes connection with the government line. Besides the Jukan Doro there are several highways between the principal settlements. The government operates buses over the Jukan Doro, and private concerns operate them over the other roads.

Education: In this *gun* there is one primary and higher primary school. There are 17 primary schools for Formosan-Chinese. The Shoka Agriculture and Forestry Public School is at Shusui-sho. These are attended by about 40 per cent of the Formosan-Chinese. In addition, to further the Japanization of the district there are the *gun* Kyoka Rommei (Cultural League), the Buraku Shinko-kai (Community Improvement associations), the *gun* Rengo Seinendan (League of Youth organizations), and various public and private Japanese language institutes.

Climate and health: The summer season is rainy and the rest of the year dry. Although the temperature reaches 31° centigrade in summer, the wind blows steadily from the southwest and frequent showers moderate the heat. In winter the lowest temperature is 16° centigrade. The northeastern monsoon blows in the coastal region. In all, the climate is temperate. Although sanitation conditions are good, there is some malaria in the mountains and there are some respiratory diseases along the coast. However, because of excellent medical facilities, there are few epidemics.

2. Subdivisions of the gun

a. Fukko-sho

Location: This is a seaside *sho*, situated in the southwest corner of the *gun*. It is bounded on the north by Rokko-gai, on the east by Shusui-sho, on the south by Hoen-sho (Inrin-gun) and Shazan-sho (Hokuto-gun), and on the west by the Straits of Taiwan.

Topography: The Bakushobo-kei and the Rokko-kei flow through the *sho*. The land is all level.

Principal communities: Of the 21 *aza* which comprise this *sho* Fukko and Kanshoseki had 1935 populations of over 2,000.

Population: In 1935 the population was 18,622, only 18 of whom were Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Bansha. In 1935 its population was 1,952.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported in this *sho*.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Rokko-gai, Rokko.

Schools: There are two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Kanshoseki and the other at an unidentified location.

Doctors: In 1939 there were no doctors in the *sho*.

Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* are the Fukko Credit Trading cooperative, which also maintains an agricultural warehouse here, and the Shoka-gun Rice Control association.

Agriculture: There are village-operated irrigation ditches in this *sho* to service the many paddy fields. The chief crops are rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, vegetables, and citrus fruits. Water buffalo, yellow oxen, pigs, and chickens are also raised.

Transportation: The Meiji Seito KK (Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.) line from Rokko to Inrin runs through the *sho* from the northwest to the southeast and forms the backbone of the *sho*'s communications. There is bus service on the highway which parallels the railroad. In addition there are various inter-village roads, developed by the villages themselves.

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 12 social-welfare committees were set up to do relief work in 11 communities within the *sho*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y529.54.

b. Funen-sho

Location: This *sho* occupies the eastern foot of the Hakkei mountain range and the basin of the Byora-kei, a tributary of the Taito-kei. It is bounded on the east by Ujitsu-sho and Muho-sho of Daiton-gun, and by Soton-sho of Nanto-gun; on the west by Katan-sho and Inrin-gai (Inrin-gun) and Omura-sho (Inrin-gun); on the north by Shoka-shi; and on the south by Nanto-gai (Nanto-gun).

Topography: The eastern half is hilly. The western half is a plain where, by using the water of the Byora-kei and many small streams, many farms are successfully operated.

Principal community: Of the nine *aza* which comprise this *sho* Doanryo, Kensho, Shako, and Shimokaro had 1935 populations of over 2,000. Doanryo was the largest with 4,241.

Population: In 1935 the population was 15,234. Of these 35 were Japanese, most of them living in Shako.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Funen. In 1935 it had a population of 1,695.

Police stations: There is a police station reported at Doanryo and one at Kensho.

Post office: The postal facilities of the *sho* are at Shoka-shi, Hokumon, and at Nanto-gun, Soton-sho, Soton.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Funen.

Doctors: In 1939 there were three Formosan-Chinese doctors in Shako and one in Shimokaro.

Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* are the Funen Credit Trading cooperative which also maintains an agricultural warehouse here, and the Shoka-gun Rice Control association.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The chief crops are rice, pine-apples, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, vegetables, peanuts, and various fruits. Water buffalo, yellow oxen, pigs, chickens, and ducks are also raised.

b. **Forestry:** In the hilly region to the east an evergreen afforestation project is being undertaken. As yet forestry products are limited to such things as charcoal and bamboo.

c. **Manufacturing:** There are factories for the milling of rice, and for making oil, bricks, and tiles. All of these are on a small scale. In addition, wooden articles are made in the homes.

Transportation: Along the Shoka-Nanto auto road which runs alongside the Byora-kei there is bus service to the principal villages of the *sho*. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 10 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in 10 communities in the *sho*. In 1939 their total expenditures were Y123.38.

c. Katan-sho

Location: Katan-sho is in the southern end of the *gun*. It is bounded on the north by Shoka-shi, on the south by Omura-sho (Inrin-gun), on the west by Shusui-sho, and on the east by Funen-sho, from which it is separated by the Hakkei mountain range.

Topography: Except for the hilly region on the east, the *gun* is a fertile plain.

Principal communities: Of the 13 *aza* which comprise this *sho* three have populations of over 2,000; and two more, Hakushako and Katan, have populations of over 4,000.

Population: In 1935 the population was 16,247. This included 108 Japanese, most of whom lived in Katan.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Katan, which had a 1935 population of 4,502.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported in this *sho*.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are in Shoka-shi, Hokumon.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese in the *sho* at an unidentified location.

Doctors: In 1939 there was one Formosan-Chinese doctor at Katan.

Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* are the Katan Credit Trading cooperative and the Shoka-gun Rice Control association. The former also maintains an agricultural warehouse in the *sho*.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The population is chiefly engaged

in agriculture. The chief crops are rice, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, vegetables, peanuts, and various fruits. The average annual production of agricultural products is about Y1,490,000.

b. **Manufacturing:** This consists largely of milling and polishing rice.

Transportation: The Jukan line runs through the *sho*, with a stop at Katan station. Parallel to this is the Jukan Doro over which government-operated buses run. Eleven *hoko* roads are used by private bus companies so that the whole transportation facilities are good (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 8 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in 8 communities in this *sho*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y844.09.

Business firms: Taiwan Ronga KK (Taiwan Brick Co., Ltd.) has a branch factory here.

Shrines and temples: There is a Buddhist shrine at Kobangan in Hakushako. It is in a valley surrounded by mountains, and is one of the eight scenic spots of Shoka-gun. In the spring and fall it is visited by many tourists.

Special features: Sanitation conditions are, on the whole, good. Although there are no water pipes installed, there are 34 public wells throughout the *sho*.

d. Rokko-gai

Location: Rokko-gai is situated in the west central part of the *gun*. It is bounded on the west by the Straits of Taiwan, on the north by Sensaisho, on the east by Wabi-sho and Shusui-sho, and on the south by Fukko-sho.

Topography: The *gai* is entirely flat and the land is fertile and well irrigated. Except for the built-up section of the city and the coastal region, it is all farm land. By reclaiming some of the coastal region the farm acreage has been increased. The coast between Takatsukuru harbor and Rokko is low-lying and dotted with hillocks, 20 meters or less in height. It is paralleled by mud flats and sand bars which project 2.5 miles offshore at low tide. Formerly there was a channel through the mud flats about 4 miles west of Rokko. In 1900 it became obstructed by floods. Now there is a channel just to the north that is entered by Chinese junks which anchor there. Most of them go aground at low tide, but they can communicate with the shore by small boats.

Principal communities: Of the 22 *aza* which comprise the *gai* Chobanka, Kaihoseki, Rokko, and Sokobi had populations in excess of 2,000 in 1935, Rokko with 24,861 being by far the largest.

Population: In 1935 the population was 41,740. This included 404 Japanese, most of whom lived in Rokko.

Administrative seat: The *gai* office is at Rokko, which had a 1935 population of 24,861.

Police stations: There is a police station reported at Rokko.

Post office: The post office is at Rokko.

Schools: There is one primary and higher primary school at Rokko, and there are five primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Chobanka, one at Kaihoseki, two at Rokko, and one at Sokobi.

Doctors: There was in 1939 one Japanese doctor at Rokko. In addition there were 11 Formosan-Chinese doctors, 4 at Rokko, 5 at Saishito, and 2 at Wako. A hospital is reported to be located at Rokko.

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Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice within the *gai* are the Rokko Credit Trading cooperative, and two individuals, Ko I-ho and O-shu.

A sub-branch of the branch monopoly bureau of Tai-chu-shi is located here.

Rokko has a branch of the customs office. There is a storm warning station in the *gai*.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The principal crops are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and peanuts. Water buffalo, yellow oxen, pigs, and chickens are also raised.

b. **Fishing:** Marine products are very important in this *gai*. Along the coastal belt there are many fishing villages. Oysters and fish are caught in abundance, and fish culture is carried on. In Kaihoseki there is a marine experimental station. At Rokko there is a fisherman's wharf.

c. **Manufacturing:** The manufacture of salt has been carried on since olden times. There are salt flats in the southwest operated by both the Yamato and Kako companies. The salt is processed by exposure to the sun. The incense and *missen* produced in this area are famous throughout Taiwan. Sugar refining is also done here.

Transportation: The Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) line runs to Shoko-shi in the east. There is also a paved government highway to Shoka with bus service along it. The Meiji Seito KK (Meiji Sugar Co., Ltd.) line runs southwest to Fukko, Hoen, and Keiko. To the north there is an important highway with bus service to Sensai-sho and Wabi-sho. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1930, 14 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in four communities in the *gai*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y750.76. The Hakuzai-sha (relief association) was established in 1910 by 12 philanthropic persons in the *gai*. At present the total household membership is 1,627. Two sen a month is collected from each of these. Persons are provided, according to their needs, with from 50 sen to Y2 as living expenses. Medical expenses are provided for the sick. Funeral expenses are also provided.

Business firms

a. **Banks:** Shoka Ginko KK (Shoka Bank, Ltd.) branch

b. **Development and promotion**

Shosho Takushoku KK (Shosho Development Co., Ltd.), Sokobi 483; business: land cultivation and development; founded: September 1937; capital: Y120,000 (paid in)

Yamato Takushoku KK (Yamato Development Co., Ltd.); business: cultivation of land, sugar, salt, and fertilizer

c. **Cereal products and starch**

Taiwan Nosan KK (Taiwan Agricultural Industries, Ltd.) Rokko, Shinko; business: sweet potatoes, starch and rice; capital: Y200,000

d. **Salt**

Rokko Seien KK (Rokko Salt Mfg. Co., Ltd.) Rokko; business: salt manufacture; founded: July 1926; capital: Y500,000 (Y125,000 paid in, in 1940)

e. **Miscellaneous**

Rokko Products Trust Co.: Business not indicated

Shrines and temples: The Tenkyoku shrine, built in 1786, commemorates the suppression of a rebellion. Numerous ceremonial rites and celebrations are performed each year.

The Ryuzanji temple was built in the eighteenth century of stone brought from France. It belongs to the Shinshu sect.

The Bunkai-shoin, a building in this *gai*, once contained the largest library in Taiwan. It and its contents were largely burned in a fire in 1895. Now it contains two shrines, one dedicated to Weng-Ch'angti and the other to Kuan-yu.

Special features: This was formerly an active port, trading with opposite China coast. Trade now is limited to junks. Before the war (1937) there was a great deal of illicit traffic in opium through this port. The imports and exports of this harbor in 1935 were as follows:

Exports: Y67,184: incense, Chinese grass, dried fish, alcohol

Imports: Y5,431: Reihai paper, Chinese grass cloth, lumber, jute

Certain villages in this *gai* are settled by Hakka people. There are Chinese whose ancestors came from the hinterland of Fukien and Kwantung, and these people have always remained distinct in dress, dialect, and customs from the other Formosan-Chinese.

There is a military airfield here. It is at 24°03'N., 120°25'E. The landing area is 275,880 square yards. The surface is good and even. There are no workshops or hangars, and no buildings except a restroom. It is reported that it is chiefly used for bombing practice. Other sources of information do not list this field.

e. Sensai-sho

Area: This *sho* is situated on the northwest shore of Shoka-gun, on the south shore of the mouth of the Taito-kei. Its area is about 33 square kilometers.

Topography: Except for the dunes formed by the monsoon winds the land of the *sho* is flat. The offing is quite shallow and there is no water-borne traffic there. There is plenty of water available throughout the *sho* and paddy fields abound.

Principal communities: Of the 15 *aza* which comprise this *sho* Hishiken, Sensai, Senshuseki, and Shinko had 1935 populations of over 2,000.

Population: In 1935 the population was 17,728 of whom 23 were Japanese, most of them living in Sensai.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is at Sensai, which had a 1935 population of 4,483.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported in this *sho*.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Shoka-shi, Hokumon.

School: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Sensai and one at Shinko.

Doctors: In 1939 there was one Formosan-Chinese doctor at Shinko.

Government agencies: The designated agent for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* is the Sensai Credit Trading cooperative.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. There are 2400 *ko* of paddy fields and 200 *ko* of dry farm fields. The principal crops are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, green vege-

tables, peanuts, and watermelons. The average annual total of rice produced is over 70,000 *koku* (Y1,600,000). Annual value of all agricultural products is Y1,800,000. Berkshire hogs are raised extensively and shipped to other parts of the island. In addition chickens and ducks are raised. Agricultural associations aiding the farmers of this *sho* are the Nogyo Kumiai (farmers association) and the Kono Showa Kai (Agricultural Promotion and Unification society).

b. *Forestry*: This is limited to the planting of windbreaks to protect the farms from monsoon damage. This has been done since 1925.

c. *Fishing*: There is very little coastal fishing done. Oysters, and other fish from a fish hatchery here, produce over Y70,000 annually.

d. *Manufacturing*: Hats, bricks, tiles, and soy sauce are manufactured here. The hats are mostly made in private homes.

Transportation: The Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) line runs from here to Shoka-shi via Wabi-sho. There is also bus service over a highway to Shoka-shi (See *Transportation*)

Associations: On April, 1935, 14 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in 13 communities in the *sho*. In 1938 their expenditures totaled Y234.14.

f. Shusui-sho

Area: This is the smallest *sho* in the *gun*. It is southwest of Shoka-shi and has a total area of 28.225 square kilometers.

Topography: The land is flat; the soil is fertile; and the whole *sho* is within the area irrigated by the Happo irrigation ditch.

Principal communities: Of the 12 *aza* which comprise this *sho* Kyosei and Shusui had 1935 populations in excess of 2,000.

Population: In 1935 the population was 14,508. This included 62 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is at Shusui. Its 1935 population was 2,794.

Police stations: There are no police stations or dispatch posts reported for this *sho*.

Post office: The postal facilities are at Shoka-shi, Hokumon.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Bako, one at Shusui, and another whose location is unidentified. There is also the Shoka Agricultural and Forestry Public School somewhere in the *Sho*.

Doctors: In 1939 there was a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Hokyoron and one at Shusui.

Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* are the Shusui Credit Trading cooperative and the Shoka-gun Rice Control association. The former also operates an agricultural warehouse there.

Agriculture: Most of the inhabitants of the *sho* are engaged in agriculture. There is more than 2570 *ko* of arable land, most of it in paddy fields. Principal crops are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, green vegetables, beans, and fruits. The average annual production is valued at Y2,250,000. Hogs and poultry are also raised extensively.

Transportation: The Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) line runs east and west across the northern part of the *sho*. Buses run over the Shoka-

Rokko road and the Shoka-Keike road which cross the *sho*. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1936, 14 committees were set up to do relief work in 10 communities in this *sho*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y876.62.

Special features: For the Japanization of the district there are the *Kyoda Iin* (educational committee), the *Buraku Shinko-kai* (community improvement association), *seinendan*, and language institutes.

Sanitary conditions are good. There are hardly any epidemics. There are 50 public wells.

g. Wabi-sho

Location: This *sho* is situated to the northwest of Shoka-shi. It is bounded on the northeast by Taito-sho (Taiko-gun) from which it is separated by the Taito-kei, on the northwest by Sensai-sho, and on the south by Shusui-sho.

Topography: The land is all flat, fertile, and covered by a good irrigation system. It is very extensively farmed.

Principal communities: Of the 16 *aza* which comprise this *sho* Churyo, Daikaden, Getsubi, Kari, Koshinai, Tosekiseki, and Wabi had 1935 populations in excess of 2,000. Wabi with 5,755 was the largest.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 27,745. This figure included 470 Japanese, most of whom lived in Churyo.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Wabi. In 1935 its population was 5,755.

Police stations: There is a police station at Wabi.

Post offices: The regular postal facilities for the *sho* are at Shoka-shi, Hokumon. In addition there is a special post office at Wabi.

Schools: There are three primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Shinshoshi, one at Wabi, and the other at an unidentified place.

Doctors: In 1939 there was one Japanese doctor at Churyo and there were seven Formosan-Chinese doctors at Wabi.

Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* are the Shoka-gun Rice Control association and the Wabi-Kosei Credit Trading cooperative.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: Huge amounts of rice, sugarcane, and sweet potatoes are grown. In addition they raise vegetables, peanuts, pigs, and chickens.

b. *Manufacturing*: Sugar refining, the hulling and polishing of rice, and the manufacture of hats are carried on here. The last-named is a domestic industry.

Transportation: The Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) line runs through here to Shoka and Sensai. There is bus service to Shoka, Rokko, and Sensai. (See *Transportation*)

Associations: On April 1, 1934, 20 social-welfare committees were set up to do relief work in 17 communities within the *sho*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y804.64.

Business firms

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) operates a mill here. It was built in 1911, has a daily capacity of 750 long tons and a 1938-39 molasses production of 14,830,000 *kin*.

Niitaka Seito KK (Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co., Ltd.) is

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said to operate its Shoka No. 1 and Shoka No. 2 factories here. However, this company does not appear in the sugar mills listing of 1944, and it may have been absorbed by Dai Nippon.

Ekisho Takushoku KK (Ekisho Development Co. Ltd.) is here. It was founded in 1939; capital: Y240,000 (Y35,000 paid in); business: not given.

Showa Shoko KK (Showa Industries, Ltd.), Wabi, founded: December 1939; capital: Y160,000 (Y40,000 paid in); business: rice, purchase, sale and renting of land

Shrine and temples: The Kompira-sha (Shinto shrine) is located here.

Special features: There is a reserved forest in the sandy soil area created by floods in the lower reaches of the Taito-kei. It is in Wabi-sho and Sensai-sho, and covers an area of about 480 *ko*. The plantings here have been in progress since 1909 to prevent the blowing of sand. The first project was the planting of day-lilies, the second the afforestation of Kogin and Ginkokan.

To further the Japanization of this district language training centers have been set up in the various communities.

X. TAIKO-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population: In 1935 the population of this *gun* was 148,245 which included 1,422 Japanese. By 1940 the population had increased to 155,842 which included 2,433 Japanese. Taiko-gun ranks fourth in population among the 11 *gun* of this province.

Location: Taiko-gun occupies the northwest coastal range of the province, and is bounded as follows: on the east across the Daito range by Toyohara-gun and Daiton-gun; on the west by the Taiwan Straits; south across the Taito-kei by Shoka-gun and north across the Taian-kei by Byoritsu-gun (Shinchiku Province).

Topography: The eastern section of the *gun* is high and gradually declines towards the west, forming a coastal plain. In the north is the Taian-kei; in the south the Taito-kei, and between these two rivers is the Taiko-kei. All three rivers cross the plain in their journey to the sea; however, the Taiko-kei upon emerging from the Daito range divides into several branches and forms a delta entering the sea. Normally the amount of water in these rivers is small and gravel beds are exposed; however, during the rainy season they flood the surrounding area and cause heavy damage. The coast line has no curves of importance and the beach is shallow, providing few natural harbors. Large sums are being spent on the construction of a harbor at Gosei.

Gun office: Kiyomizu

Industry

a. *Agriculture:* The principal agricultural products are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. The average annual value of rice production is about Y8,800,000. Sugarcane ranks next in production with an average yield of about 190,970,000 *kin*. In addition Taiko rush, used to manufacture Taiko hats, is grown. Since the completion of levees along the river to prevent floods, new lands have been opened and made available to Japanese immigrants. Livestock, hogs, chickens, and ducks are also raised. About 80 per cent of the duck

eggs consumed in Taihoku are shipped from this *gun*. Their average annual value is Y520,000. In 1938 there were 2,000 head of goats and 7,900 head of cattle which were used principally for draft purposes. Hogs numbered 27,700; ducks 130,000, and chickens 123,000.

b. *Forestry:* There is a civil engineering society in this *gun* and it is supervising a 10-year plan of afforestation. This project is designed to replenish the depleted supply of trees, to conserve water supply, and to serve as wind and sand breaks.

c. *Manufacturing:* This *gun* is famous throughout the world for the Taiko hats it produces. It is said that the women of practically every family are engaged in hat making. The most prosperous years of the business were in 1932 and 1933 during which period favorable foreign exchange rates prevailed. For each of these two years 9,500,000 hats were exported to the United States and other foreign countries (valued at Y3,000,000). Since those years the demand for these hats has decreased, and in 1936 this *gun* produced only 3,410,000 hats valued at Y1,330,000. In 1938, paper hats had become popular and the total production of 3,390,000 hats included only 9,300 Taiko hats. Other varieties of hats produced are Rinto hats and viscose hats. There are hat-makers' associations in each *gai* and *sho*. In Kiyomizu and in Taiko are the buyers' guild and the Hat and Straw Mat Trade association.

In Sharoku there is a sugar-refining company of the Dai Nippon Seito KK formerly owned by the Showa Seito KK. It is reported that this plant has been closed. There are also small plants for the milling and polishing of rice and manufacturing of vegetable oils.

d. *Fishing:* Although this *gun* has 20 miles of coast line, the fishing industry has been retarded because of lack of harbor facilities and modern equipment for fishing. It is known that excellent fishing areas are to be found 15 or 20 miles off-shore, and it is reported that motor boats are being utilized to permit the use of this fishing area. The new port at Gosei is to provide anchorages for more than 100 fishing vessels.

Transportation: This *gun* is traversed by the coast line railroad which has the following stations within the *gun*: Nichinan, Taiko, Konan, Kiyomizu, Sharoku, Ryusei, Daito, and Oiwake. The *gun* is also traversed by important highways and collateral roads connecting the coast line with important areas of the interior. (See *Transportation*).

Education: Educational facilities in this *gun* consist of three primary and higher primary schools, 17 primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, and the Taiko Agricultural Public School.

2. Subdivisions of the gun

a. Daito-sho

Location: Daito is situated in the southeast section of the *gun*. It is in the northern basin of Taito-kei.

Topography: The Daito range in the northeastern portion gradually slopes towards the Taito-kei in the southwest and from the point where the coast line railroad crosses the river, it becomes flat. Approximately half of the *sho* is mountainous and the other half is flat.

Principal communities: There are 14 *aza* within this *sho*. Daito has a population of 4,482, Benshito a population of 2,655, Shakyaku a population of 2,350, and Oden a population of 1,950. The *aza* of Oden is

important because of the Oiwake and Minami-Oden railroad stations which are located there. It should be pointed out that Oden station is in Ujitsu-sho (Daiton-gun) and is not within the boundaries of Oden.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 13,116. This included 134 Japanese, most of them residing in Daito.

Administrative seat: The *sho* offices are in Daito, which had a 1935 population of 4,482.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported for this *sho*.

Post office: There is a regular post office at Daito.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Daito and one at Oiwake.

Doctors: In 1939 there were two Formosan-Chinese doctors located in Daito.

Government agencies: The Taiko-gun Rice Control association and the Daiton Credit Trading cooperative are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The latter has a warehouse in this *sho*. There is a rainfall station in Daito-sho at an elevation of 7 meters.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Approximately 60 per cent of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. Sweet potatoes and fruit trees are found in the mountain region and in the flat region there are many paddy fields which are watered by the Daito and Ota irrigation ditches. The average value of rice produced yearly is Y500,000; sugarcane over Y150,000; and sweet potatoes and green vegetables over Y30,000. The average total value of all agricultural products is Y700,000. In 1938 there were over 400 head of water buffalo, 300 head of yellow oxen, 2,300 head of hogs, 8,700 chickens, 2,400 ducks, and 1,400 geese. In addition there were more than 500 goats in the mountain region.

b. **Forestry:** Forestry is not important; only charcoal, bamboo, and bamboo products are produced.

c. **Manufacturing:** Manufacturing consists of the milling and polishing of rice as well as the making of hats. Rice is milled only in small quantities to fill the demands of the *sho*. The average yearly production of hats is more than 145,000 with an average value of Y30,000.

Transportation: This *sho* has several important stations on the coast line railroad. There are also excellent roads which provide bus service (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 15 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 4 settlements of this *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y871.00.

Business firms

a. Pulp

Taiwan Parupu KK (Taiwan Pulp Co., Ltd.), Daito; business: pulp; founded: February 1938; capital: Y10,000,000

b. Charcoal

Daito Charcoal Manufacturing station; business: manufacture of charcoal. No information is available on this concern since 1929.

Special features: Daito was once an encampment site of Kitashirakawa. A section of Daito *aza* known as

Koshikyaku has a monument erected in memory of the prince. The *Kokei Shoin* (lecture hall) in Daito also honors the billet site of the prince.

In 1928 a course in the *tensho* system of charcoal manufacture was taught in Daito-sho. It is said that this course improved the technique of charcoal making and increased the rate of production.

There is a steel bridge over the Taito-kei near this *sho*.

b. Gaiho-sho

Location: Gaiho-sho is bounded as follows: on the north by Enri-sho (Byoritsu-gun, Shinchiku Province) from which it is separated by the Taian-kei, on the south and east by Naiho-sho (Toyohara-gun), and on the west by Taiko-gai.

Principal communities: There are 11 *aza* within this *sho*. Jiyo has a population of 2,474; Rokubun, the *sho* seat, has a population of only 1,717.

Topography: No information is given except that the *sho* consists of the "hilly region south of the Taian-kei."

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 10,205, including only 53 Japanese, most of whom lived in Jiyo.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Rokubun. In 1935 its population was 1,717.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported in this *sho*.

Post office: The regular postal facilities are at Taiko-gai, Taiko. In addition there is a special post office at Rokubun.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese in the *sho* at an unidentified location.

Doctors: There was in 1939 one Formosan-Chinese doctor at Jiyo.

Government agencies: Gaiho Credit Trading cooperative and the Taiko-gun Rice Control association are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The former has an agricultural warehouse in this *sho*.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Agriculture is the chief industry of this *sho*, and the average annual production is more than Y1,130,000. The total area devoted to the cultivation of rice is 2,982 *ko*, and the average annual value of rice is about Y893,000. Next in importance to rice is sugar cane, worth about Y157,344 and pineapples worth about Y51,105; some vegetables and peanuts are also produced.

b. **Forestry:** Forestry products consist chiefly of charcoal with an average annual value of only Y5,333.

c. **Manufacturing:** The average annual value of manufactured products is Y137,633. This includes hats, worth about Y75,666; canned pineapple, worth about Y47,000; and various domestic hand-made products.

Transportation: A railroad line now owned by the Dai Nippon Seiko KK runs west from Kori via Jiyo, Getsubi, Mameiho, to Taiko. There is also an industrial road running from Rokubun to Taiko.

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 11 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 7 settlements of this *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y893.77.

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Special features: Tetsusen-zan is situated just outside of Gaiho-sho approximately 24 *cho* northeast of Taiko station. The elevation is 780 *shaku* above sea level. On the summit is a small shrine consecrated to Ching Ch'eng-kung. There is a well on this mountain which does not become dry even in the dry season. The water does not spoil even though kept for a long time, and is regarded as a cure for tropical diseases.

c. *Gosei-gai*

Area: The total area of this *gai* is 16,595 square kilometers.

Location: Gosei-gai constitutes a part of the coastal area between the Taiko-kei and the Taito-kei. It is bounded as follows: On the northeast by Kiyomizugai and Sharoku-sho; on the south by Ryusei-sho; and on the west by Taiwan Straits.

Topography: The area of this *gai* consists of a low-lying fertile plain.

Principal communities: There are 6 *aza* within this *gai*. Gosei, the principal center of activity and the commercial port for this area, had a population of 5,413 in 1935. This number is believed to have increased because of recent construction activities at the port here. In 1935 Taisho had a population of 3,904, Aboryo a population of 2,192, and Nankan a population of 1,979.

Population: In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 13,488. This included 53 Japanese, most of whom lived in Gosei.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Gosei, which in 1935 had a population of 5,413.

Police stations: There is a police station at Gosei.

Post-office: The regular postal facilities for the *sho* are at Sharoku-sho, Sharoku. There is also a special post office at Gosei.

Schools: There are two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Gosei and the other at an unidentified locality.

Doctors: In 1939 there were two Formosan-Chinese doctors, both of them located in Gosei.

Government agencies: The Gosei Trading cooperative is the government agent for the inspection and purchase of rice. There is a custodian station of the customs office at Gosei.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Most of the people in this *gai* are engaged in agriculture or fishing and other industries are relatively unimportant. The average annual value of the rice crop is Y1,338,821, sweet potatoes Y17,150, and vegetables Y17,184.

b. **Manufacturing:** The hulling of rice amounts to Y220,000, hat making and cabinet work, Y387,000.

c. **Fishing:** The average annual value of marine products in 1938 was Y45,000, but this figure is believed to have been increased considerably because of the construction of a new port.

Transportation: A new four-lane highway has been constructed from Sharoku in the west via Daisho to Gosei. This trip can be made in 15 minutes. At Sharoku no difficulty is experienced in reaching other important points.

Associations: On April 1, 1935, 2 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 7 set-

tlements in this *gai*. The expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y893.77.

Business firms

a. Banks:

Shoka Ginko KK (sub-branch) Gosei.

Taiwan Ginko KK (sub-branch) Gosei. (This branch is indicated by only one source.)

b. **Transportation:** Saka Godo Unso KK (Saka Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.), Gosei-gai, Uboryo 190; business: transportation; founded: October 1939; capital: Y100,000.

Special features: The old harbor at Gosei was at the mouth of a small stream 8 miles southwest of Taianko. Work was begun in September 1939 on a new port to be officially named Niitaka. The project involved the expenditure of Y15,000,000. Within three years the port was to be developed to accommodate 21 ships of 10,000-ton capacity as well as 100 fishing vessels. The project probably is completed.

There is a bath house at Gosei.

d. Kiyomizu-gai

Area: The area of this *gai* is about 4 square *ri*. It measures 3 *ri* and 8 *cho* east and west and 3 *ri* north and south.

Location: Kiyomizu is located in the center of Taikogun on the northern edge of the western slope of Taito-zan. It is bounded as follows: on the west by the Taiwan Straits, on the south by Sharoku-sho and Gosei-gai, on the north by Taiko-gai from which it is separated by the Taiko-kei, and on the east by Kamioka-sho (Toyohara-gun).

Topography: Except for a small portion of hilly coastal land, the *gai* is a strip of low plains.

Principal communities: There are 21 *aza* within the *gai*. Kiyomizu has a population of 8,445. There are many wealthy farmers among the inhabitants of this town in addition to those who have prospered because of the hat industry. Other places that have a population in excess of 3,000 are Denryo, Kobi, Sankaiseiki, and Taikoro.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 34,527. This included 534 Japanese most of whom lived in Kiyomizu.

Administrative seat: The *gai* offices are in Kiyomizu. In 1935 it had a population of 8,445.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported in this *gai*.

Post office: There is a regular post office at Kiyomizu.

Schools: In the *gai* there is one primary and higher primary school located in Kiyomizu, and there are four primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one in Kiyomizu and the other three at unidentified places.

Doctors: There were in 1939 seven Formosan-Chinese doctors living in Kiyomizu.

Government agencies: The Kiyomizu Credit Trading cooperative, the Taiko-gun Rice Control association, and the Taiwan Warehouse Corp. and two individuals named Rin Shu-kin and Cho Ren are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The Kiyomizu Credit Trading cooperative has an agricultural warehouse in this *gai*. There is a despatch station of the hat-inspection office at Kiyomizu.

Industry:

a. **Agriculture:** Rice is the most important crop, and the average annual value of the crop is Y1,150,-

000. The average annual value of sugarcane amounts to Y180,000 and all other agricultural crops including green vegetables and sweet potatoes amount to Y1,500,000. Cattle raising and pig raising are considered prosperous occupations and the average annual value of production is Y200,000.

b. *Forestry*: In the hills of the western coastal region forestry production of firewood, charcoal, and lumber have an average annual valuation of Y20,000.

c. *Manufacturing*: Kiyomizu is famous as a center for the manufacturing and sale of Taiko hats and other hats. The home manufacturing of hats, which is carried on as a sideline produces an average yearly income of Y150,000, and the value of raw materials prepared amounts to an additional Y33,000. The volume of commercial transactions in hats has risen to as much as Y1,400,000 and since there are numerous exporters at Kiyomizu the competition among them is keen.

Among other products manufactured are earthenware and wooden products with an average annual value of Y80,000, and manufactured ice with an average annual value of Y13,000.

c. *Fishing*: The development of fishing along the sea coast has been confined to a small amount of net fishing and the number of persons engaged in this occupation is small because most of the families are engaged in making hats as a sideline and do not have time to devote to fishing. The government, however, is encouraging the culture of clams, young shell fish, and oysters, and has imported the best species from Kobe in Japan.

Transportation: There are two stations of the coast line railroad in this *gai*; one at Kiyomizu and another at Suikaku. Since the Kiyomizu station is some distance from town, it is rather inconvenient. There is a *daisha* line however to the station. Roads built by the *gai* run in all directions and automobiles can conveniently pass among any of the *aza* except for some hilly regions along the sea coast where communication is difficult. There are four automobile companies in Kiyomizu which engage in transportation. There is in addition a government bus route as well as a line of the Taichu Keitotsu KK and other *daisha* lines. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: On April 1, 1933, 29 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 22 settlements of the *gai*. In 1938 the expenditures amounted to Y669.84.

There is a Hat and Straw Mats Trade association in Kiyomizu.

Business firms

a. *Banks*: Shoka Ginko (branch), Kiyomizu

b. *Hats*: Kusan Boseki Soko, Kiyomizu-gai 143; Business: paper Panama hat manufacturers and shippers

Kyoiki-Koshi, Kiyomizu-gai; business: shipping hats
Sen'ori Shoko, Kiyomizu-gai; business: shipping hats

Taisei Beseki Shoko, Kiyomizu-gai; business: shipping hats

c. *Ice*: Kiyomizu Seihyo KK (Kiyomizu Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Kiyomizu; business: manufacture of ice; founded June, 1929; capital: Y140,000 (Y135,-

000 paid in)

d. *Ether*: Ether Sieso KK, Kiyomizu; business: manufacture of ether

e. *Transportation*: Kiyomizu Godo Unso KK (Kiyomizu Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.) Kiyomizu-gai; business: transportation; founded: October 1939; capital: Y100,000 (Y40,000 paid in); total shares: 2,000.

f. *Land cultivation, real estate, and loans*: Heiyowa KK (real estate?) Kiyomizu-gai; business: land cultivation, real estate, negotiable securities; founded: March 1925; capital: Y160,000.

Oyuwa KK (Oyuwa Co., Ltd.), Kiyomizu-gai; business: land development buying and selling real estate and negotiable securities; founded: March 1939; capital: Y160,000 (Y40,000 paid in).

Sanwa Takushoku KK (Sanwa Development Co. Ltd.) Kiyomizu-gai; business: land development, real estate; founded: March 1925; capital Y100,000 (paid in).

g. *Wholesale fish market*: A wholesale fish market is listed, but no name is indicated.

Shrines and temples: There is a Chinese Buddhist shrine at Kiyomizu. The many Buddhist images of the shrine shine in golden colors. The three celebrations which are carried out in great splendor are on February 29th, June 10th, and September 19th.

Hotels: Kiyomizu-kan at Kiyomizu.

Special features: In 1928 a waterworks system was completed at Kiyomizu at a cost of Y85,294. The source of the water supply is spring water. (See *Health and Sanitation*.)

There is a public bath house in Kiyomizu. There is also a bathing beach at Kobi 2½ miles from Kiyomizu and to reach it takes 15 minutes by bus. The water is shallow and therefore not very dangerous. Nearby are many pine trees which provide an excellent panorama. The beach is one of the few fine bathing beaches in the island.

Bunsho-cho is a building formerly used to commemorate the famous scholars of Taiwan; it is now utilized as a language training school to further the program of Japanization.

e. *Ryusei-sho*

Area: Not indicated

Location: Except for the eastern portion of the *sho* where the Daito range is found, the land is flat with fertile plains. The Taito-kei flows through the northern part of the *sho* and enters the Taiwan Straits on the west.

Principal communities: There are 10 *aza* within this *sho*. Ryusei and Sankaiseki each have a population in excess of 4,000. Ryumokusei and Shinshoshi each have a population in excess of 2,000. Tokatsukutsu has a population of 1,022 and was formerly one of the flourishing ports of the west coast. A large percentage of its inhabitants are Hakka-Chinese.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 16,425, of which number only 52 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* is at Ryusei. In 1935 its population was 4,203.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported in this *sho*.

Post office: The postal facilities for this *sho* are at Daito-sho, Daito.

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Schools: There are two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Ryusei, and the other at an unidentified location.

Doctors: In 1939 there were three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Ryusei.

Government agents: The Ryusei Credit Trading cooperative, the Taiwan Shipping Corporation, and the Taiko-gun Rice Control association are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho*. The Ryusei Credit Trading cooperative has an agricultural warehouse in this *sho*.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The average yearly value of paddy field rice is more than Y1,500,000, dry field rice Y14,000, sugarcane Y8,400,000, and green vegetables Y10,000. The average annual value of all agricultural production is Y1,680,000. In addition, in 1938 there were more than 600 head of water buffalo, 300 head of yellow oxen, 3,400 hogs, 500 goats, 15,000 ducks, 2,000 chickens, and 6,000 geese.

b. **Manufacturing:** Manufactured products include hats, milled and polished rice, and various home-made products.

Transportation: The coast line railroad runs through the middle of this *sho* and stops at Ryusei station. A highway runs parallel to the railroad and provides government bus service. There are also branch roads on which private buses run and a *daisha* line makes connections with the railroad and the government bus line.

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 17 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 8 settlements of this *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y1,115.54.

Business firms

Land development, afforestation, and agriculture: Junsho Bussan KK (Junsho Products Co. Ltd.), Ryusei-*sho*; business: land development, afforestation, and agriculture; founded: February 1925; capital: Y100,000 (Y25,000 paid in); total shares: 2,000.

Special features: Tokatsukutsu is situated on the mouth of the Taito-kei about 13 miles south-southwest of Taianko. The great floods in 1911 made obstructions in the harbor and thus destroyed the usefulness of the port however, with the building of dikes along the Taito-kei in 1933, this place has become an important agricultural area. Food supplies can be obtained here and there is well water of excellent quality at Ryumaku-sei (Dragon's Eye well) which is located in the foothills 2.5 miles to the east. There is a coast line railroad from Tokatsukutsu to Ujitsu. A good landmark is a black smoke stack of a sugar refinery southwest of Churyo. The well above referred to is also connected to *daisha* to Ryusei.

f. Sharoku-*sho*

Location: This *sho* is situated in the southeastern part of Taiko-gun. It is bounded on the east by Daiton-gun and Toyohara-gun; on the north by Kiyomizu-gai; on the south by Ryusei-*sho*, and on the west by Gosei-gai.

Topography: The eastern part of the *sho* is mountainous with Daiton-zan running north and south, while the western part is fertile plain. Although there are no large rivers, there are several water reservoirs

and irrigation ditches, the most important of which is the Gofuku irrigation ditch.

Principal communities: There are 10 *aza* within this *sho*. Sharoku, with a population of over 6,000, is one of the most important large towns in central Taiwan and is a very important trading center. Its position on the coast line railroad and *Jukan-doro*, plus new highways connecting Sharoku with the port of Gosei and the capital at Taichu, has increased its importance. Other important *aza* are Hokuseiko with a population of 4,097 and Kokan with a population of 2,365.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 21,689. This included 228 Japanese, most of whom resided in Sharoku.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Sharoku, which had a population of 6,630 in 1935.

Police stations: There is a police station at Sharoku.

Post office: There is a regular post office at Sharoku.

Schools: At Sharoku there is a primary and higher primary school and a primary school for Formosan-Chinese.

Doctors: There were in 1939 three Formosan-Chinese doctors in Sharoku.

Government agencies: The Sharoku Credit Trading cooperative, the Taiko-gun Rice control association, and Miyada Tatsuo (a Japanese) are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice.

There is also a monopoly sales office and tobacco collection office at Sharoku.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Agriculture is the most important enterprise of the *sho* and the products are those indicated for the *gun*. This *sho* is especially noted for pumpkins. Livestock is a side-line.

b. **Forestry:** Charcoal is produced in great quantities in the eastern mountain region.

c. **Manufacturing:** Principal manufacturing industries are Sharoku sugar refinery, formerly owned by the Showa Seito KK, but now owned by the Dai Nippon Seito KK. The daily output of this mill was very large. Information dated May, 1942, indicates that the Sharoku mill would not be operated after the close of the 1942 season.

Other manufactured products are pottery, wooden articles, bamboo articles, soy sauce, and molasses candy.

Transportation: Sharoku is one of the most important centers of communications on the west coast of this province.

Associations: On April 1, 1939, 18 social-work committees were established to carry on the relief work for 14 settlements in this *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y1,281.86.

Business firms

a. **Banks:** Source material indicates banking institutions but the names are not given.

b. **Sugar Refinery:** Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) operates a sugar refinery at Sharoku. This plant was formerly owned by Showa Seito KK (See *Finance, Industry and Trade*).

c. *Transportation*: Sharoku Godo Unso KK (Sharoku Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.) Sharoku, Doichi 90; business: transportation; capital: Y100,000 (Y62,000 paid in); total shares: 2,000.

Chuo Kamotsu Jidosha KK (Chuo Trucking Co., Ltd.) Sharoku, Totei; business: freight vehicles; founded: June 1932; capital: Y100,000.

d. *Wood products and building materials*: Niitaka Bussan KK (Niitaka Products Co., Ltd.) Sharoku. Business: wood, metals, building materials; founded: February 1940; capital: Y150,000.

e. *Fertilizer, grain, and other products*: Taiwan Shoji KK (Taiwan Trading Co.) Sharoku-gai; business: fertilizers, grains, and sea products; founded: November 1939; capital: Y150,000.

f. *Wholesale fish market*: There is a wholesale fish market at Sharoku, but the name is not given.

Shrines and temples: The Fukko-gun is a shrine located at the aza Nanseiko which has a population of 2,452. It enshrines Fukkoko (prosperity). January 16 is the festival day.

Special features: Since the 1935 earthquake, a building code requiring the construction of earthquake-proof buildings has been made applicable to Sharoku. In April 1937 a new city planning ordinance was also made applicable to Sharoku.

In 1937 Sharoku is said to have been elevated to the status of a *gai*.

g. *Taian-sho*

Location: Taian-sho is situated in the southwestern part of Taiko-gun and faces the Taiwan Straits on the west.

Topography: This *sho* is a flat fertile plain. The coast line is straight; the beach is shallow with practically no harbors. In the north is the Taian-kei.

Principal communities: There are 20 *aza* within this *sho*. Shimotaian, the *sho* seat, has a population of 1,137, and the *aza* of Denshinshi and Kaikenseki have a population of 1,000 each. Population figures are not available for Taianko, and it is probable that this port is included within the jurisdiction of one of the other *aza* of the *sho*.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 10,980, including only 45 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Shimotaian. In 1935 its population was 1,137.

Police stations: There is a police station at Taianko.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Taiko-gai, Taiko.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Kaikenseki.

Doctors: In 1939 there was a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Chusho.

Government agencies: The Taiko-gun Rice Control association and the Taian Credit Trading cooperative are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The latter has an agricultural warehouse in this *sho*. There is also a custodian station of the customs office in this *sho*.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: Over 60 per cent of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. Most of the arable lands are paddy fields which are irrigated by the Taiko irrigation ditch. The average annual production of

rice is about 32,500 *koku* valued at Y670,000; sugarcane 13,590,000 *kin* valued at Y60,000; sweet potatoes 4,000,000 *kin*, valued at Y50,000; green vegetables valued at Y2,000; and peanuts Y3,000. The total average annual value of agricultural products of this *sho* is more than Y800,000. In addition to agricultural products, livestock is important, and there are more than 100 head of water buffalo, more than 2,000 hogs, more than 24,000 ducks, and more than 17,000 chickens in this *sho*. Duck eggs are shipped to points outside the *sho*.

b. *Manufacturing*: In 1938 the average annual production of hats was 270,000.

Transportation: Between Taianko and Taiko-gai in the east, there is a private railroad line operated by the Dai Nippon Seito KK. There is also bus service between these points.

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 14 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 10 settlements. Expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y438.93.

Special features: Taianko is situated 8 miles southwest of Tsusho Byoritsu-gun (Shinchiku Province), where the Taian-kei enters the sea. At present the water is shallow and does not give the appearance of a harbor. The port, however, is used as an anchorage for Chinese junks which anchor in a channel between the sand bar at the river mouth and the port itself. Except at high water the sand bar forms a protection against the waves. The junks come in at high water but go aground at low water. The Taianko bathing beach is a popular summer resort. (See *Parks, Etc.*)

A military landing field is reported for this *sho* at 20°23'N., 120°35'E. and is shown on the map of this area. There is no other information to substantiate the existence of the landing field.

h. *Taiko-gai*

Location: Taiko-gai is located in the northern extremity of the *gun* midway between the Taian-kei and the Taiko-kei. It faces the Taiwan Straits to the west.

Topography: There is practically no mountain land at all in this *gai*. The northern half consists of a delta formed by the branches of the Taian-kei. A tributary of the Taiko-kei flow through a plain in the south.

Principal communities: There are 22 *aza* within this *gai*. Taiko, the principal center of activity, has a population in excess of 4,000; Sankyaku a population in excess of 3,000; and Kyuchori, Shabi, and Shobi have a population in excess of 2,000 each.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *gai* was 27,815. This included 325 Japanese, most of whom lived in Taiko.

Administrative seat: The *gai* office is located in Taiko, which had a population of 4,927 in 1935.

Police stations: There is a police station at Gorihei and another at Taiko.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *gai* are at Taiko.

Schools: There is a primary and higher primary school at Taiko. There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Nichinan, and there are two more

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at Taiko. The Taiko Agricultural Public School is also in Taiko.

Doctors: In 1939 there was one Japanese doctor in Taiko and there were seven Formosan-Chinese doctors there.

Government agencies: The Taiko Credit Trading co-operative, the Taiko-gun Rice Control association, the Kaei-Taiko station warehouse, and the Kaei-Nichinan station warehouse are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *gai*. All of these concerns except the Taiko-gun Rice Control association are believed to have warehouses in this *gai*.

There is a despatch post of the hat inspection office, and a sub-branch court of the Taichu district courts at Taiko.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** More than half of the inhabitants of the *gai* are engaged in agriculture and except the *aza* of Taiko, all *aza* are farming communities. The paddy fields are irrigated by the Kogan, Chotei, Taian, and Kyucho-reian irrigation ditches. The average annual value of rice production is Y1,610,000; sugar cane Y75,000; sweet potatoes Y61,000; and green vegetables Y42,000. The average total value of all agricultural products is Y1,790,000. In addition there are 900 head of water buffalo, 200 head of yellow oxen, 5,400 hogs, 300 goats, 14,000 chickens, 2,500 ducks, and 3,500 geese.

b. **Manufacturing:** The principal manufacturing enterprises are the making of various types of hats, mats, and straw sandals. In 1938 the value of hat production was Y830,000. In addition there are small-scale enterprises for the milling and polishing of rice, the extraction of vegetable oils, the production of canned goods, the making of tile and pottery, and the manufacture of sweets.

Transportation: Taiko station is an important place on both the coast line railroad and the Jukan-doro (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1933, 23 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 20 settlements of this *gai*. Expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y1,098.09.

There is a Hat and Straw Mat association at Taiko.

Business firms

a. **Banks:** Shoka Ginko KK (branch), Taiko

b. **Hats**

Kyoyu Shoten, Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai; business: hat shipping

Tokumei Shoten, Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai; business: manufacturing and shipping of hats

c. **Communications and transportation:**

Nichinan Jigyo KK (Nichinan Enterprises, Ltd.) Taiko-gai; business: communications, transportation, and civil engineering; founded: January 1929; capital: Y150,000

Taiko Godo Unso KK (Taiko Consolidated Transportation Co., Ltd.), Taiko-gun, Taiko-gai, Taiko 509; business: transportation; founded: September 1939; capital: Y150,000

d. **Land cultivation and forest products**

Tosei Kaku Bussan (Tosei Kaku Products Co.), Tosei-gai; business: forest products; founded: May 1912; capital: Y200,000

Chunan Sangyo KK (Chunan Industrial Co., Ltd.), Taiko-gai, Taiko; business: land cultivation, negotiable bonds; founded: January 1920; capital: Y1,000,000

Chunan Takushoku Kaisha (Chunan Colonization Corp.)

e. **Textiles:** Daimaru Shoko KK (Daimaru Trading Co., Ltd.) Taiko-gai, Taiko 353; business: cotton cloth and clothing; founded: July 1939; capital: Y160,000.

f. **Fishing:** Taian Gyogyo Kaisha (Taian Fishing Co.), Taiko-gai.

There is a wholesale fish market at Taiko, but the name is not given.

Hotels: Tomiya Hotel, Taiko.

Special features: A water-works system was completed in Taiko-gai in June 1912 at a cost of Y35,000. It has a capacity to serve 5,000 persons. Since the 1935 earthquake, a building code requiring the construction of earthquake-proof buildings has been made applicable to Taiko-gai. In April 1937 a new city planning ordinance was also made applicable to Taiko-gai. There is a public bath house at Taiko.

XI. TAKEYAMA-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population: In 1935 the population of this *gun* was 42,533, including 518 Japanese. In 1940 the figure was 45,139, including 574 Japanese. In 1940 it ranked tenth among the eleven *gun* of the province.

Location: Takeyama-gun is situated in the southeastern part of the *shu*, between two tributaries of the Dakusui-kei, the Kiyomizu-kei and the Chinyuran-kei.

Topography: On the eastern border of the southern part of the *gun* are Kinkanju-zan, Reito-zan, Gosharon-zan, and Choshoko-zan. On the southern border are Rokkutsu-zan and Sekiheki-zan; and in the interior are Hoko-zan, Shokuron-zan, and Rokuryo-zan. These mountains are 2,000 meters in elevation. The only flat land in the *gun* is in the northwest along the tributaries of the Dakusui-kei. In the lower mountain regions broad-leaved trees are found, and above 1,500 meters elevation there are needle-leaf trees. The Chinyuran-kei flows northward in the eastern part of the *gun* and the Kiyomizu-kei, in the western part. The Tohora-kei is in the center of the *gun*. Besides these rivers there are the Denshi-kei, the Kasoryo-kei, the Gaishibi-kei, and the Kiyomizuko-kei which irrigate the plain region and eventually into the Dakusui-kei. The climate is moderate with plenty of rainfall. In winter the north wind is mild. In the summer the prevailing wind is northwesterly. This summer wind never reached hurricane proportions. The geographic position is ideal since the *gun* is surrounded by mountains on three sides. The only drawback is the extreme variation of temperatures from day to night.

Gun-office: Takeyama

Industry:

a. **Agriculture:** Arable land exists along the banks of the rivers, and more than half the population of the *gun* is engaged in agriculture. The chief agricul-

tural products are: rice (average annual production Y900,000 with the amount shipped out 10,000 *koku*); sweet potatoes (average annual production Y 170,000); bananas (average annual production Y 180,000); sugarcane (average annual production Y 80,000); and green vegetables (average annual production Y 70,000). Suisharen tea is raised in the lower mountain regions. In addition to these crops there are 1,980 water buffalo and more than 1,700 yellow oxen which are used as draft animals; and 12,000 hogs, more than 140 goats, and 115,000 chickens. Some 2,000 hogs are exported from the *gun* annually to such places as Taihoku, Taichu, and Shoka.

b. *Forestry*: About 77 per cent of the land is in forest, containing broad-leaved and needle-leaved trees, and bamboo and camphor. A camphor-distilling area covers a portion of the *gun*. The bamboo forest is said to be the largest in Taiwan. Afforestation projects are carried on by the government, which maintains a forest preserve, and by private individuals, who deal mainly in bamboo, but also in miscellaneous other woods; *acacia richii*, broad-needle firs, pines, oak, teak, Japanese cedars, and paulowia. Chief among these is the Mitsubishi Taiwan bamboo forest station.

c. *Manufacturing*: This consists of refining sugar and manufacturing charcoal, bamboo products, and bamboo paper.

Transportation: Because this is a very mountainous region traversed by many rivers transportation facilities are poor. However, there are some pushcar and bus facilities. (See *Transportation*).

Education: Educational facilities of the *gun* consist of one primary and higher primary school and six primary schools for Formosan-Chinese.

2. Subdivisions of the *gun*

a. *Rokkoku-sho*

Area: 183 square kilometers

Topography: In the south of the *sho* is Hoko-zan, and at the border of Takeyama-sho are Sansoreito-zan, Reito-zan, Shokuron-zan, and Shokutsu-zan. In the western part, tributaries of the Dakusui-kei flow westward and northward. Here and there are level places. In general the southeastern portion is high, and the western and northern portion are low.

Principal communities: Of the 21 *aza* which comprise this *sho*, Rokkoku, Shohanten, and Taisuikutsu had 1935 populations of over 2,000, and Heishicho, Najuhi, Shakoryo, and Shokyu had 1935 populations of over 1,000.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 14,962. This included only 68 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is located in Rokkoku. In 1935 its population was 2,201.

Police stations: There is a police station reported to be in each of the following four *aza*: Heishicho, Kishito, Rokkoku, and Shohanten.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Takeyama-sho, Takeyama, and at Niitaka-gun, Shushu-sho, Suiriko.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Heishicho and one at Rokkoku.

Doctors: In 1939 there was a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Heishicho and one at Rokkoku.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: The chief occupation of the *sho* is agriculture. Very few people are engaged in commerce or industry. With the presence of the Chogen, Koko, Hatsugo, and other irrigation ditches, the water supply is good. The chief crops and livestock raised are the same as already indicated for the *gun* as a whole.

b. *Forestry*: Fire wood, charcoal, lumber, bamboo, bamboo shoots, and bamboo sheaths are produced in quantity. There is a forest experimental station of Tokyo Imperial University located here.

c. *Industry*: All manufacturing in the *sho* is on a small scale, the chief products being refined sugar, tea, and camphor.

Transportation: The facilities in this *sho* are particularly poor. It is a mountainous region, coursed by several rivers and tucked in a far corner of the *gun*, adjacent to the aborigine territory. It is connected with Takeyama to the northwest by an unidentified private railway line and an automobile road.

Associations: Seven committees were established on April 1, 1938, to do relief work in five settlements in the *sho*. Their expenditures in 1938 totalled Y358.76.

Special features: There is a bamboo shoots market located here. It is closed from July to October. There is a government rainfall station at an elevation of 447 meters.

b. *Takeyama-sho*

Location: This *sho* is in the western half of the *gun*.

Topography: The Kasoro-kei rises in the southeastern mountain region and flows westward to join the Kiyomizu-kei, which rises in the Arizan mountain range to the south. The enlarged Kiyomizu-kei then flows westward through the *sho*, joining the Kasoryo-kei, and emptying into the Dakusui-kei in the northwestern corner of the *sho*. The Tohora-kei flows in from Rokkoku-sho on the east, and after absorbing many small streams it, too, empties into the Dakusui-kei in the northwestern corner. The country is mostly mountainous, and plains are found only in the northwestern part, in the river basins.

Principal communities: Of the 36 *aza* which comprise this *sho*, Kakan, Kohoshi, Kosheirin, and Takeyama had 1935 population of over 2,000. Chikuonshi, Hoshinshi, Inshirin, Sharyo, Taiko, and Toto had more than 1,000.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 27,571. This included 450 Japanese most of whom lived in Takeyama.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Takeyama, which had a 1935 population of 4,746.

Police station: There is a police station in each of the following six *aza*: Chorin, Kakei, Rosuiko, Sharyo, Toppora, and Toto.

Post office: There is a regular post office at Takeyama.

Schools: There is a primary and higher primary school at Takeyama. In addition there is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Rosuiko, at Sharyo, and at Takeyama.

Doctors: In 1939 there were 8 Formosan-Chinese doctors in Takeyama, one in Rosuiko, and one in Sharyo.

Government agencies: A sub-branch court of the Taichu district courts is located here. There is also a banana inspection station.

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Industry

a. *Agriculture*: Although there are the Tohora and Ruyon irrigation ditches, the supply of water is insufficient. Despite this, agriculture is the occupation of 53 per cent of the population. The principal crops with average annual amount of production are: paddy field rice (Y850,000), dry field rice (Y30,000), sweet potatoes, bananas, sugarcane, green vegetables, pineapples, and longans (production figures for these not available). In addition there are in the *sho* some 1140 water buffalo, 980 yellow oxen, and several hogs, goats, chickens, ducks, and geese.

b. *Forestry*: An afforestation project has been under way in the *sho* for some time. The chief forestry products with average annual amounts are: charcoal and firewood (Y30,000), bamboo (Y80,000), fresh bamboo shoots (Y60,000), dried bamboo shoots (Y110,000). Besides these, there is a considerable amount of camphor produced.

c. *Manufacturing*: The chief manufactured articles with average annual amount are: sugar (Y260,000), camphor, which is under control of the monopoly sales bureau (Y40,000), bamboo articles (Y40,000), and bamboo paper (Y30,000).

Transportation: Transportation facilities are poor and during the rainy season practically non-existent. There are three pushcar lines and some bus lines. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1934 9 committees were set up to do relief work in 7 settlements in the *sho*. In 1938 their expenditures totalled Y639.00. These are assisted by a promotional agency known as the Takeyama Social Committee work assistance society.

Business firms: The Showa Seito KK (Showa Sugar Co., Ltd.) was indicated as having a sugar refinery known as the "Kaketsu factory" and one known as the "Sharyo factory" in this *sho* in 1928. Later this company was absorbed by the Dai Nippon Seito KK, and recent listings of sugar mills do not show these plants.

Special features: There is a bamboo shoots market in the *sho*. It is closed from July to October.

XIII. TOSEI-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population: In 1935 the population of this *gun* totalled 43,842 of whom 1,352 were Japanese. One source dated 1938 gives the population at 44,000 of which over 3,800 are aborigines belonging to the Tayal tribe. By 1940 the figure had increased to 46,331, including 1,295 Japanese. Tosei-gun ranks 9th in population among the 11 *guns* of the province.

Area: The area is not given.

Location: This *gun* is located in the northeast section of the province and forms a long narrow area along the uppermost basin of the Taiko-kei which springs from the Chuotan-san. It is bounded as follows: on the north by Taiko-gun (Shinchiku Province); a part on the east by Taikei-gun (Shinchiku Province), Rato-gun (Taihoku Province) and Karenko-cho; on the south by Noko-gun and Daiton-gun; and on the west by Toyohara-gun and Daiton-gun.

Topography: The topography is rugged and precipitous; mountain ranges exist everywhere. In the northern section of the *gun* Tsugitaka-yama is sur-

rounded by To-zan Daisetsu-zan and Shosetsu-zan which form the Jiko range running east and west. In the eastern portion are Nankotai-san, Chuotan-san, and Hitsuroku-zan forming a part of the Chuo mountain range. In the southern part of the *gun* there are Heigan-zan, Shorai-zan, Enshi-zan, Oryu-zan, Robu- and Kuroda-zan. In the central portion of the *gun* are Heigan-zan, Shorai-zan, Enshi-zan, Oryu-zan, Robu-go-zan, and Kannon-zan.

Taiko-kei flows westward in the center of the *gun* to a point south of Shinsha-sho (which is in the western part of the *gun*) and turns almost due north, flowing for some distance along the border of Tosei-sho and Shinsha-sho, then turns westward and enters Toyohara-gun. The Taian-kei flows in the north through the western side of the *gun*.

Gun office: The *gun* office is at Tosei.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: Since the topography is extremely mountainous, there are no flat lands, and the arable land, found in the Taiko-kei basin, covers an area of only 5,300 *ko*. Tosei-sho, along the right bank, and Sekko-sho, along the left bank of the Taiko-kei, have numerous paddy fields. Because of easy access to water, the soil here is generally fertile. However, Shinsha-sho, also on the left bank of the Taiko-kei in the south, is situated on higher ground which is difficult to irrigate. In addition, the soil here is poor and contains an acid clay base, making the successful growing of crops very difficult.

The lowlands are suitable for rice, sugarcane, and sweet potatoes, while the mountain area is more suitable for bananas, oranges, and pineapples. An excellent rice known as Koroton rice is grown in this *gun*. The average annual yield is 64,000 *koku*, valued at Y1,490,000. The annual average yield of bananas is Y310,000; sugarcane and sweet potatoes Y130,000; vegetables Y90,000; pineapples, oranges, and peanuts Y20,000. Livestock is an important side-line. Over 1,000 shoats are exported annually, while 600 grown or fatted hogs are imported each year. The number of cattle in the *gun* is approximately 2,900 head, and consist principally of water buffalo and yellow oxen. Poultry such as chickens, geese, and ducks number 100,000.

b. *Forestry*: The forestry area of the *gun* consists of 104,471 *ko* of which 100,717 *ko* is government land and 3,754 *ko* is private land. The forestry bureau of the government-general, with the aid of the province, is in charge of afforestation and also conducts the lumber industry in Hassen-zan, utilizing for this project, the Hassen-zan forestry railroad owned by the government-general. Japan cypress and hemlock-spruce are among the important species of timber cut here. Those engaged in private afforestation also plant acacia richii, broad-leaf cryptomeria, and chestnut trees.

The camphor industry under government monopoly is an important undertaking in this *gun*. Virgin camphor is said to be in the Sekizanko-kei region. No production figures are available.

c. *Manufacturing*: Peanut oil and tiles are produced extensively. Abundant bamboo products are produced by farm families.

d. *Fishing*: Fishing as a commercial enterprise is non-existent because the *gun* is lacking in lakes and swamps; however, some private fishing prevails and the *Saramao* trout caught here are famous throughout Taiwan. This species is said to be a survivor of the glacial period.

Transportation: There is a highway connecting Tosei and Toyohara. The lines of the Taichu Keitetsu KK parallel the highway. The system of transportation to the forestry regions as well as to the aborigine territory is said to be quite good. (See *Transportation*).

Education: The education facilities for this *gun* include two primary and higher primary schools, six primary schools for Formosan-Chinese and the Tosei Agricultural and Forestry Public School at Shinsha-sho.

2. Subdivisions of the gun

a. Sekko-sho

Location: This *sho* is bounded as follows: on the east by Tosei-sho; on the west by Toyohara-gai and Naiho-sho; on the south by Shinsha-sho; and on the north by Takuran-sho (Shinchiku Province).

Topography: The northeastern part of the *sho* consists of a plain formed by the Taiko-kei; the south is mountainous and contains many broad-leaf trees. Some places in the south may be utilized for grazing lands.

Principal communities: There are 6 *aza* within this *sho*. The *aza* of Dogyu with a population of 2,453 and Sekko with a population of 3,482 appear to be the most prominent places. Electric-power facilities are at Sharyokaku.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 8,066. This included 111 Japanese, most of whom lived in Dogyu.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is situated in Sekko. In 1935 its population was 3,482.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported for this *sho*.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Tosei-sho, Tosei, and at Toyohara-gun, Toyohara-gai, Toyohara.

Schools: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Dogyu and one at Sekko.

Doctors: In 1939 there was one Japanese doctor, and one Formosan-Chinese doctor at Sekko, and another at Dogyu.

Government agencies: The Sekko Credit Trading cooperative is the government agent for the inspection and purchase of rice. It has an agricultural warehouse within the *sho*. There is also a banana inspection station at Sekko.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: In the plain area of the Taiko-kei paddy fields are numerous and much rice is grown. Data as to other products are not available.

b. *Forestry*: Since the forestry railroad runs from Dogyu to the aborigine territory it is presumed that the lumbering industry also may be important to this *sho*.

c. *Manufacturing*: No enterprises are indicated except the electric power plant at Sharyokaku.

Transportation: This *sho* is traversed by the Toyohara-Dogyu line of the Taichu Keitetsu KK which runs east from Toyohara via Sekko to Dogyu, a distance of 7.3 miles. The Hassen-zan forestry line runs from Dogyu easterly, a distance of 24.3 miles to Kurasu, an aborigine village, then continues about 3.7 miles to Kahodai. Sekko is also on a highway running from Toyohara to Tosei. (See *Transportation*).

Associations: On April 1, 1938, 14 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 8 settlements within this *sho*. The 1938 expenditures amounted to Y831.10.

Business firms

a. *Electric power*: Taiwan Denryoku KK has a hydro-electric plant in Sekko-sho, Sharyokaku; capacity: 900 kw.

b. *Automobiles*: Kondo Jidosha Unyu KK (Kondo Auto Transport Co., Ltd.) Sekko-sho, Dogyu; business: automotive transport; founded: May 1934; capital: Y125,000 (paid in); total shares: 2,500.

c. *Ice Manufacturing Co.*: Toho Seihyo KK (Toho Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Seikko-sho, Sekko; business: the manufacture and sale of ice; founded: March 1930; capital, Y125,000.

Special features: After the earthquake disaster of April 1935, the municipal improvement plans of this government were made applicable to Sekko. The present city planning ordinance requires the construction of earthquake-proof buildings.

A water-works system for this *sho* was completed in March 1937 at a cost of Y11,300. It has a capacity to supply 1,200 persons.

b. Shinsha-sho

Location: Shinsha-sho is situated on the upper Taiko-kei in the southwestern part of Tosei-gun and adjoins Hokuton-sho (Daiton-gun).

Topography: On the whole the land is high and dry with meager water supply. Taiko-kei, the principal river flows along the border of Tosei-sho and Shinsha-sho. On the border of this *sho* with Hokuton-sho is Toka-zan (1,200 meters). This mountain is the source of a tributary of the Taiko-kei.

Principal communities: There are 11 *aza* within this *sho*. The most important communities are Shinsha with a population of 2,298, Suiteiryō with a population of 2,802, and Tainan with a population of 1,361.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 8,983. This included 187 Japanese, most of whom lived in Tainan.

Police station: There is a police station in Shinsha, which had a population in 1935 of 2,298.

Police Station: There is a police station in Shinsha.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Tosei-sho, Tosei.

Schools: There is a primary and higher primary school at Tainan, and a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Shinsha. At an unidentified place in the *sho* there is the Tosei Agricultural and Forestry Public School.

Doctors: In 1939 a Japanese doctor and a Formosan-Chinese doctor were located in Shinsha.

Government agencies: The Shinsha Credit Trading cooperative is the government agent for the inspection and purchase of rice. The Danian sugarcane nursery is in this *sho*.

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A rainfall station is located at Suiteiryō at an elevation of 485 meters.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: Agriculture is not important because of an inadequate water supply plus a poor type of soil. In the flat areas some sugarcane and sweet potatoes are grown. On higher ground bananas, pineapples, and oranges are grown. A special species of radish, which is grown here, is known throughout the island. A sizeable number of hogs are exported each year.

b. *Forestry*: At Barikiho is a camphor-tree afforestation area, and this is now believed to extend into aborigine territory.

c. *Fishing*: Fishing is not on a commercial basis. *Savamao* trout are caught in the stream of this *sho*.

d. *Manufacturing*: No enterprises are indicated.

Transportation: Shinsha-*sho* operates a *daisha* line which runs from Dogyu to Shinsha, a distance of 1½ miles and continues in the same direction to Suiteiryō, a distance of 5 miles from Dogyu. There is also a *daisha* running from Tainan to the sugarcane nursery. Adequate transportation facilities are provided through the connection with Dogyu.

Associations: On April 1, 1938, 14 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 8 settlements. Expenditures for 1938 were Y831.10.

Business firms: None is indicated.

Special features: The Tosei Agricultural and Forestry School located in this *sho* is one of seven such schools in the province.

c. Tosei-sho

Location: This *sho* is located in the northeastern part of the *gun* between the Taian-kei and Taiko-kei; to the east it extends to aborigine territory and to the west it extends to Naiho-*sho* (Toyohara-*gun*).

Topography: The land is mostly mountainous. Flat land is found only in the southwest between the Taiko-kei and its tributary.

Principal communities: There are 12 *aza* within this *sho*. Tosei, with a population of 11,510 and Shinhakko with a population of 4,108, are the two most prominent places.

Population: In 1935 the *sho* population was 22,947. This included 483 Japanese, most of whom lived in Tosei.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is in Tosei, which had a 1935 population of 11,510.

Police stations: There are no police stations or dispatch posts reported in this *sho*.

Post office: There is a regular post office at Tosei.

Schools: There is a primary and higher primary school in Tosei; and there is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese in Sekiisho, another in Tosei, and a third in an unidentified locality.

Doctors: There were in 1939, 7 Formosan-Chinese doctors in Tosei.

Government agencies: The Tosei Credit Trading cooperative and an individual named Kyū Hō-chi are the government agents for the inspection and purchase of rice. The former has an agricultural warehouse.

A sub-branch court of the Taichū district courts is located at Tosei.

Recent information indicates an office of the monopoly bureau at Tosei but this office is not shown in a 1935 listing given elsewhere in this handbook.

Rainfall stations are located at Shorai-san with an elevation of 2,591 meters and at Tosei with an elevation of 400 meters.

A banana inspection station is at Tosei.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: Although the *sho* occupies a vast territory, the land is generally mountainous and flat lands are found only along the Taiko-kei and its tributaries. There are only 1,444 *ko* of paddy fields and 830 *ko* of dry fields but they produce excellent rice as well as bananas, pineapples, oranges, sugarcane, and vegetables.

b. *Forestry*: Tosei-*sho* is very close to the lumber operations on Hassen-zan and doubtless participates in the lumber industry to some extent.

c. *Manufacturing*: Manufacturing is limited to the home production of bamboo articles.

Transportation: Buses run over a highway connecting Tosei with Toyohara, and there is a private railroad which runs through this city to Toyohara station. Buses also run to Takuran-*sho* (Shinchiku Province) and a new automobile road has been recently constructed to Meiji hot springs. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: On April 1, 1934, 13 social-work committees were established to carry on relief work in 9 settlements of this *sho*. Expenditures for 1938 amounted to Y808.41.

Business firms

Taigen Shoko (Taigen Trading Co., Ltd.), Tosei-*sho*, 320; business: clothing and sundry articles; founded: December 1939; capital: Y130,000.

Taiwan Rinsan KK (Taiwan Forest Industry Co., Ltd.), Tosei-*sho*, Tosei Kashin; business: wood and bamboo products; founded: January 1940; capital: Y100,000.

Tosei Kosan KK (Tosei Industrial Promotion Co., Ltd.), Tosei-*sho*, Tosei; business: cultivation and improvement of land and wood construction; founded: March 1939; capital: Y180,000.

Special features: The city of Tosei faces the left bank of the Taiko-kei and before the revision of the administrative seat was called Toseikaku. It is known as the gateway to aborigine territory, and since the opening of lumber operations on Hassen-zan and the construction of a new road to Meiji hot springs, has shown considerable activity. The city is said to be beautiful and to have a temperate climate.

Since 1937 Tosei is reported to have become a *gai*.

A new water-works system was completed at Tosei in September 1929 at a cost of Y70,800. It has a capacity to serve 6,000 persons.

A water-works system was also completed at Hitozan in March 1937 at a cost of Y1,700. It has a capacity to serve 4,000 persons.

There is a public bath house at Tosei.

d. Aborigine territory

General: The aborigine, or so-called Takasago people, who reside in the aborigine territory of this *gun* are members of the Tayal tribe. They are subject to the immediate jurisdiction of a special aborigine affairs section in the *gun* police office at Tosei. The *banchi*

(aborigine territory) is not a part of the *gai* or *sho* administrative area which is called *heichi*. More complete data concerning the several aspects of aborigine life are found elsewhere. (See Aborigines.)

Area: No information is available as to the total area of the *banchi* in this *gun*, but the area is known to be very large.

Principal communities: Chimei Daijiten lists 12 aborigine villages for Tosei-gun. The Japanese Postal Directory lists 11 other villages which cannot be definitely indicated as coming within the class of the Chimei Daijiten listing. Among the villages frequently referred to in source material are Hassen-zan with a population of 594, Kurasu with a population of 555, and Rifukuhei with a population of 554.

Population: In 1935 the population of aborigine territory for this *gun* was given at 3,846 which included 3,275 Formosan-Chinese and aborigines, and 571 Japanese. A 1938 source lists the population of the entire *gun* at approximately 44,000, of which 3,800 are aborigines belonging to the Tayal tribe.

Administrative seat: It is believed that the principal administrative seat for control of the aborigines is at Tosei, where the police office of the *gun* is situated. Authority is exercised through various police stations, sub-stations, and guard posts located at numerous places in the *banchi*.

Police stations: The Taichu Survey states that there were 36 police posts in the *banchi* of this *gun* in 1928. One Japanese map indicates only 5; one each located at Hanchu, Mt. Kamitami, Mt. Kyuho, Mt. Shuko, and an additional post on a trail half way from Hanchu to Mt. Shuko. Another Japanese map discloses the following information:

Gyuranko police station.	Rifukuhei guard post.
Chukohen police sub-station.	Sakanaka guard post.
Sorahei police sub-station.	Izumoyama guard post.
Koboyama guard post.	Sorai guard post.
Endoyama guard post.	Hakurei guard post.
Kamiyayama guard post.	Kyurosei guard post.

Post office: The post office for aborigine territory is located at Tosei.

Schools: None indicated.

Doctors: One Japanese doctor is said to have been located at Rifukuhei.

Transportation: The Hassen-zan railroad runs from Dogyu to the aborigine village of Kurasu, a distance of 24.3 miles and 3.7 miles to Kahodai (not located). A new road has been completed from Tosei to Meiji hot springs in aborigine territory. This is believed to extend to Kurasu.

Special features: The Meiji hot springs which is located in aborigine territory four miles from the village of Kurasu has a water temperature of 130° F. and the daily flow of water is 14,500 gallons. Hotel accommodations are available. This place attracts many tourists who seek the curative value said to be possessed by the waters of this spring. (See Meiji hot springs under *Parks*.) Hassen-zan is on the road between Kurasu and Meiji hot springs. The railroad runs at the foot of the mountain. The Hassen-zan-sha (Shinto shrine) is located on the Hassen-zan.

Tsugitaka-yama (12,792 *shaku*), the second highest mountain in Taiwan, is in aborigine territory at the border of Karenko.

The Tayal aborigines have been a source of considerable trouble to the Japanese. Presumably they had completely submitted to subjugation in 1927; however, in November, 1932, six of them attacked a resident officer's quarters in the *banchi* and killed the guard and all members of the officer's family.

XIV. TOYOHARA-GUN

1. General features of the gun

Population: In 1935, the *gun* had a population of 93,623, including 2,000 Japanese. By 1940 the population had increased to 99,152, but the number of Japanese had decreased to 1,984. Toyohara-gun ranks seventh among the 11 *gun* of Taichu-shu.

Area: The area of the *gun* is 193 square kilometers.

Location: This *gun* is situated in the northern part of the *shu* between the Chuo mountain range and the Taito mountain range, occupying the northern part of the Taichu plain. It is bounded on the north by Byoritsu-gun (Shinchiku-shu) across the Taian River, on the east by Tosei-gun, on the west by Taiko-gun, and on the south by Daiton-gun.

Topography: The land slopes gently from the east, west, and north to the south where it opens out onto a fertile plain. Besides the Taian-kei on the northern border, there is the Taiko-kei which flows from east to west through the central portion of the *gun*. These are two of the largest rivers in Taiwan and are much used for irrigation. However, in time of flood, they do serious damage to the crops along their banks. The Hachiho-kei, the Koroton-kei, and the Horyo-kei, tributaries of the Taiko-kei; and the Kori-kei, a tributary of the Taian-kei, also flow through the *gun*, so that, except for the mountain regions, water supply is plentiful and the land is excellent for agriculture. The temperature is moderate.

Gun office: Toyohara

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Rice is the most important crop grown here, the *koroton* rice of this *gun* being widely known. The quantity and quality of Toyohara's rice surpass those of any other region in Taiwan. This is also known as a tobacco producing area, one of the two chief ones on the island. Tobacco is grown under the monopoly system, and through the aid and encouragement of the monopoly bureau is improving in quality. In 1928 production in Taichu totalled 99,000 *kin* (¥420,070), 43.6% of the total for Taiwan. Besides these, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, vegetables, Indian mallow, bananas, oranges, and pineapples are grown in great quantity. Water buffalo and yellow oxen are raised for draft use. Hogs are raised for breeding and slaughtering. And chickens, ducks, and geese are also raised. The government-general's plan to increase the number of horses utilizes the grazing land of this *gun*.

b. **Forestry:** Forestry is not important, the only products being firewood, charcoal, bamboo, and bamboo shoots.

c. **Manufacturing:** The principal manufactured products are sugar, hemp, lumber, paper, oil, ice, wood products, bamboo products, bricks, tiles, *shoyu* (soy sauce), vermicelli, paper hats, and confectioneries. Most of this manufacturing is centered in

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Tanshi-sho, Naiho-shi, and Toyohara-gai, the balance being carried on in private homes as a side-line.

Transportation: Transportation in the *gun* is centered in Toyohara through which run government-owned and private railroads. The Taichu line, the Taichu Keitetsu KK (Taichu Narrow Gauge Ry. Co.) line from Toyohara to Dogyu, and the Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) line from Sharoku to Toyohara and thence south to Taichu give this *gun* exceptional rail service. In addition there are good highway facilities because of the Jukan Doro and the various *hoko* roads. (See *Transportation*.)

Education: There are two primary and higher primary schools, ten primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, the Kori Agricultural School and the Toyohara Girls' Domestic School.

2. Subdivisions of the *gun*

a. Kamioka-sho

Location: In the western part of the *gun*, this *sho* is bounded on the west by Kiyomizu-gai (Taiko-gun), on the south by Taigo-sho, on the east by Toyohara-gai, and on the north by Naiho-sho.

Topography: Not given.

Principal communities: Of the eleven *aza* which comprise this *sho*, Hokusho, Kamioka, Shako, and Shimokeishu had populations of over 2,000 in 1935. Shimokeishu, with 3911, was the largest.

Population: In 1935 the population was 17,219, including 87 Japanese, most of whom lived in Kamioka.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is situated in Hokusho, which had a 1935 population of 2,306.

Police station: There is a police station in Kamioka.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Toyohara-gai, Toyohara.

Schools: There are three primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Hokusho, one at Sanhi, and the other at an unidentified locality.

Doctors: There were two Formosan-Chinese doctors in Kamioka in 1939.

Government agencies: The designated agent for the inspection and purchase of rice in the *sho* is the Shinko Credit and Trading cooperative. This organization also maintains an agricultural warehouse in the *sho*.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** Kamioka-sho is an agricultural community with good irrigation, fertile soil, and an abundance of crops. Rice is by far the most important with an average annual production of Y850,000. The other chief crops, with their average annual production, are sugarcane (Y190,000), sweet potatoes (Y60,000), and vegetables (Y40,000). Peanuts and tobacco are also raised.

b. **Forestry:** There is no forestry worthy of mention.

c. **Manufacturing:** There is no manufacturing of note.

Transportation: The transportation facilities are limited to bus service on the various roads of the *sho*. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: On April 1, 1935, 28 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in 9 settlements in the *sho*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y1,432.18.

Shrines and temples: In Shako-*aza* is the grave of RIN Shin-ho, who was instrumental in putting down a native uprising at the time of the conquest of the island by the Japanese, and was subsequently decorated by the emperor.

Also in Shako-*aza* is the Shinko-sha (shrine) which is dedicated to CHO To-kon.

In Shuto-*aza* is the Chosei-kyu (shrine), which commemorates CHO Tenshi.

In Taisha-*aza* is the Bunko-kyu (shrine), which is dedicated to HO Ko.

b. Naiho-sho

Location: This *sho* is in the northern end of the *gun*. It is bounded on the east by Tosei-gai (Tosei-gun), on the south by Toyohara-gai and Kamioka-sho, from which it is separated by the Taiko-kei, on the west by Gaiho-sho (Taiko-gun), and on the north by Sansha-sho (Byoritsu-gun, Shinchiku-shu), from which it is separated by the Taian-kei.

Topography: Except for small areas in the east and west which are hilly, the land is rather flat and quite fertile. The large rivers on the north and in the south afford good irrigation.

Principal communities: Of the 13 *aza* which comprise this *sho*, Tonshikyaku with a population of 4,531, Getsubi with a population of 3,004, and Shikai-seki with a population of 2,816 are the largest. Four more have populations of over 1,000.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 18,362. This included 586 Japanese, most of whom lived in Getsubi.

Administrative seat: There are two towns in this *sho* indicated as the seat of the government: Kori and Tonshikyaku. There is no apparent reason for this. In 1935 Kori had a population of 1,691 and Tonshikyaku had a population of 4,531.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts for this *sho*.

Post office: There is a regular post office at Kori.

Schools: There is a primary and higher primary school at Getsubi. There is also a primary school for Formosan-Chinese there, and another of these at an unidentified place. At Kori is the Kori Agricultural Public School.

Doctors: In 1939 there was a Japanese doctor at Getsubi and three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Tonshikyaku.

Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* are the Nitto Merchant Marine Association, Inc., the Taiwan Shipping Corp., and the Naiho Credit Trading cooperative. The last-named maintains an agricultural warehouse here.

There is a rainfall station at Getsubi, at an elevation of 206 meters. Another is located at Kori, at an elevation of 234 meters.

Fifteen *cho* (1,785 yards) southeast of Kori station is the Kori sugarcane nursery, a part of the industrial development bureau. It raises seedling sugarcane solely for the purpose of distribution over the island.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** From the Taiko-kei, the Taian-kei, and irrigation ditches like the Kori canal, there is plenty of water. Among agricultural crops, rice is

most important, followed by sugarcane, vegetables, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, pineapples, and oranges. Water buffalo, yellow oxen, chickens, ducks, and geese are also raised. In Kori-aza is a large horse ranch which, in accordance with the plans of the government-general, is to become the center of the horse raising industry.

b. *Forestry*: Forestry products are limited to small amounts of charcoal, firewood, and bamboo obtained from the hilly sections in the east and in the west.

c. *Manufacturing*: Aside from some sugar refining and hat making, manufacturing, such as cleaning and polishing rice and making soy sauce, is on a small scale.

Transportation: The Taichu line runs from north to south through the eastern part of the *sho*, stopping at Taian and Kori stations. The Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) line runs west from Kori station to Taiko. A pushcar line runs northeast from Taian station to Takuran-sho (Taiko-gun). The Jukan Doro and the Kori-Taiko roads connect the principal villages and afford bus service. (See *Transportation*.)

Associations: On April 1, 1934, 17 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in 13 communities in the *sho*. In 1938, their total expenditures were Y1,168.74.

Business firms

a. *Electric power*: Taiwan Denryoku KK (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.), Kori. An electric power plant furnishing power to Taichu, Shoka, and Toyohara.

b. *Private rail transportation*: Taian Kido KK (Taian Narrow Gauge Ry. Co., Ltd.), operates a pushcar line from Taian station up into Shinchiku-shu.

c. *Sugar refining*

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co. Ltd.) has a mill at Getsubi. It was constructed in 1914.

Shrines and temples: The Getsubi-sha, a Shinto shrine, is located here.

Hotels: The Kaede club at Taian station is the only hotel listed.

Special features: There are two water-works in this *sho*. One was completed in 1926 at a cost of Y14,200 and supplies water for 3,000 persons. The other is at Shuryo-aza. It was completed in 1935 at a cost of Y6,600, and supplies water for 1,000 persons.

Near Kori station is the Korisho Bairin, a grove of plum trees, famous for their age and beauty.

After the great earthquake of April, 1935, it was decided to put into effect a municipal improvement plan at Naiho-sho. At the same time a building ordinance was decided on, and it went into effect in 1937.

Just north of Kori-aza is a short tunnel on the railroad line. This is followed by a 2,500-foot bridge across the Taian-kei.

c. *Taiga-sho*

Location: This *sho* is situated in the northwest section of the *gun*.

Topography: Taiga-sho includes the eastern part of the high plateau region of the Taito range. Taitozan (295 meters) is on the southwestern border. The land slopes from west to east. The western plateau region is not high and the slope of the land is gentle, so it is suitable for farming. The eastern

flatlands are part of the Taichu plain, and the land is fertile and filled with paddy fields.

Principal communities: Of the 14 *aza* which comprise this *sho*, Kamifujyaku, Shimoinrin, Shimoozan, and Taiga had populations in excess of 1,000 in 1935.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 12,367. This included 108 Japanese.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is at Taiga. In 1935 its population was 1,710.

Police stations: There is a police station in Taiga.

Post office: The postal facilities for the *sho* are at Toyohara-gai, Toyohara.

Schools: There is one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Taiga.

Doctors: In 1939 there were two Formosan-Chinese doctors in Taiga.

Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* are the Taiga Credit Trading cooperative and the Toyohara Rice Control association. The former maintains an agricultural warehouse here.

Industry

a. *Agriculture*: The chief farm products and their average annual production are rice (Y580,000), sugarcane (Y240,000), sweet potatoes (Y50,000), peanuts (Y3,000), tobacco (Y15,000), green vegetables (Y16,000), and shaddock and other fruits (Y50,000). Over 400 water buffalo and 100 yellow oxen are used for draft purposes, and there are more than 2,700 hogs, 44,000 chickens, 6,300 ducks, 6,400 geese, and some goats and turkeys.

b. *Forestry*: Forestry is limited to an insignificant amount of charcoal and firewood.

Transportation: Buses run to Toyohara and Tanshi in the east, Kiyomizu and Sharoku in the west, and Saiton, Taichu, and Nanton in the south.

Associations: On April 1, 1936, 20 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in 13 communities in this *sho*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y1,453.31.

d. *Tanshi-sho*

Location: Tanshi-sho is situated in the southern end of the *gun* between Toyohara-gai and Taichu-shi.

Topography: Except for part of Shuko-aza in the eastern end where there are low hills, the land of the *sho* is flat, and is part of the Taichu plain. The soil is fertile, the climate temperate, and water plentiful, making it a fine agricultural area.

Principal communities: Of the 9 *aza* which comprise the *sho*, Kakeikaku, Shuko, Toimpo, and Tanshi had populations of more than 1,000 in 1935. Tanshi had 3,025.

Population: In 1935 the population of the *sho* was 11,962. This included 245 Japanese, most of whom lived in Tanshi.

Administrative seat: The *sho* office is situated in Tanshi, which had a 1935 population of 3,025.

Police stations: There is a police station at Tanshi.

Post office: The regular postal facilities for the *sho* are at Toyohara-gai, Toyohara. There is a special post office in Tanshi.

School: There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Tanshi.

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Doctors: In 1939, there were three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Tanshi.

Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *sho* are the Nitto Merchant Marine Association, Inc., the Tanshi Credit Trading cooperative and the Toyohara Rice Control association. The Tanshi Credit Trading cooperative maintains an agricultural warehouse in this *sho*.

Industry

a. **Agriculture:** The chief agricultural products and average annual production are: rice (Y757,000), sugarcane (Y354,000), green vegetables (Y40,000), tobacco (Y30,000), sweet potatoes (Y28,000), casaba (Y13,000), and other fruits (Y15,000). Water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, chickens, ducks, and geese are also raised.

b. **Manufacturing:** The only manufacturing of importance is sugar refining.

Transportation: The Taichu line runs through the central part of the *sho*, stopping at Tanshi station. The Jukan Doro runs parallel to this, and offers bus service to Taichu in the south and Toyohara in the north.

Associations: On April 1, 1937, 14 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in 9 communities in the *sho*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y1,182.15.

Business firms: Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) Tanshiken factory (formerly Taikoku Seito KK). This plant was built in 1918 and has a daily capacity of 840 short tons.

Special features: The water works for this *sho* was completed in 1924 at a cost of Y3,956. It supplies water to 600 persons.

e. Toyohara-gai

Location: Toyohara-gai is situated in the eastern part of the *gun*. To the east is Tosei-gun, to the west Shinko-sho, to the south Tanshi-sho and Daiton-gun, and to the north across the Taiko-kei is Naiho-sho.

Topography: The *gai* occupies part of the Taichu plain, has excellent water supply, and is a rich farming and prosperous business district.

Principal communities: Of the 13 *aza* which comprise this *gai*, Dainan, Kaminanko, Oshi, Shimonanko, and Toyohara had populations of over 2,000 in 1935. The population of Toyohara was 11,765.

Population: In 1935, the population of the *gai* was 33,713. This included 974 Japanese, most of whom lived in Toyohara.

Administrative seat: The *gai* office is situated in Toyohara, which had a 1935 population of 11,765.

Police stations: There are no police stations or despatch posts reported for this *gai*.

Post office: There is a regular post office at Toyohara.

Schools: In Toyohara there is a primary and higher primary school. There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese in Oshi, one in Toyohara, and another at an unidentified location. In addition, in Toyohara there is the Toyohara Girls' Domestic School.

Doctors: There were 15 Formosan-Chinese doctors in Toyohara in 1939.

Government agencies: The designated agents for the inspection and purchase of rice in this *gai* are the Nippon Transport Corp., the Taiwan Shipping Corp.,

the Toyohara Granary Credit Trading cooperative, which also maintains an agricultural warehouse, the Shinko Credit Trading cooperative, the Toyohara-gun Rice Control association, and an individual, Ho Ho-bo.

A branch office of the forestry management office, a part of the industrial development bureau, is located here.

There is a sub-branch court of the Taichu district courts.

There is a rainfall station at an elevation of 300 meters.

There is a public pawnshop. (See Welfare).

A banana inspection station is located here.

Industries

a. **Agriculture:** The rice grown in this region is widely known for its quality. It is the famous *Koroton* rice, so-called after the former name of the *gai*. This district is also known for its tobacco, which in 1931 was judged the best in Taiwan. Besides these, sugarcane, vegetables, Indian mallow, bananas, oranges, and pineapples are raised.

b. **Manufacturing:** The largest hemp factory in Taiwan is located here. This is a great lumber center, the lumber coming from the Hassen-zan lumber mills in the aborigine territory in Tosei-gun. A government lumber line brings the lumber down to the huge yard situated in Toyohara-gai. A large pineapple cannery is operated here. Besides these there are many other miscellaneous businesses.

Transportation: From the Toyohara station on the Taichu line railroads run in all directions. A narrow gauge line runs to Dogyu and Tosei-gun. There is bus service to all important places in the neighboring districts. (See Transportation.)

Associations: On April 1, 1933, 28 social-work committees were set up to do relief work in 25 communities in the *gai*. In 1938 their total expenditures were Y1,507.75.

Business firms

a. **Automobiles, motor, and private rail transportation**

Kyoei Jidosha Goshi Kaisha (Kyoei Automobile Co.), Toyohara 31; business: passenger transportation; founded: March 1929; number of investors: 4; capital: Y150,000.

Taichu Keitetsu KK. (Taichu Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., Ltd.). Toyohara 19; business: operates narrow gauge railroads; founded: June 1918; capital: Y1,225,000.

Toyohara Unso KK (Toyohara Transportation Co., Ltd.), Toyohara 44; business: transportation; founded February 1938; capital: Y100,000.

Toyohara Unyu KK (Toyohara Transportation Co., Ltd.), Toyohara; business: trucking and auto parts; founded: June 1939; capital: Y100,000.

b. **Banks:** Shoka Ginko KK (Shoka Bank Ltd.) branch is located here.

c. **Soap:** San Tai Goshi Kaisha (San Tai Limited Partnership), Toyohara. A small firm which manufactures toilet and washing soap.

d. **Electric power:** Taiwan Denryoku KK (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.). This plant was scheduled for completion in 1945. Its source of power is the Taiko-kei. Its capacity is 70,700 kw. When completed it would be the third largest in Taiwan.

e. *Ice manufacture*: Toyohara Seihyo KK (Toyohara Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Kaminanko; business: ice manufacture; founded: 1920; capital: Y300,000.

f. *Machinery*: Toyohara Kogyo KK (Toyohara Industries, Ltd.), Shahi; business: Machine tools and rubber articles; founded: April 1940; capital: Y180,000.

g. *Lumber and wood products*

Horyu Hasshoku KK (Horyu Commercial Co., Ltd.), Shimonanko 624; business: lumber; founded: January 1934; capital: Y200,000.

Hotai Zaimoku KK (Hotai Lumber Co., Ltd.), Toyohara 59; business: lumbering; founded: September 1938; capital: Y1,940,000.

Taiwan Rinsan KK. (Taiwan Forest Industries Co., Ltd.), Shimonanko; business: lumber and wood products; founded: Dec. 1939; capital: Y180,000.

h. *Sawmills*

Hotai (Po-te) Shoko, Toyohara-gai 59

Imai Zaimoku Bu Toyohara Kojo, Toyohara-gai 44

Kyoei (Kho-eng) Shoko, Toyohara-gai 195

Ryuki (Leng-kia) Shoko, Toyohara-gai 163

The above-named mills are all equipped with hand and swing saws electrically driven.

i. *Paper*

Eiyu (Eng-ju) Shingyo Goshi Kaisha (Eiyu Paper Mfg. Co., Toyohara-gai 19; business: manufacture of various kinds of paper and related articles, afforestation and development of new land; founded: April 1935; number of investors: 11; capital: Y100,000.

Taiwan Koa Parupu Kogyo KK. (Taiwan Koa Pulp Industries, Ltd.), Oshi 504; business: wood pulp; founded: July 1939; capital: Y180,000.

Toyohara Seishi Seizai KK. (Toyohara Paper & Lumber Co., Ltd.); business: paper manufacture; founded: February 1919; capital: Y700,000.

j. *Rubber*: Toyohara Gomu Kogyo KK. (Toyohara

Rubber Industries, Ltd.), Shimonanko 595; business: rubber; founded: March 1939; capital: Y160,000.

k. *Hemp manufacturing*: Taiwan Seima KK. (Taiwan Hemp Co., Ltd.), a subsidiary of the Yasuda Zaibatsu; business: manufacture of hemp cloth, hemp bags, and other hemp articles; cultivation of yellow hemp, ramie, and other fiber materials; supply of electric power, manufacture and sale of ice; founded: Dec. 1911; capital: Y1,400,000 (Y700,000 paid-in, 1937).

l. *Other business*: Wholesale fish market located here. Name and other data not available.

Shrines and temples: The Sodo-shu (a Buddhist sect) maintains a preaching station here, and is making a great effort to gain followers among the Formosan-Chinese.

Hotels: The hotels here are the Kuruma Chaya (tea house) and the Toyohara Hotel. Room rates: Y2 to Y3; lunch Y1 to Y1.50.

Special features

A short distance north of Toyohara-gai at 24°07' N., 120°45' E. there is a 1,000 ft. railroad bridge over the Taiko-kei.

Toyohara-gai is a great center for lumbering, getting its wood from the aborigine territory to the east. It is also a great supply and distributing center for all the farming and aborigine territory east of it.

The Toyohara water-works was completed (with expansions) in 1935 at a total cost of Y246,225. It is designed to furnish water to 7,000 persons.

There is a military airfield located here. This is indicated by air reconnaissance to be six miles west of Toyohara.

After the earthquake disaster of April 1935 a municipal improvement plan was decided on. In April 1937 a new city planning ordinance requiring the construction of earthquake proof buildings was put into effect.

APPENDIX I

Taichu Population Tables

Note: For general statement see chapter on population. Where a name is followed by dashes (—), the place mentioned is not listed, or if listed, no population figures are given. A zero (0) indicates that the place named has no inhabitants of the class specified, while a question mark (?) at the beginning of the column indicates an error noticed in the figures as given by Sawada. In some instances the total population of the place or area exceeds or is less than the sum of its constituent parts. It has not been possible to determine whether the error is in the total or the sub-classifications. It is believed that such errors are slight and do not seriously affect the over-all value of the population data.

Table 107—Population of Taichu Province, 1928 ¹

Nationality	Total	Household unit	Male	Female
Total	971,565	164,576	497,132	474,433
Japanese	25,473	7,719	13,560	11,913
Formosan-Chinese	942,186	156,122	480,935	461,251
Foreigners	3,832	729	2,629	1,203

¹ Source: Taichu Survey, 1929.

Table 108—Population of Taichu Province, 1935 and 1940

	Total	Formosan-Chinese ¹	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese ²
Taichu Province:					
1935	1,218,754	1,176,507	35,791	245	6,199
1940	1,303,710	1,260,977	38,729	222	3,782
Taichu City:					
1935	74,839	56,282	16,399	89	2,067
1940	82,259	64,884	16,300	86	989
Shoka City:					
1935	54,304	50,469	2,903	29	896
1940	58,227	54,741	2,977	33	476
Daiton gun:					
1935	101,191	100,817	973	0	201
1940	107,460	106,116	1,199	0	145
Hokuto gun:					
1935	143,135	140,620	2,142	12	361
1940	158,686	154,252	4,151	2	281
Inrin gun:					
1935	180,975	177,998	2,164	27	783
1940	192,701	189,872	2,334	25	470
Nanto gun:					
1935	94,476	92,780	1,383	9	304
1940	101,018	99,368	1,447	14	189
Niitaka gun:					
1935	38,332	36,446	1,712	10	164
1940	42,633	41,138	1,321	14	160
Noko gun:					
1935	51,435	49,501	1,703	5	226
1940	53,349	51,649	1,521	6	173
Shoka gun:					
1935	151,824	150,434	1,120	0	270
1940	160,915	159,509	1,195	1	210
Taiko gun:					
1935	148,245	146,335	1,422	20	468
1940	155,842	153,109	2,433	23	277
Takeyama gun:					
1935	42,533	41,923	518	5	87
1940	45,139	44,472	574	1	92
Tosei gun:					
1935	43,842	42,431	1,352	12	47
1940	46,331	44,974	1,295	1	61
Toyohara gun:					
1935	93,623	91,271	2,000	27	325
1940	99,152	96,893	1,984	16	259

¹ Formosan-Chinese and aborigines.

² Includes other foreigners.

Table 109—Population of Taichu Province by Sex, 1940

	Total	Formosan-Chinese ¹		Japanese		Koreans		Foreign Chinese ²	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Taichu Province	1,303,710	630,728	630,249	20,061	18,668	45	177	2,298	1,484
Taichu City	82,259	33,202	31,682	8,276	8,024	18	68	622	367
Shoka City	58,227	27,236	27,505	1,506	1,471	6	27	271	205
Takeyama gun	45,139	22,491	21,981	315	259	0	1	64	28
Daiton gun	107,460	53,358	52,758	683	516	0	0	81	64
Hokuto gun	158,686	75,938	78,314	2,111	2,040	2	0	175	106
Inrin gun	192,701	95,672	94,200	1,173	1,161	2	23	289	181
Nanto gun	101,018	49,897	49,471	761	686	3	11	126	63
Niitaka gun	42,633	21,322	19,816	733	588	2	12	106	54
Noko gun	53,349	26,573	25,076	836	685	1	5	106	67
Shoka gun	160,915	78,639	80,870	628	567	0	1	117	93
Taiko gun	155,842	75,954	77,155	1,268	1,165	6	17	159	118
Tosei gun	46,331	22,636	22,338	738	557	0	1	42	19
Toyohara gun	99,152	47,810	49,083	1,034	950	5	11	140	119

¹ Formosan-Chinese and aborigines.² Includes a few other foreigners.

Table 110—Population of Taichu City by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Taichu City	74,839	56,282	16,399	89	2,067
Akebono cho	1,014	914	90	0	10
Ariake cho	1,833	1,617	211	0	5
Asahi machi	789	364	422	0	3
Bamba	332	332	0	0	0
Chitose cho	481	16	465	0	0
Chokyoshito	5,104	4,932	125	0	47
Hampeiseki	605	605	0	0	0
Hanazono cho	1,344	1,159	177	0	8
Hatsune cho	1,718	1,321	302	37	58
Jushikyaku	989	960	19	0	1
Kanjo cho	2,339	1,819	485	2	33
Kankei	3,539	3,421	113	0	5
Kawabata cho	983	619	364	0	0
Kinoshita cho	670	275	395	0	0
Kokan	827	827	0	0	0
Koroshi	3,904	3,767	119	0	18
Kotobuki cho	443	20	422	0	1
Kusunoki cho	1,929	1,356	569	0	4
Meiji cho	517	50	465	0	2
Midori cho	1,102	615	453	2	32
Murakami cho	1,011	118	887	0	6
Niitaka cho	3,881	2,984	870	0	27
Nishiki cho	3,331	2,194	567	0	569
Oimatsu cho	2,542	636	1,876	1	29
Saiwai cho	454	131	323	0	0
Sakae machi	1,821	990	733	0	89
Sakura cho	2,949	2,315	600	0	34
Shikishima cho	766	372	394	0	0
Shimokyoshito	1,560	1,539	19	0	2
Shintomi cho	2,551	1,676	669	7	198
Suehiro cho	1,661	1,064	539	0	8
Tachibana cho	2,429	2,025	342	0	61
Taisho cho	1,117	389	662	0	66
Takara machi	2,006	1,134	603	1	268
Takasago cho	1,028	374	645	0	1
Toseishi cho	1,089	1,013	73	0	3
Toshikuni cho	381	15	366	0	0
Umegae cho	8,168	7,691	203	27	247
Wakamatsu cho	3,397	3,051	269	0	77
Yanagi machi	2,303	1,583	553	12	155

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 111—Population of Shoka City by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Shoka City	54,304	50,469	2,903	29	896
Ankeiryo					
Aso	3,175	3,172	2	0	1
Banshako	1,285	1,278	7	0	0
Choshidokyaku					
Denchuo	792	788	4	0	0
Fukeito					
Gyuchoshi	2,885	2,875	12	0	0
Gyuhoshi					
Hishinai					
Hokumon					
Kaikan	2,666	2,617	47	2	0
Katokyaku					
Kokoshi					
Kokuseisei					
Koshinai					
Nammon					
Nankaku	5,815	5,116	635	0	59
Saiseishi	2,565	2,167	389	0	9
Seimonko	2,001	2,000	1	0	0
Shidokyaku	2,063	2,059	4	0	0
Shoka	25,920	23,288	1,785	27	818
Sankyaku					
Sekihiko					
Shishibi					
Taichiku	1,701	1,688	13	0	0
Taiho	2,726	2,713	4	0	9
Tomon					
Tosento	710	710	0	0	0

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 112—Population of Daiton Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Daiton gun	101,191	100,017	973	0	201
Hokuton sho	20,616	20,477	117	0	22
Bushi					
Chimpei	599	599	0	0	0
Doshi	1,147	1,147	0	0	0
Gunkoryo	2,584	2,569	14	0	1
Hokuton ¹	2,393	2,348	44	0	1
Joshichichori	1,009	1,009	0	0	0
Kankoshi	620	613	0	0	7
Koshoshi	590	590	0	0	0
Kyusha	942	942	0	0	0
Kyusekishi	590	590	0	0	0
Nifumpo	1,353	1,339	14	0	0
Raisekibu	1,213	1,213	0	0	0
Sampumpo	955	917	38	0	0
Sansekijo					
Shichori	1,929	1,914	3	0	12
Suibento	400	400	0	0	0
Suiketo	1,153	1,153	0	0	0
Suinan	227	227	0	0	0
Taikikyaku					
Taiko	2,912	2,907	4	1	1
Muho sho	17,619	17,370	161	0	88
Goseki	2,238	2,238	0	0	0
Koko					
Kyusha					
Mantoroku	3,191	3,146	45	0	0
Muho ¹	8,235	8,062	87	0	85
Rokko					
Ryujunan	1,976	1,967	7	0	2

Table 112—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Seidorin	..	..	..	..	..
Shikaiseki	..	..	..	..	..
Teidai	1,979	1,957	22	0	0
Nanton sho	12,487	12,396	70	0	21
Banshakyaku	553	553	0	0	0
Chiko	421	421	0	0	0
Chimpei	669	669	0	0	0
Denshin	1,046	1,031	14	0	1
Doansekai	336	328	3	0	5
Eiteiso	635	634	0	0	1
Nanton sho:					
Koseki	..	..	..	..	..
Koshiken	671	671	0	0	0
Maento	1,065	1,065	0	0	0
Majiho	1,139	1,137	0	0	2
Nanton ¹	1,311	1,259	42	0	10
Ryuseki	370	370	0	0	0
Sankaiseki	804	804	0	0	0
Sanshiyaku	856	845	11	0	0
Shimofujukyaku	879	879	0	0	0
Shimogyusoshi	454	454	0	0	0
Shinshoshi	386	386	0	0	0
Suikaku	355	355	0	0	0
Toko	537	535	0	0	2
Osato sho	11,444	11,376	58	0	10
Chikushiko	..	..	..	..	..
Chokyoshito	..	..	..	..	..
Daitotsuryo	577	577	0	0	0
Hanshryo	1,601	1,596	5	0	0
Naishin	1,827	1,817	6	0	4
Osato ¹	2,290	2,244	41	0	5
Ryosanju	1,682	1,682	0	0	0
Sensekien	487	487	0	0	0
Shimochikuishi	..	..	..	..	..
Soko	1,998	1,997	0	0	1
Tojo	982	976	6	0	0
Saiton sho	15,641	15,522	104	0	15
Baryutan	557	556	0	0	1
Choyo	576	576	0	0	0
Hatchori	1,139	1,139	0	0	0
Jogyuhoshi	725	725	0	0	0
Josekihi	987	986	1	0	0
Kaseki	1,704	1,686	18	0	0
Kasekihi	666	665	0	0	1
Keiraiseki	546	546	0	0	0
Kobishi	1,001	1,001	0	0	0
Rinseki	1,351	1,329	21	0	1
Saiton ¹	2,628	2,585	36	0	9
Shimoshichichori	1,266	1,266	0	0	0
Suikutsuto	2,495	2,464	28	0	3
Taihei sho	10,310	10,233	57	0	20
Banshiro	930	928	2	0	0
Bushiko	..	..	..	..	..
Chosho	..	..	..	..	..
Kenkeiko	..	..	..	..	..
Rokutosekko	..	..	..	..	..
Sampan	786	786	0	0	0
Sansha	..	..	..	..	..
Sharyuho	2,501	2,499	2	0	0
Taihei ¹	3,340	3,285	40	0	14
Taiko	..	..	..	..	..
Tobenko	2,753	2,734	13	0	6

Table 112—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Ujitsu sho	13,074	12,643	406	0	25
Amitsuri	389	389	0	0	0
Banshien					
Doansekai	1,287	1,238	49	0	0
Gakuden	904	904	0	0	0
Gochori	939	935	4	0	0
Hoseki					
Keibiryō					
Keishintan	1,582	1,582	0	0	0
Kyakuri	2,360	2,317	39	0	4
Kyuchori	729	729	0	0	0
Rochikunan	195	195	0	0	0
Roken	1,930	1,905	25	0	0
Sekiratan					
Tozeneki	347	343	0	0	4
Ujitsu ¹	2,412	2,106	289	0	17

¹ Administrative center.

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 113—Population of Hokuto Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Hokuto gun	143,135	140,620	2,142	12	361
Chikuto sho	11,757	11,678	55	0	24
Banshiryo	546	546	0	0	0
Chikuto ¹	1,995	1,942	32	0	21
Dento	919	919	0	0	0
Dokoshi					
Goshoshi	1,154	1,154	0	0	0
Gyuchushi					
Jushikyaku	923	923	0	0	0
Kyukaiseki	1,697	1,674	23	0	0
Menzeneki	1,436	1,436	0	0	0
Naishinseki	724	724	0	0	0
Rokuryo	1,665	1,662	0	0	3
Shimokeiken	698	698	0	0	0
Taiwan					
Dembi sho	16,958	16,900	45	0	13
Chimpei	2,095	2,091	0	0	4
Chodembi					
Daren	2,690	2,690	0	0	0
Dembi	1,800	1,790	3	0	7
Joheihō ¹	1,158	1,132	25	0	1
Kaihoron	2,271	2,254	17	0	0
Keishicho	3,316	3,316	0	0	0
Komoshā					
Mokugisho					
Nankosei					
Sanjuchori					
Shokomosha	1,748	1,747	0	0	1
Sosekiron	1,880	1,880	0	0	0
Hito sho	18,370	18,291	70	0	9
Banshiho	647	642	5	0	0
Chikuishi					
Gyuchoshi	1,437	1,429	8	0	0
Hito ¹	3,552	3,551	1	0	0
Jusanko					
Nammon					
Renkoseki	2,183	2,178	0	0	5
Rokoseki	2,990	2,955	35	0	0
Ronshi	2,023	2,020	3	0	0
Ronshikyaku					

Table 113—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Sankaiseki	93	93	0	0	0
Shinshoshi	1,488	1,488	0	0	0
Hito sho:					
Shohoshin	969	947	18	0	4
Shusekiron	1,159	1,159	0	0	0
Taikoseki	881	881	0	0	0
Torokko	948	948	0	0	0
Hokuto gai	14,300	13,822	366	0	112
Chushushi					
Hokuseiryō	4,365	4,326	34	0	5
Hokuto					
Seihokuto	7,478	7,047	324	0	107
Tohokuto	2,457	2,449	8	0	0
Keishu sho	18,870	18,233	551	12	74
Choyoseki	2,063	2,063	0	0	0
Kaha	1,914	1,906	8	0	0
Kakeishi					
Keikanseki	2,189	2,189	0	0	0
Keishu ¹	5,523	4,905	533	12	73
Kyubi	969	969	0	0	0
Saihan	1,251	1,251	0	0	0
Sanjoshu	1,798	1,794	4	0	0
Shimosuiho	1,183	1,180	3	0	0
Shoshikyaku					
Shuryo	1,147	1,143	3	0	1
Suibi	833	833	0	0	0
Nirin sho	26,187	25,761	321	0	105
Banshiden					
Chikuishi	1,150	1,150	0	0	0
Chusei	1,219	1,206	13	0	0
Gairichikuto	994	994	0	0	0
Gaironshikyaku					
Johatto	1,675	1,664	11	0	0
Kagyoseki	1,090	1,090	0	0	0
Koseki	722	722	0	0	0
Koshi	226	226	0	0	0
Koto					
Kyoshito					
Kyuchoko	1,601	1,601	0	0	0
Mango	1,018	992	26	0	0
Manko	2,774	2,755	16	0	3
Nirin ¹	5,121	4,911	138	0	72
Nirin sho:					
Okoryo					
Ritoseki	1,577	1,577	0	0	0
Royo	1,708	1,616	80	0	12
Sanryo	1,012	980	20	0	12
Sensekishi					
Taihaisha	2,004	1,982	17	0	5
Toshiron	2,296	2,295	0	0	1
Shazan sho	22,493	21,778	692	0	23
Chobushi	1,073	1,073	0	0	0
Chookoryo					
Hikyaku	820	820	0	0	0
Kanhoen	1,228	1,223	5	0	0
Koryo	1,489	1,482	3	0	4
Koshiken	1,444	1,444	0	0	0
Oko	4,131	4,128	3	0	0
Rojoseki	3,452	3,442	6	0	4
Shazan ¹	4,738	4,705	18	0	15
Shingai	1,410	1,410	0	0	0
Soko	2,708	2,051	657	0	0
Taironkyaku					

Table 113—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Taijo sho	14,200	14,157	42	0	1
Chokaikenseki	1,046	1,046	0	0	0
Chosankyaku	784	784	0	0	0
Gyoryo	284	284	0	0	0
Kasankyaku	1,352	1,352	0	0	0
Kokan	1,314	1,314	0	0	0
Saiko	2,027	2,023	4	0	0
Sankaiseki	708	708	0	0	0
Sanryo	1,181	1,181	0	0	0
Shimogyucho	267	267	0	0	0
Shimokaikenseki	1,070	1,070	0	0	0
Sotogokanryo	779	773	6	0	0
Taijo ¹	2,161	2,141	19	0	1
Tanken	1,041	1,041	0	0	0
Yuseki	186	173	13	0	0

¹ Administrative center.

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 114—Population of Inrin Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Inrin gun	180,975	177,998	2,164	27	783
Eisei sho	20,854	20,757	81	0	16
Chikushikyaku	2,322	2,320	2	0	0
Chinsekiseki	2,055	2,046	5	0	4
Doantaku	3,147	3,143	4	0	0
Dokugo	2,486	2,486	0	0	0
Eisei ¹	3,127	3,097	63	0	12
Fukko					
Gobento	2,348	2,348	0	0	0
Nankokyu	2,247	2,247	0	0	0
Nankosei	2,152	2,145	7	0	0
Ronshi	925	925	0	0	0
Hashin sho	17,196	17,140	38	0	17
Gahyoseki	2,573	2,567	1	0	5
Goho	1,859	1,859	0	0	0
Hashin ¹	3,104	3,081	23	0	0
Hika	1,520	1,520	0	0	0
Kyubukyaku					
Kyukan	2,035	2,021	14	0	0
Nijunan					
Raseki	2,438	2,434	0	0	3
Taihei	1,927	1,920	0	0	7
Taikobi	1,740	1,738	0	0	2
Yushaten					
Hoen sho	17,093	17,048	42	0	3
Banshosho					
Bushi	1,280	1,280	0	0	0
Gaironshikyaku					
Gaiyo ¹	3,950	3,932	18	0	0
Gyuhoseki	1,134	1,130	4	0	0
Hoen	1,514	1,494	20	0	0
Kakujukyaku					
Koshu					
Nanko	1,782	1,782	0	0	0
Nanseiho	850	847	0	0	3
Ronshikyaku	2,317	2,317	0	0	0
Saiseiko					
Sansei	901	901	0	0	0
Sekihikyaku	1,486	1,486	0	0	0
Shinsui	1,879	1,879	0	0	0
Shutsusuiko					
Taiyu					

Table 114—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Inrin gai	35,511	33,963	1,040	10	498
Banshiron	2,534	2,533	0	0	1
Denchuo	1,795	1,789	3	0	3
Hokuseishi					
Inrin ¹	10,869	9,477	890	10	492
Kosuiko	2,966	2,956	10	0	0
Mannen	1,373	1,373	0	0	0
Nampeï	3,181	3,073	108	0	0
Saitosei	1,303	1,297	6	0	0
Sanjoshun	1,907	1,899	8	0	0
Sankaiseki	3,240	3,237	3	0	0
Taigyo	2,112	2,110	0	0	2
Taisankakutan					
Tozan	4,231	4,219	12	0	0
Keiko sho	22,317	21,792	405	8	112
Amaseki	1,103	1,103	0	0	0
Bamba					
Bento	2,994	2,668	326	0	0
Choryo	1,975	1,973	1	0	1
Denchuo	1,519	1,519	0	0	0
Keiko ¹	2,908	2,736	58	8	106
Ronshikyaku	3,671	3,668	3	0	0
Saiseiseki	1,604	1,599	0	0	5
Sankaiseki	1,738	1,738	0	0	0
Shikaiseki	2,957	2,940	17	0	0
Shinsekkkan					
Taitotsu	1,848	1,848	0	0	0
Nisui sho	12,776	12,471	272	9	24
Bishito	1,993	1,983	10	0	0
Jugo	1,933	1,933	0	0	0
Kaihoryo					
Kashun	3,650	3,644	1	0	5
Nisui ¹	4,123	3,834	261	9	19
Taikyuen	1,077	1,077	0	0	0
Omura sho	15,698	15,649	44	0	5
Chokakushi					
Haito	1,340	1,339	0	0	1
Hishito	536	536	0	0	0
Kako	2,464	2,464	0	0	0
Kakyorin	990	987	0	0	3
Kashaku	866	866	0	0	0
Katorin					
Koseki	2,603	2,599	4	0	0
Omura ¹	3,244	3,229	14	0	1
Renkachi	1,388	1,362	26	0	0
Ritoseki					
Tairon	2,267	2,267	0	0	0
Shato sho	19,552	19,466	57	0	29
Bokyoto	800	795	0	0	5
Choko					
Choseki	717	717	0	0	0
Kyosekiryo	2,436	2,432	4	0	0
Kyusha	2,991	2,981	0	0	10
Nanka	2,559	2,559	0	0	0
Nantei	2,067	2,066	0	0	1
Ronga	3,046	3,029	17	0	0
Sekitoko	2,868	2,857	11	0	0
Shato ¹	2,068	2,030	25	0	13
Tanaka sho	19,978	19,712	185	0	79
Daishin	2,177	2,177	0	0	0
Fuko	1,541	1,541	0	0	0
Gaisankaiseki	1,975	1,975	0	0	0

Table 114—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Naisankaiseiki	1,804	1,804	0	0	0
Naiwan	2,179	2,172	5	0	2
Taihei	1,388	1,387	1	0	0
Taikomosha	754	754	0	0	0
Takunaitan	2,602	2,600	0	0	0
Tanaka ¹	5,558	5,302	179	0	77

¹ Administrative center.

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 115—Population of Nanto Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Nanto gun	94,476	92,780	1,383	9	304
Churyo sho	12,755	12,696	34	0	25
Banshiyu					
Bunsuiryo	1,137	1,137	0	0	0
Choyo					
Chosuiakutsushi					
Churyo	1,923	1,923	0	0	0
Goshinryo	2,764	2,722	22	0	20
Hakkisen ¹	986	986	0	0	0
Juhachikoryo					
Kasoryo					
Koryo	2,003	2,003	0	0	0
Machikukyaku					
Nijukei	1,458	1,457	1	0	0
Ryuganrin	2,484	2,468	11	0	0
Sobunro					
Taikyuen					
Tasshiwan					
Tobeiko					
Nama sho	21,569	21,484	74	0	11
Banshiryo	2,129	2,128	1	0	0
Buka	949	949	0	0	0
Choshinseki	1,948	1,938	9	0	1
Dakusui	1,098	1,085	13	0	0
Denshi	1,067	1,067	0	0	0
Hishiryō	1,237	1,228	9	0	0
Kancho					
Kanshikyaku					
Kashinseki	1,023	1,023	0	0	0
Kyuan	1,420	1,420	0	0	0
Nama ¹	3,401	3,361	31	0	9
Sekisui	1,488	1,482	6	0	0
Shingai	1,134	1,132	2	0	0
Shohakko	1,875	1,875	0	0	0
Taikoken					
Taisho	1,423	1,419	3	0	1
Tanryo	1,377	1,377	0	0	0
Nanto gai	29,277	28,062	1,025	9	181
Eibanko	2,096	2,082	14	0	0
Gunkoryo	1,385	1,385	0	0	0
Gyuunkutsu	2,233	2,231	0	0	2
Hanzan	1,512	1,509	3	0	0
Higashishisekihei	1,044	1,041	3	0	0
Hobi	2,572	2,520	49	0	3
Katokyaku	1,638	1,634	3	0	1
Nairoku	2,638	2,637	0	0	1
Nanto ¹	6,626	5,733	714	8	171
Nishishisekihei	2,192	2,192	0	0	0
Rinshi	1,673	1,673	0	0	0

Table 115—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Rokubunryo.....					
Sankaiseki.....	2,009	1,766	239	1	3
Shisekihei.....					
Shofuryo.....					
Shohanzan.....	621	621	0	0	0
Sobirei.....	1,038	1,038	0	0	0
Soton sho.....	30,875	30,538	250	0	87
Banshiden.....	1,647	1,635	12	0	0
Chokaro.....	1,336	1,334	0	0	2
Dojo.....					
Getsubiseki.....	2,899	2,896	3	0	0
Gyunyuzaki.....	1,228	1,220	8	0	0
Heicho.....	1,041	1,041	0	0	0
Heirin.....					
Hokuseinan.....	2,795	2,794	0	0	1
Hokutoho.....	1,664	1,649	15	0	0
Hokutoshingai.....					
Hoshiryo.....	1,606	1,601	5	0	0
Keishu.....					
Nampo.....	2,873	2,831	38	0	4
Rinshito.....	1,479	1,479	0	0	0
Sankyaku.....	1,088	1,087	0	0	0
Sekitoho.....	961	961	0	0	0
Shinsho.....	2,773	2,759	14	0	0
Sokoko.....					
Soto.....	1,761	1,755	5	0	1
Soton ¹	5,724	5,496	150	0	78

¹ Administrative center.

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 116—Population of Niitaka Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese and Aborigines ²	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Niitaka gun.....	38,332	36,446	1,712	10	164
Gyochi sho.....	12,149	11,982	149	0	18
Bokkichi.....					
Byoran.....	921	918	8	0	3
Choryo.....	293	293	0	0	0
Gyochi ¹	2,605	2,530	67	0	8
Hokuso.....					
Juki.....	396	395	0	0	1
Kadoko.....	635	635	0	0	0
Koryuko.....					
Mokuriran.....	1,265	1,263	2	0	0
Muho.....	432	430	1	0	1
Renkachi.....	311	307	4	0	0
Rokko.....	295	293	2	0	0
Ronryu.....					
Sansakyaku.....	272	272	0	0	0
Shibaan.....	435	420	7	0	8
Shinjo.....	845	837	8	0	0
Suisha.....	469	420	49	0	0
Taigan.....	390	390	0	0	0
Tairin.....	611	611	0	0	0
Tosha.....	1,974	1,968	6	0	0
Shushu sho.....	16,890	15,612	1,123	10	145
Basshaho.....	679	679	0	0	0
Ekiryo.....	1,866	1,846	15	0	5
Gaishatei.....					
Hokuseiho.....					
Keiryuzan.....					
Mompaitan.....					

Table 116—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan-Chinese and Aborigines ²	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Rimbi	819	815	4	0	0
Rokuryoko					
Saikyoto	4,217	3,972	245	0	0
Shaheiron					
Shashi	6,759	6,016	662	10	71
Shinensho					
Shushu ¹	2,550	2,284	197	0	69
Suiriko					
Aborigine Territory	9,293	8,852	440	0	1

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

¹ Administrative center.² The figures for the Formosan-Chinese and the aborigines are given separately as indicated. All aborigines are in the aborigine territory and all Chinese are outside the aborigine territory. Aborigines are located in villages, with postoffices at Suiriko and Shushu. One source gives 47 villages, another 40.

Table 117—Population of Noko Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese and Aborigines ²	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Noko gun	51,435	49,501	1,703	5	226
Hori gai	30,602	29,434	950	5	213
Baishikyaku					
Biwajo	1,954	1,945	8	0	1
Pori	1,066	1,066	0	0	0
Daito-o	2,343	2,175	162	0	6
Gyuminzan	1,694	1,694	0	0	0
Gyusohoku	624	624	0	0	0
Hachiko					
Fukko	748	734	13	0	1
Hori ¹	9,580	8,706	684	5	185
Jushizan	554	553	1	0	0
Katokyaku					
Seibanko	691	689	2	0	0
Shikoko	826	815	11	0	0
Shoho Village	1,710	1,685	8	0	17
Suizutsu					
Suibi	2,160	2,159	0	0	1
Suiryuto					
Suito	2,105	2,072	33	0	0
Taiheicho					
Tainan	1,532	1,526	6	0	0
Tobeiko	1,402	1,395	7	0	0
Togyuko					
Ugyuran	1,613	1,596	15	0	2
Kokusei sho	11,276	11,208	56	0	12
Baishiki					
Gaibanan					
Hokkoeki	893	891	2	0	0
Hokuzanko	2,409	2,386	19	0	4
Kanshirin ¹	634	634	0	0	0
Kenko	1,330	1,326	0	0	4
Kiko					
Kishito	1,658	1,640	17	0	1
Kokusei	2,605	2,586	17	0	2
Nanko					
Renseiko					
Shimonanko					
Suichoryu	1,747	1,745	1	0	1
Taiseiko					
Aborigine territory	9,557	8,859	697	0	1

¹ Administrative center. (See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)² The figures for the Formosan-Chinese and the aborigines are given separately as indicated. All aborigines are in the aborigine territory and all Chinese are outside the aborigine territory. Aborigines are located in villages, with postoffices at Musha and Hori. One source gives 66 villages, another 28. Musha Village, also known as Mu Village, is in aboriginal territory in Noko Gun and has the following population: Total, 977; Formosan-Chinese and Aborigines, 784; Japanese, 193; Korean and foreign Chinese, 0.

Table 118—Population of Shoka Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Shoka gun	151,824	150,434	1,120	0	270
Fukko sho	18,622	18,600	18	0	4
Ariki	..	..	..	..	..
Bakushoseki	..	..	..	..	..
Bansha ¹	1,952	1,951	0	0	1
Chikuishi	..	..	..	..	..
Chimpei	1,532	1,531	0	0	0
Chubamba	..	..	..	..	..
Fupei	..	..	..	..	..
Fukko	2,299	2,296	2	0	1
Gaichu	1,736	1,732	4	0	0
Gaiho	1,462	1,454	8	0	0
Hoan	..	..	..	..	..
Kanshoseki	2,891	2,891	0	0	0
Kokutsuryo	903	899	4	0	0
Kyoto	1,648	1,648	0	0	0
Nenseki	..	..	..	..	..
Saienaku	1,506	1,506	0	0	0
Saisei	..	..	..	..	..
Sambento	1,708	1,787	0	0	1
Shusui-seki	..	..	..	..	..
Tairon	905	905	0	0	0
Taiwanko	..	..	..	..	..
Funen sho	15,234	15,197	35	0	2
Chikurin	..	..	..	..	..
Doanryo	4,241	4,239	2	0	0
Funen ¹	1,695	1,688	7	0	0
Keito	..	..	..	..	..
Kensho	2,524	2,519	5	0	0
Kyusha	943	943	0	0	0
Shako	3,274	3,251	21	0	2
Shimokaro	2,557	2,557	0	0	0
Taiho	..	..	..	..	..
Katan sho	16,247	16,126	108	0	13
Chusho	..	..	..	..	..
Hakushako	4,513	4,477	36	0	0
Katan ¹	4,502	4,429	60	0	13
Keihoku	..	..	..	..	..
Keinan	..	..	..	..	..
Kinton	..	..	..	..	..
Kosho	2,762	2,762	0	0	0
Katan sho:					
Kyoshito	2,225	2,225	0	0	0
Ryuseki	..	..	..	..	..
Sankashun	2,245	2,233	12	0	0
Sekitoki	..	..	..	..	..
Taikonai	..	..	..	..	..
Wanshiko	..	..	..	..	..
Rokko gai	41,740	41,128	404	0	208
Chobanka	2,777	2,770	7	0	0
Choseki	1,641	1,640	0	0	1
Datetsuseki	1,456	1,449	7	0	0
Gakushi	..	..	..	..	..
Ganseki	1,051	1,044	7	0	0
Hanroten	..	..	..	..	..
Hobi	..	..	..	..	..
Kaihoseki	2,981	2,967	12	0	2
Kaikenseki	..	..	..	..	..
Katokyaku	..	..	..	..	..
Koken	1,014	1,014	0	0	0
Nansei	562	562	0	0	0
Nojo	..	..	..	..	..
Rokko ¹	24,831	24,311	350	0	200
Rombi	..	..	..	..	..

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Table 118—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Ryoseki.....	1,196	1,190	6	0	0
Saishito.....	..	..	..	..	..
Shinseki.....	..	..	..	..	..
Sokobi.....	2,791	2,771	15	0	5
Sokochu.....	1,410	1,410	0	0	0
Toryo.....	..	..	..	..	..
Wako.....	..	..	..	..	..
Sensai sho.....	17,728	17,702	23	0	3
Chokeiho.....	..	..	..	..	..
Chokenko.....	..	..	..	..	..
Chori.....	1,138	1,138	0	0	0
Hishiken.....	2,586	2,586	0	0	0
Jugokoryo.....	468	468	0	0	0
Kaibishi.....	..	..	..	..	..
Kari.....	702	702	0	0	0
Keikoseki.....	..	..	..	..	..
Keitei.....	1,514	1,513	0	0	0
Mampo.....	..	..	..	..	..
Rokkaiyo.....	..	..	..	..	..
Sensai sho:					
Sensai ¹	4,483	4,465	16	0	2
Senshuseki.....	3,700	3,700	0	0	0
Shimokenko.....	..	..	..	..	..
Shinko.....	3,137	3,130	7	0	0
Shusui sho.....	14,508	14,437	62	0	9
Anto.....	1,360	1,348	11	0	1
Bako.....	1,690	1,681	8	0	1
Bameizan.....	1,458	1,440	13	0	5
Hokyoron.....	1,872	1,856	16	0	0
Karon.....	1,463	1,462	0	0	1
Kinshuyo.....	..	..	..	..	..
Kohekiho.....	..	..	..	..	..
Kyosei.....	2,177	2,175	1	0	1
Shusui ¹	2,794	2,781	13	0	0
Sosekiseki.....	1,694	1,694	0	0	0
Tairombi.....	..	..	..	..	..
Tozenseki.....	..	..	..	..	..
Wabi sho.....	27,745	27,244	470	0	0
Bangako.....	1,757	1,757	0	0	0
Chikuishi.....	..	..	..	..	..
Churyo.....	3,389	3,019	370	0	0
Daikaden.....	2,331	2,329	2	0	24
Getsubi.....	2,262	2,262	0	0	0
Jugochori.....	..	..	..	..	..
Kanshisei.....	1,576	1,575	0	0	1
Kari.....	2,487	2,465	18	0	4
Koseki.....	..	..	..	..	..
Koshinai.....	..	..	..	..	..
Shichichori.....	1,202	1,202	0	0	0
Shinshoshi.....	1,789	1,775	14	0	0
Toseisha.....	..	..	..	..	..
Tosekiseki.....	3,857	3,853	4	0	0
Tozenryo.....	1,340	1,338	0	0	2
Wabi ¹	5,755	5,669	62	0	31

¹ Administrative center.

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 119—Population of Taiko Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Taiko gun.....	148,245	146,335	1,422	20	468
Daito sho.....	13,116	12,966	134	0	16
Benshito.....	2,655	2,655	0	0	0
Chogai.....	..	..	..	..	..
Daito ¹	4,482	4,382	87	0	13
Eibampo.....	..	..	..	..	..
Kokoshi.....	..	..	..	..	..
Oden.....	1,950	1,919	31	0	0
Oiwake.....	..	..	..	..	..
Ryeshi.....	..	..	..	..	..
Sanshicho.....	..	..	..	..	..
Sanshikyaku.....	..	..	..	..	..
Seishito.....	1,679	1,672	7	0	0
Shakyaku.....	2,350	2,338	9	0	3
Shobu.....	..	..	..	..	..
Tosento.....	..	..	..	..	..
Gaiho sho.....	10,205	10,125	53	0	27
Bushi.....	594	594	0	0	0
Dojo.....	625	625	0	0	0
Jiyo.....	2,474	2,417	49	0	8
Kokyakuso.....	..	..	..	..	..
Kotensankyaku.....	1,191	1,191	0	0	0
Mameiho.....	..	..	..	..	..
Naisuibi.....	1,103	1,103	0	0	0
Rokko.....	..	..	..	..	..
Rokufun ¹	1,717	1,711	4	0	2
Shinsekishi.....	..	..	..	..	..
Taikoto.....	784	764	0	0	17
Gosei gai.....	13,488	13,392	53	0	43
Anryoko.....	..	..	..	..	..
Gosei ¹	5,413	5,329	41	0	43
Nankan.....	1,979	1,976	3	0	0
Oboryo.....	2,192	2,183	9	0	0
Sonan.....	..	..	..	..	..
Taisho.....	3,904	3,904	0	0	0
Kiyomizu gai.....	34,527	33,910	534	9	74
Buroku.....	..	..	..	..	..
Chokaiko.....	..	..	..	..	..
Daitotsuryo.....	1,583	1,570	13	0	0
Denryo.....	3,358	3,344	14	0	0
Goseki.....	1,643	1,635	8	0	0
Kagyuho.....	..	..	..	..	..
Kaifu.....	..	..	..	..	..
Kiyomizu ¹	8,445	7,916	447	9	73
Kobi.....	3,888	3,884	4	0	0
Kyoto.....	..	..	..	..	..
Menzenseki.....	..	..	..	..	..
Nankan.....	..	..	..	..	..
Ongaryo.....	..	..	..	..	..
Sankaiseki.....	3,267	3,259	8	0	0
Seiho.....	..	..	..	..	..
Shako.....	2,931	2,900	31	0	0
Shikaiseki.....	1,685	1,685	0	0	0
Shusui.....	2,487	2,478	9	0	0
Suikaku.....	..	..	..	..	..
Taikoro.....	3,342	3,342	0	0	0
Yosekiryo.....	1,898	1,898	0	0	0
Ryusei sho.....	16,425	16,364	52	0	9
Choaryo.....	..	..	..	..	..
Hokutoron.....	563	563	0	0	0
Kaihoseki.....	..	..	..	..	..
Ryusei ¹	4,203	4,180	16	0	7
Tokatsukutsu.....	1,022	1,020	2	0	0

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Table 119—(Continued)

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Ryumokusei	2,417	2,388	29	0	0
Sankaiseki	4,052	4,045	5	0	2
Sankyaku	1,978	1,978	0	0	0
Shinshoshi	2,190	2,190	0	0	0
Suishiryō					
Sharoku sho	21,689	21,365	228	0	96
Chikurin	2,337	2,325	12	0	0
Hokuseiko	4,097	4,092	3	0	2
Hoshi					
Kokan	2,365	2,350	14	0	1
Nanseiko	2,452	2,445	3	0	4
Rifun					
Rokuroseki					
Rokuryō	2,934	2,934	0	0	0
Saiseiryō	874	871	3	0	0
Sharoku ¹	6,630	6,348	193	0	89
Taian sho	10,980	10,934	45	0	1
Chokyakuto	326	326	0	0	0
Chotaian	324	324	0	0	0
Chusho	1,015	995	20	0	0
Denshinshi	332	332	0	0	0
Fukko	394	394	0	0	0
Gyūho	483	483	0	0	0
Hokusen	677	677	0	0	0
Kaikenseki	1,059	1,034	25	0	0
Keishu	470	470	0	0	0
Kikoku	711	711	0	0	0
Nampo	855	855	0	0	0
Nansho	777	777	0	0	0
Sanjuko	127	126	0	0	1
Sankaiseki	233	233	0	0	0
Shimokyakuto	410	410	0	0	0
Shimotaian ¹	1,137	1,137	0	0	0
Shoshikyaku	672	672	0	0	0
Suibento					
Taianko					
Toseibi	978	978	0	0	0
Taiko gai	27,815	27,279	323	11	202
Banshiryō	488	488	0	0	0
Chogosekishi	949	938	11	0	0
Choten	1,504	1,502	0	0	2
Doanseki	898	898	0	0	0
Eihanko	751	748	0	0	3
Gaisuibi	613	613	0	0	0
Gorihai	736	736	0	0	0
Kosekishi	898	887	5	0	6
Kyuchori	2,023	1,981	37	0	5
Nichinan ²	1,588	1,584	3	0	1
Nichinan	1,335	1,325	10	0	0
Oshun	744	744	0	0	0
Rokkaiseki	848	848	0	0	0
Saisei	552	552	0	0	0
Sankambi					
Sankyaku	3,131	3,073	32	0	26
Sentohō	522	522	0	0	0
Shabi	2,696	2,678	0	0	18
Shinshoshi	27	27	0	0	0
Shobi	2,380	2,327	11	0	42
Soryō	250	250	0	0	0
Taiko	4,927	4,603	214	11	99

¹ Administration center.² Two places named Nichinan are given for Taiko gai.

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 120—Population of Takeyama Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Takeyama	42,533	41,923	518	5	87
Takeyama-sho	27,571	27,036	450	5	80
Binrotaku					
Chikuenishi	1,830	1,785	45	0	0
Chushinron					
Chorin					
Chotoso	974	974	0	0	0
Denshi	848	848	0	0	0
Hokko	655	652	3	0	0
Hoshinshi	1,430	1,430	0	0	0
Inshirin	1,131	1,131	0	0	0
Kahaen					
Kahei					
Kakan	2,262	2,175	87	0	0
Kakei					
Keishushi					
Koenkyaku	197	197	0	0	0
Kohoshi	2,778	2,778	0	0	0
Kosheirin	2,998	2,875	23	0	0
Nairyo					
Rigyobi	778	778	0	0	0
Rokuryo					
Rosuiko	815	795	20	0	0
Rokushiko					
Ryutohei					
Sampeicho	642	642	0	0	0
Sampen					
Sharyo	1,967	1,954	13	0	0
Suisha					
Suiteiryo					
Taijinto					
Taian	835	834	0	0	1
Takeyama ¹	4,746	4,417	246	5	78
Taiko	1,668	1,654	13	0	1
Toko					
Toppora					
Toto	1,017	1,017	0	0	0
Wakeiseki					
Rokkoku-sho	14,962	14,887	68	0	7
Banshiro	620	620	0	0	0
Gyuonroku	486	481	5	0	0
Heishicho	1,622	1,609	13	0	0
Junryoshi					
Keito					
Kishito	810	802	8	0	0
Kito					
Kureikyaku					
Naijuhi	1,066	1,048	11	0	7
Rokkoku ¹	2,201	2,180	21	0	0
Sanchokoshi					
Shakoryo	1,604	1,610	3	0	0?
Shimobushi					
Shinko					
Shinryo					
Shohanten	2,266	2,263	3	0	0
Shokyu	1,155	1,155	0	0	0
Sokoto					
Taikyuen	967	967	0	0	0
Taisuikutsu	2,165	2,161	4	0	0
Tohonairyoshi					

¹ Administration center.

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 121—Population of Tosei Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese and Aborigines ²	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Tosei-gun	43,842	42,431	1,352	12	47
Sekko-sho	8,066	7,938	111	0	17
Baishijukyaku	2,453	2,373	76	0	4
Dogyu	3,482	3,451	25	0	6
Kanshika	508	506	2	0	0
Sekko ¹	1,623	1,608	8	0	7
Senkohei					
Sharyokaku					
Shinsha-sho	8,983	8,794	187	0	2
Barikiho	606	601	4	0	1
Chojuto	392	392	0	0	0
Eikyoko	408	408	0	0	0
Hakumo	..	..	..	..	..
Jippun	..	..	..	..	..
Koseki	..	..	..	..	..
Machikko	..	..	..	..	..
Shichifun	1,116	1,116	0	0	0
Shinsha ¹	2,298	2,253	45	0	0
Suiteiryō	2,802	2,760	41	0	1
Tainan	1,361	1,264	97	0	0
Tosei-sho	22,947	22,424	483	12	28
Chuka	..	..	..	..	..
Fujukyaku	..	..	..	..	..
Hitozan	..	..	..	..	..
Kashin	..	..	..	..	..
Koritsuho	1,386	1,386	0	0	0
Sekihekko	770	765	5	0	0
Sekiisho	2,669	2,652	14	0	3
Sekkaku	..	..	..	..	..
Shinhakko	4,108	4,108	0	0	0
Shoraisan	..	..	..	..	..
Taibuho	2,504	2,489	14	0	1
Tosei ¹	11,510	11,024	450	12	24
Aborigine territory	3,846	3,275	571	0	0

¹ Administrative Center.² The figures for the Formosan-Chinese and the Aborigines are given separately as indicated. All aborigines are in the Aborigine territory and all Chinese are outside the Aborigine territory. Aborigines are located in villages, with post office at Tosei. One source gives 14 villages, another 12.

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

Table 122—Population of Toyohara Gun by Subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan- Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Toyohara gun	93,623	91,271	2,000	27	325
Kamioka sho	17,219	17,117	87	0	15
Hokusho ¹	2,306	2,295	6	0	5
Kamioka	2,148	2,100	45	0	3
Kohekiseki	..	..	..	..	..
Koryo	..	..	..	..	..
Sampi	540	540	0	0	0
Sankakushi	1,386	1,385	0	0	1
Shako	2,261	2,248	13	0	0
Shimokeishu	3,911	3,899	10	0	2
Shinshoshi	1,012	1,012	0	0	0
Shuto	1,835	1,835	0	0	0
Taisha	1,820	1,803	13	0	4
Naiho sho	18,362	17,734	586	0	42
Chusha	491	491	0	0	0
Chuwa	1,439	1,430	0	0	9
Getsubi	3,004	2,655	342	0	7
Gyuchoko	586	546	40	0	0
Kinjoshu	..	..	..	..	..
Kokan	275	275	0	0	0
Kori ¹	1,691	1,664	27	0	0
Kyusha	1,255	1,249	6	0	0
Shichikaiseki	792	781	11	0	0
Shikaiseki	2,816	2,803	12	0	1
Shinten	241	241	0	0	0
Shuryo	1,241	1,169	71	0	1
Tonshikyaku ¹	4,531	4,430	77	0	24
Taiga sho	12,367	12,251	108	0	8
Bakoseki	878	872	6	0	0
Hoshiken	729	729	0	0	0
Jusanryo	567	567	0	0	0
Kabi	694	694	0	0	0
Kamiinrin	721	720	0	0	1
Kamifujukyaku	1,777	1,756	21	0	0
Kamiozan	842	834	8	0	0
Rokuchori	277	277	0	0	0
Ryoimpo	738	738	0	0	0
Shikaiseki	481	476	5	0	0
Shimoinrin	1,327	1,303	24	0	0
Shimoozan	1,444	1,422	22	0	0
Taidenshin	182	182	0	0	0
Taiga ¹	1,710	1,681	22	0	7
Tanshi sho	11,962	11,707	245	0	10
Gaiyoshi	841	839	2	0	0
Takeikaku	1,257	1,257	0	0	0
Kansharon	658	658	0	0	0
Koritsurin	847	845	1	0	1
Shuko	1,243	1,231	12	0	0
Taihoseki	1,858	1,858	0	0	0
Tanshi ¹	3,025	2,803	214	0	8
Toimpo	1,432	1,415	16	0	1
Tokaseki	801	801	0	0	0
Toyohara gai	33,713	32,462	974	27	250
Dainan	3,303	3,268	35	0	0
Kaminanko	3,210	3,183	5	0	22
Mokushiko	1,908	1,903	5	0	0
Oshi	2,723	2,703	18	0	2
Renshikoko	1,076	1,076	0	0	0
Shahi	914	914	0	0	0
Sharoken	942	923	19	0	0
Shimonanko	4,580	4,385	183	0	12
Shuryo	1,606	1,603	2	0	1
Suiseishi	..	..	..	..	..
Toyohara ¹	11,765	10,819	706	27	213
Ugyuran	1,686	1,685	1	0	0
Ugyuranko	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Administrative center.

(See explanation at the beginning of population tables.)

APPENDIX II
Taichu Aborigine Population

Table 123—Population of Aborigine Territory, Niitaka-Gun, 1935¹

<i>Village²</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Formosans</i>	<i>Japanese</i>
Arusan	..	..	..
Bakurasu	179	168	11
Bishitepoan	252	242	10
Bokuro	177	177	..
Gunkai	..	..	..
Gunko	1,296	1,200	5
Hainoko	..	..	..
Hataran	18	4	14
Hattsukan	42	9	33
Hinokan	205	195	10
Honko	6	1	5
Hosa	425	395	30
Ibaho	11	5	6
Ibatan	..	..	..
Imuso	10	1	9
Irito	113	113	..
Ishirowa	176	176	..
Kammutsu	..	..	..
Kanetowan	122	112	10
Karimoan	..	..	..
Karitan	..	..	..
Katoguran	321	309	12
Mashitarun	6	..	6
Mishikowan	..	..	..
Nafunpo	1,209	1,184	25
Namahaban	1,458	1,390	68
Niitaka	7	..	7
Parasagon	94	94	..
Paropo	..	..	..
Punpun	..	..	..
Rafuran	299	299	..
Ranrun	604	583	21
Rantai	411	411	..
Reki	7	..	7
Ronkaiban	168	159	9
Tamarowan	753	719	35
Tandai	11	3	8
Tehaun	123	123	..
Terusan	118	118	..
Tonko	672	572	100
Total	9,293	8,852	441

Endai
Hairaro
Haobu

Hapaan
Ishirowa
Kaarasu

Kaiton
Karibason
Mashikerun

Naimuho
Nako
Papaino

Papafura
Parokaun
Tahapan

1. The information contained in the population table is derived from H. Sawada, *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (Gazeteer of Japanese Place Names, 1939). The villages listed at the foot of the table, although not mentioned by Sawada, are given by the Japanese Postal Directory. For a general statement on location and population, and a note on the reliability of Sawada's figures, see Aborigines, p. 141.

2. These villages have postal facilities at Suiriko (Shushu-sho) and Shushu (Shushu-sho).

Table 124.—Population of Aborigine Territory, Noko-Gun, 1935 ¹

Village ²	Total	Formosans	Japanese
Baibara	726	700	26
Baikei	377	357	20
Bandai	927	904	23
Bukai	415	387	28
Fuji	388	343	45
Hakusekizan			
Inako	295	272	23
Kamuijiyo	445	404	41
Kantaban	557	538	19
Kantozana	46	46	..
Kato	764	746	18
Kawanakashima	426	404	22
Makajihen	77	72	5
Makanaji	132	118	14
Mashitobaon	417	368	49
Mukabuburu	132	117	15
Mukatata	76	76	..
Musha	977	784	193
Nemuyama	10	2	8
Natakayama	39	4	35
Perumoan	194	194	..
Saitozan	58	58	..
Sakura	564	529	35
Shujotaisan	29	29	..
Tebirun	160	160	..
To	384	369	15
Torokku	512	471	41
Totsua	430	407	23
Total	9,557	8,859	698

Asanraigo	Enshito	Ko	Okuto	Rutsuso
Bakurasu	Hakkushuyoban	Kukusu	Opin	Sabitun
Banaban	Haran	Maguraban	Otogan	Sado
Berumoan	Hiiro	Maheibo	Panapanan	Sairo
Bigen	Hogo	Makamuijiyo	Purayo	Sekitozan
Bikei	Hokugojozan	Mataoro	Putsushidaya	Shikayo
Boarun	Horishazan	Mukaba	Rakuraku	Shipo
Bukasan	Kaiyai	Mukagaon	Rasegan	Suku
Bukebon	Kako	Mukaseki	Roa	Takanan
Butsushishika	Kanhogan	Mushazan	Rodofu	Tarowan
Chitsuka	Katsutsuku	Naarei	Rutsukudaiya	Tonparaha
				Totsuron

1. The information contained in the population table is derived from H. Sawada, *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (Gazeteer of Japanese Place Names, 1939). The villages listed at the foot of the table, although not mentioned by Sawada, are given by the Japanese Postal Directory. For a general statement on location and population, and a note on the reliability of Sawada's figures, see Aborigines, p. 141.

2. These villages have postal facilities at Hori (Hori-gai) and Musha (aborigine territory).

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Table 125—Population of Aborigine Territory, Tosei-Gun, 1935 ¹

Village ²	Total	Formosans	Japanese
Hassenzan	594	387	207
Kayo	130	102	28
Kurasu	555	491	64
Nansei	461	442	19
Rifukuhei	554	489	65
Rirei	264	230	34
Robugo	292	263	29
Saramao	166	133	33
Sawarai	73	67	6
Sesanko	384	338	46
Shikayo	347	323	24
Urai	26	10	16
Total	3,846	3,275	571

Areisha	Hakurei	Shahokei
Chosekko	Kanonzan	Shorai
Gyuranko	Rireikei	Tonzan
Hakumosha	Robiga	

1. The information contained in the population table is derived from H. Sawada, *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (Gazeteer of Japanese Place Names, 1939). The villages listed at the foot of the table, although not mentioned by Sawada, are given by the Japanese Postal Directory. For a general statement on location and population, and a note on the reliability of Sawada's figures, see Aborigines, p. 141.

2. These villages have postal facilities at Tosei (Tosei-gai).

APPENDIX III

Location of Police Stations, Post Offices, Doctors and Schools in Taichu Province
 Table 126—Location of Police Stations, Post Offices, Doctors and Schools in Taichu Province

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			1940 population	
			Japa- nese	For- mosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: For- mosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Taichu Province total	87	33	41	284	26	132	20	38,729	1,303,710
Taichu-shi	*	3	15	32	2	4	6	16,300	82,259
Shoka-shi	*	1	4	23	1	6	4	2,977	58,227
Daiton-gun	5	2	2	16		11	1	1,199	107,460
Hokuto-gun	16	4	1	26	5	14	1	4,151	158,686
Inrin-gun	15	4	1	45	3	18	2	2,334	192,701
Nanto-gun	12	2	2	22	2	12	1	1,447	101,018
Niitaka-gun	8	3	5	12	2	4		1,321	42,633
Noko-gun	3	2	4	10	2	7		1,521	53,349
Shoka-gun	4	2	2	26	1	17	1	1,195	160,915
Taiko-gun	5	5	1	26	3	17	1	2,433	155,842
Takeyama-gun	10	1		12	1	6		574	45,139
Tosei-gun	6	1	3	9	2	6	1	1,295	46,331
Toyohara-gun	3	3	1	25	2	10	2	1,984	99,152

*Number uncertain.

Table 127—Location of Police Stations, Post Offices, Doctors and Schools in Taichu-shi and Shoka-shi

(The places listed for Taichu-shi and Shoka-shi include only those subdivisions of the cities which have one or more of the listed facilities. Population figures include the population of other places in the cities which are not listed. The italicized places are administrative centers.)

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			1935 population	
			Japa- nese	For- mosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: For- mosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Taichu-shi	*	3	15	32	2	4	6	16,399	74,839
Akebono-cho						1	(1940: 16,300)	90	82,259
Ariake-sho				1				211	1,014
Chokyoshito							1	125	1,833
Hanazano-cho							1	177	5,104
Jushikyaku						1		19	1,344
Kanjo-cho				1				284	989
Kotobuki-cho			1					422	2,339
Meijo-cho					1		1	465	434
Murakami-cho			1			1		887	517
Niitaka-cho			1				2	870	1,011
Nishiki-cho		1	1	6				567	3,881
Oimatsu-cho				1				1,876	3,331
Saiwai-cho	1					1		323	2,542
Sakae-machi			3	1				733	454
Sakura-cho				6				600	1,821
Shimokyoshito							1	19	2,949
Shintomi-cho			1	3	1			669	1,560
Tachibana-cho			1	1				342	2,551
Taisho-cho			3	3				662	2,429
Takara-cho		1	3	1				603	1,117
Takasago-cho		1						645	2,006
Umegae-cho				2				203	1,028
Wakamatsu-cho				2				269	8,168
Yanaga-machi				4				553	3,397
Shoka-shi	*	1	4	23	1	6	4	2,903	2,303
Aso						1	(1940: 2,977)	2	54,304
Hokumon		1	1	4		1	1		58,227
Hokumongwai (?)			1	4					3,175
Kaikan						1		47	
Mikawa-cho (?)				1					2,666
Nankaku					1	1	1	635	
Nammon			1	3					5,815
Seimonko				4				1	
Shishibi				5		1	1		2,001
Shoka							1	1,785	
Taichiku						1		13	25,920
Tomon	1		1	2					1,701

*Number uncertain.

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Table 128—Location of Police Stations, Post Offices, Doctors, and Schools in the Eleven Gun of Taichu Province

(Note: The places listed include all the *gai* and *sho*, but only those component towns and villages (*aza*) which have one or more of the listed facilities. Where the exact location of a facility in the *gai* or *sho* is not known, the *gai* and *sho* total exceeds the total of the listed towns and villages. Population figures for the *gai* and *sho* include the population of towns and villages not listed. Aborigine villages are outside the *gai* and *sho* and the population figures given for aborigine villages are not included in the total for the *gai* and *sho*. Population figures are not available for some of the towns and villages listed. The *gai* and *sho* administrative centers are italicized, in several instances more than one place has been indicated as the administrative center of a *gai* and *sho*. For other information concerning the facilities which have been listed see the respective topics, all of which are discussed elsewhere.

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors Japa- nese	For- mosan	Schools		Other	1935 population	
					Primary and higher primary	Primary: For- mosan		Japanese	Total
Daiton-gun total	5	2	2	16	..	11	1 (1940:	973 1,199	101,191 107,460)
Hokuton-sho	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	117	20,616
Gunkoryo	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	2,584
Hokuton	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	44	2,393
Shichori	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,929
Muho-sho	1	1	..	6	..	3	..	161	17,619
Goseki	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0	2,238
Mantoroku	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	45	3,191
Muho	1	1	..	6	..	1	..	87	8,235
Nanton-sho	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	70	12,487
Nanton	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	42	1,311
Osato-sho	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	58	11,444
Osato	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	41	2,290
Saiton-sho	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	104	15,641
Saiton	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	36	2,628
Taihei-sho	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	10,810
Taihei	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	3,340
Ujitsu-sho	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	406	13,074
Kyakuri	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	39	2,360
Ujitsu	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	289	2,412
Hokuto-gun total	16	4	1	26	5	14	1 (1940:	2,142 4,151	143,135 158,686)
Chikuto-sho	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	55	11,757
Chikuto	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	32	1,995
Kyukaiseki	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1,697
Denbi-sho	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	45	16,958
Chodenbi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbi	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1,800
Joheih	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1,158
Kaihoron	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	2,271
Shokomosha	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	0	1,748
Hito-sho	2	..	..	3	1	3	..	70	18,370
Gyuchoshi	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1,437
Hito	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3,552
Rokoseki	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	35	2,990
Shohoshin	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	969
Hokuto-gai	..	2	1	6	1	1	..	366	14,300
Hokuseiryo	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	34	4,365
Hokuto	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Seihokuto	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	324	7,478
Keishu-sho	3	1	..	3	1	2	..	551	18,870
Choyseki	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2,063
Kaha	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1,914
Keishu	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	533	5,523

Table 128—Continued

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors Japa- nese	For- mosan	Schools		Other	1935 population	
					Primary and higher primary	Primary: For- mosan		Japanese	Total
Nirin-sho	3	1	..	7	1	3	1	321	26,187
Johatto	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	1,675
Kyoshito	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manko	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	16	2,774
Nirin	1	1	..	6	1	1	..	138	5,121
Shazan-sho	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	692	22,493
Okō	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4,131
Shazan	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	18	4,738
Taijo-sho	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	42	14,200
Saiko	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,027
Taijo	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	19	2,161
Inrin-gun, total	15	4	1	45	3	18	2 (1940:	2,164 2,334	180,975 192,701)
Eisei-sho	2	1	..	4	..	3	1	81	20,854
Eisei	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	63	3,127
Fukko	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ronshi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	925
Hashin-sho	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	38	17,196
Hashin	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	3,104
Kyukan	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	3,035
Raseki	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2,438
Hoen-sho	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	42	17,093
Gaiyo	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	3,950
Hoen	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	1,514
Shinsui	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0	1,879
Inrin-gai	1	1	..	19	1	4	1	1,040	35,511
Inrin	..	1	..	19	1	2	1	890	10,869
Kosuiiko	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	2,966
Saitosei	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,303
Tozan	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	4,231
Keiko-sho	2	..	1	6	1	1	..	405	22,317
Keiko	1	..	1	5	1	1	..	58	2,908
Sankaiseki	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1,738
Nisui-sho	2	1	..	3	1	1	..	272	12,776
Bishito	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,993
Nisui	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	261	4,123
Omuro-sho	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	44	15,698
Omura	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	3,244
Renkachi	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	1,388
Shato-sho	2	..	..	5	..	2	..	57	19,552
Choko	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanka	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	0	2,559
Ronga	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	3,046
Shato	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	25	2,068
Tanaka-sho	1	1	..	6	..	1	..	185	19,978
Tanaka	1	1	..	6	..	1	..	179	5,558
Nanto-gun, total	12	2	2	22	2	12	1 (1940:	1,383 1,447	94,476 101,018)
Churyo-sho	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	34	12,755
Churyo	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	0	1,923
Hakkisen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	986
Kikoro	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koryo	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2,003
Ryuganrin	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	2,484

(See explanation in paragraph at the beginning of this table.)

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Table 123—(Continued)

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors Japa- nese	For- mosan	Schools Primary and higher primary	Primary: For- mosan	Other	1935 population Japanese	Total
Nama-sho	4	..	..	3	..	3	..	74	21,569
Choshinseki	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	1,948
Hishiryo	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	1,237
Nama	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	31	3,401
Sekisui	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1,488
Shingai	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,134
Taisho	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,423
Nanto-gai	2	1	1	8	1	3	..	1,025	29,277
Eibanko	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	2,096
Hanzan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,512
Hobi	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	2,572
Nanto	..	1	1	8	1	1	..	714	6,626
Shisekihei	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soton-sho	3	1	..	11	1	4	1	250	30,875
Dojo	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Getsubiseki	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,899
Nampo	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	2,873
Shinsho	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	14	2,773
Soton	1	1	..	9	1	1	..	150	5,724
Niitaka-gun, total	8	3	5	12	2	4	..	1,712 (1940: 1,321)	38,332 42,633)
Gyochi-sho	4	1	..	1	1	2	..	149	12,149
Gyochi	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	67	2,605
Muho	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	432
Suisha	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	469
Tosha	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1,974
Shushu-sho	1	2	1	9	1	2	..	1,123	16,890
Saikyoto	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	245	4,217
Shashi	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	662	6,759
Shushu	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	197	2,550
Suiriko	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aborigine territory (Niitaka-gun)	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	440	9,293
Gunko	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1,296
Katoguran	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	321
Naihunpo (village)	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	25	1,209
Naimuho	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namakaban (village)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	68	1,458
Tamarowan (village)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	753
Ranrun (village)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	604
Noko-gun, total	3	2	4	10	2	7	..	1,703 (1940: 1,521)	51,534 53,349)
Hori-gai	2	1	1	8	1	5	..	950	30,602
Hori	..	1	1	7	1	..	..	684	9,580
Katokyaku	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shikoko	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	826
Tobeiko	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,402
Ugyuran	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	1,613
Kokusei-sho	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	56	11,276
Kanshirin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	634
Kishito	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	1,658
Kokusei	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	27	2,605
Aborigine Territory (Noko-gun)	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	697	9,557
Bigen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamujiyo (village)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	41	445
Bukai (village)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	415
Musha (village)	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	193	977

(See explanation in paragraph at the beginning of this table.)

Table 128—(Continued)

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors Japa- nese	For- mosan	Schools Primary and higher primary	Primary: For- mosan	Other	1935 population Japanese	Total
Shoka-gun, total	4	2	2	26	1	17	1 (1940: 1,195)	1,120 1,195	151,824 160,915
Fukko-sho	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	18,622
Bansha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1,952
Kanshoseki	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0	2,891
Funen-sho	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	35	15,234
Doanryo	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4,241
Funen	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1,695
Kensho	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2,524
Shako	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	3,274
Shimokaro	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	0	2,557
Katan-sho	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	108	16,247
Katan	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	60	4,502
Rokko-gai	1	1	1	11	1	5	..	404	41,740
Chobanka	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	2,777
Kaihoseki	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	2,981
Rokko	1	1	1	4	1	2	..	350	24,861
Saishito	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Sokobi	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	2,791
Wako	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sensai-sho	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	23	27,738
Sensai	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	4,483
Shinko	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	3,137
Shusui-sho	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	62	14,508
Bako	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1,690
Hokyoron	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	1,872
Shusui	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	2,794
Wabi-sho	1	1	1	7	..	3	..	470	27,745
Churyo	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	370	3,389
Shinshoshi	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	1,789
Wabi	1	1	..	7	..	1	..	62	5,755
Taiko-gun, total	5	5	1	26	3	17	1 (1940: 2,433)	1,422 2,433	148,245 155,842
Daito-sho	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	134	13,116
Daito	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	87	4,482
Oiwake	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gaiho-sho	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	53	10,205
Jiyo	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	49	2,474
Rokubun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,717
Gosei-gai	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	53	13,488
Gosei	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	41	5,413
Kiyomizu-gai	..	1	..	7	1	4	..	534	34,527
Kiyomizu	..	1	..	7	1	1	..	447	8,445
Ryusei-sho	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	52	16,425
Ryusei	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	16	4,203
Sharoku-sho	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	228	21,689
Sharoku	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	193	6,630
Taian-sho	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	45	10,980
Chusho	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	1,015
Kaikenseki	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	1,059
Shimotaian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1,137
Taianko	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(See explanation in paragraph at the beginning of this table.)

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Table 128—(Continued)

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools		Other	1935 population	
			Japa- nese	For- mosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: For- mosan		Japanese	Total
Taiko-gai	2	1	1	7	1	3	1	325	27,815
Gorihai	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	736
Nichinan ¹	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1,588
Nichinan ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,335
Taiko	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	214	4,927
Takeyama-gun, total	10	1	..	12	1	6	..	518 (1940: 574)	42,533 45,139)
Rokkoku-sho	4	..	..	2	..	3	..	68	14,962
Heishicho	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	1,622
Kishito	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	810
Rokkoku	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	21	2,201
Shohanten	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,266
Takeyama-sho	6	1	..	10	1	3	..	450	27,571
Choran	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kokea	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosuiiko	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	20	815
Sharyo	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	1,967
Takeyama	..	1	..	8	1	1	..	246	4,746
Toppora	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toto	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1,017
Tosei-gun-total	6	1	3	9	2	6	1	1,352 (1940: 1,295)	43,842 46,331)
Sekko-sho	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	111	8,066
Dogyu	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	2,453
Sekko	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	25	3,482
Shinsha-sho	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	187	8,983
Shinsha	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	45	2,298
Tainan	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	97	1,361
Tosei-sho	..	1	..	7	1	3	1	483	22,947
Sekiisho	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	2,669
Tosei	..	1	..	7	1	1	..	450	11,510
Aborigine territory (Tosei-gun)	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	571	3,846
Hanchu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Kamitami	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Kyuho	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rifukuhei (village)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	65	554
Mt. Shuko	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. trail ²	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toyohara-gun, total	3	3	1	25	2	10	2	2,000 (1940: 1,984)	93,623 99,152)
Kamioka-sho	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	87	17,219
Hokusho	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2,306
Kamioka	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	45	2,148
Sanhi	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0	540
Naiho-sho	..	1	1	3	1	2	1	586	18,362
Getsubi	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	342	3,004
Kori	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	27	1,691
Tonshikyaku	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	77	4,531
Taiga-sho	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	108	12,367
Taiga	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	22	1,710
Tanshi-sho	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	245	11,962
Tanshi	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	214	3,025
Toyohara-gai	..	1	..	15	1	3	1	974	33,713
Oshi	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	2,723
Toyohara	..	1	..	15	..	1	..	706	11,765

¹ There are two Nichinans in Taiko-gai.² This mountain trail is south of Hanchu, the police station is halfway between Hanchu and Mt. Shuko.

(See explanation in paragraph at the beginning of this table.)

APPENDIX IV

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CITIES, CITY SUBDIVISIONS, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES IN TAICHU PROVINCE

Note: See preface for discussion of place names used in Taiwan. The following table lists towns and villages alphabetically according to the preferred Hepburn Japanese Romanization together with alternative Japanese readings, Formosan-Chinese equivalents, and location. Preferred readings are given first, alternative readings following. This list does not include aborigine villages.

Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location
A-1. Airyo		See Ekiryō	18. Chinsekiseki	Tan-chhu-chhu	Eisei-sho, Inrin-gun
2. Akebono-cho		Taichu City	19. Chitose-cho; Sensai. cho	Teng-ho-liau	Taichu City
3. Amaseki	A-ma'chhu	Keiko-sho, Inrin-gun	20. Choaryo	Teng-hoan-po	Ryusei-sho, Taiko-gun
4. Amitsuri	A-bit-li	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun	21. Chobanka	Teng-po-a	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
5. Ankeiryō	An-khe-liau	Shoka City	22. Chobushi	Teng-chhan-boe	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun
6. Anryoko	An-liong-kang	Gosei-gai, Taiko-gun	23. Chodemb; Chodenbi		Demb; Hokuto-gun
7. Anto	An-tang	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun	24. Chodenbi		See Chodemb
8. Ariake-cho		Taichu City	25. Chogai	Teng-ke	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun
9. Arikii; Aryoku	A-lat	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	26. Chogenko		See Chokenko
10. Aryoku		See Arikii	27. Chogosekishi	Teng-au-chhu-a	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun
11. Ashai-machi		Taichu City	28. Chojo	Teng-sia ⁿ	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun
12. Aso	A-i	Shoka City	29. Chojuto	Chiau-chheng-thau	Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun
B-1. Baishijukiyaku	Moena-chhiu-kha	Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun	30. Chokaienseki	Teng-hai-ki ⁿ chhu	Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun
2. Baishiki	Moena-kiah	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun	31. Chokaiko	Teng-hia-khau	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun
3. Baishikyaku	Moena-khah	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	32. Chokakushi	Teng-kak-a	Omura-sho, Inrin-gun
4. Bako; Mako	Manheng	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun	33. Chokaro	Teng-ka-lau	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun
5. Bakoseki; Makoseki	Mankong-chhu	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun	34. Chokeiho	Teng-khe-po	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun
6. Bakushoseki	Beh-su-chhu	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	35. Chokenko; Chogenko	Teng-kin-khau	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun
7. Bamba; Banba	Hoan-po	Taichu City	36. Choko	Tion-heng	Shato-sho, Inrin-gun
8. Bamba	Hoan-po	Keiko-sho, Inrin-gun	37. Chokyakuto	Teng-kha-tho	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun
9. Bameiho		See Mameiho	38. Chokyoshito	Teng-kio-a-thau	Osato-sho, Daiton-gun
10. Bameizan	Manleng-soa ⁿ	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun	39. Chokyoshito	Teng-kio-a-thau	Taichu City
11. Banba		See Bamba	40. Chookoryo	Teng-ong-kong-liau	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun
12. Bangako; Hangako	Hoan-ngan'kau	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun	41. Chori	Teng-le	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun
13. Bansha; Hansha	Hoan-sia	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	42. Chorin	Teng-na ⁿ	Takeyama-sho, Taiko-gun
14. Banshako; Hanshako	Hoan-sia-khau	Shoka City			
15. Banshakyaku; Hanshakyaku	Hoan-sia-kha	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun	43. Choryo	Tng ⁿ -liau	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun
16. Banshiden; Hanshiden	Hoan-a-tian	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun	44. Choryo	Teng-liau	Keiko-sho, Inrin-gun
17. Banshiden; Hanshiden	Hoan-a-tian	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun	45. Chosankyaku	Teng-sa ⁿ kha	Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun
18. Banshien; Hanshien	Hoan-a-hng ⁿ	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun	46. Choseki	Tiu ⁿ -chhu	Shato-sho, Inrin-gun
19. Banshiro; Hanshiro	Hoan-a-po	Hito-sho, Hokuto-gun	47. Choseki	Teng-chhu	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
20. Banshiro; Hanshiro	Hoan-a-lo	Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun	48. Choshidokiyaku	Teng-chhi-tong-kha	Shoka City
21. Banshiron; Hanshiron	Hoan-a-lun	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun	49. Choshinseki	Teng sin chhu	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun
22. Banshiryō; Hanshiryō	Hoan-a-liau	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	50. Choshi	Tng ⁿ lat	Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun
23. Banshiryō; Hanshiryō	Hoan-a-liau	Osato-sho, Daiton-gun	51. Chosukutsushi	Teng-chui-khut-a	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun
24. Banshiryō; Hanshiryō	Hoan-a-liau	Rokko-sho, Taiko-gun	52. Chotaian	Teng-toa-an	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun
		Takeyama-gun	53. Choten	Teng-tiam	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun
25. Banshiryō; Hanshiryō	Hoan-a-liau	Chikuto-sho, Hokuto-gun	54. Chotao	Ti-thai-chong	Takeyama-sho, Taiko-gun
26. Banshiryō; Hanshiryō	Hoan-a-liau	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun			
27. Banshiryō; Hanshiryō	Hoan-a-liau	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun	55. Choyo	Tiau-iu	Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun
28. Banshosho; Hanshosho	Hoan-chu-tsang	Hoen-sho, Inrin-gun	56. Choyoseki	Tion-iu ⁿ chhu	Keishu-sho, Hokuto-gun
29. Bantoroku		See Mantoroku	57. Chubamba; Chubanba	Tiong-hoan-po	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun
30. Barikho; Marikho; Baryokuho	Be-lat-po	Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun	58. Chubanba		See Chubamba
31. Baryokuho		See Barikho	59. Chuka	Tiong-kho	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun
32. Baryutan; Maryutan	Be-leng-tham	Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun	60. Churyo	Tiong-liau	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
33. Basahho	Pot-sia-po	Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	61. Churyo	Tiong-liau	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun
34. Benshito; Hanshito	Pin ⁿ -thau	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun	62. Chusei	Tiong-sai	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
35. Bento	Pin ⁿ thau	Keiko-sho, Inrin-gun	63. Chusha	Tiong-sia	Niaho-sho, Toyohara-gun
36. Binrotaku; Hinrotaku	Pin-nng ⁿ the	Takeyama-sho, Taiko-gun	64. Chushinron	Tiong-sim-lun	Takeyama-sho, Taiko-gun
		Takeyama-gun			
37. Bishito	Phina-thau	Nisui-sho, Inrin-gun	65. Chusho	Tiong-chng ⁿ	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun
38. Biwajo	Pi-peh-sia ⁿ	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	66. Chusho	Tiong-chng ⁿ	Katan-sho, Shoka-gun
39. Boho		See Muho	67. Chushushi	Tiong-chun-a	Hokuto-gai, Hokuto-gun
40. Bokkichi; Bokkitsu	Pok-kiat	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun	68. Chuwa	Tiong-ho	Niaho-sho, Toyohara-gun
41. Bokkitsu		See Bokkichi	D-1. Daikaden	Toa-ha-tian	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
42. Bokuriran		See Mokuriran	2. Dainan	Toa-lam	Toyohara-gai, Taiko-gun
43. Bokushiko		See Mokushiko	3. Daishin	Toa-sin	Tanaka-sho, Inrin-gun
44. Bokyoto	Png ⁿ kiu-thau	Shato-sho, Inrin-gun	4. Dato	Toa-to	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun
45. Bori	Pang-li	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	5. Daitojo	Toa-to-sia ⁿ	Hori-gai, Noko-gun
46. Buka	Po-e	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun	6. Daitotsuryo	Toa-tut-liau	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun
47. Bunsuiryo	Hoen-chui-liau	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun	7. Daitotsuryo	Toa-tut-liau	Osato-sho, Daiton-gun
48. Buroku	Bu-lok	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	8. Dakusui	Tok-chui	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun
49. Bushi	Po-a	Hoen-sho, Inrin-gun	9. Daren	Ta ⁿ -lian	Demb; Hokuto-gun
50. Bushi	Po-a	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	10. Datetsuseki	Phah-thi-chhu	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
51. Bushi	Po-a	Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun	11. Dembi; Denbi	Tian-boe	Demb; Hokuto-gun
52. Bushiko	Po-a-khe ⁿ	Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun	12. Denbi		See Dembi
53. Byoran	Niau ⁿ lan	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun	13. Denchuo	Chhan-tiong-ng ⁿ	Keiko-sho, Inrin-gun
C-1. Chiko	Ti-ko	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun	14. Denchuo	Chhan-tiong-ng ⁿ	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun
2. Chikuenahi	Tek-hng ⁿ a	Takeyama-sho, Taiko-gun	15. Denchuo	Chhan-tiong-ng ⁿ	Shoka City
		Takeyama-gun	16. Denryo	Chhan-liau	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun
3. Chikushi	Tek-ui-a	Hito-sho, Hokuto-gun	17. Denshi	Tian-a	Mama-sho, Nanto-gun
4. Chikushi	Tek-ui-a	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	18. Denshi	Chhan-a	Takeyama-sho, Taiko-gun
5. Chikushi	Tek-ui-a	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun			
6. Chikushi	Tek-ui-a	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun	19. Denshin	Tian-sim	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun
7. Chikurin	Tek-na ⁿ	Funen-sho, Shoka-gun	20. Denshinshi	Tian-sim-a	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun
8. Chikurin	Tek-na ⁿ	Sharoku-sho, Taian-gun	21. Dento	Chhan-thau	Chikuto-sho, Hokuto-gun
9. Chikushiko	Tek-a-khe ⁿ	Osato-sho, Daiton-gun	22. Doanryo	Tong-an-liau	Funen-sho, Shoka-gun
10. Chikushikyaku	Tek-a-kha	Eisei-sho, Inrin-gun	23. Doanseki	Tong-an-chhu	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun
11. Chikuto	Tek-tong	Chikuto-sho, Hokuto-gun	24. Doanseki	Tang-an-chhu	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun
12. Chikusan		See Takeyama	25. Doanseki	Tong-an-chhu	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun
13. Chimpei; Chinhei	Tin-peng	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	26. Doantaku	Tong-an-theh	Eisei-sho, Inrin-gun
14. Chimpei; Chinhei	Tin-peng	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun	27. Dogyu	Tho-gu	Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun
15. Chimpei; Chinhei	Tan-peng	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	28. Dojo	Tho-sian	Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun
16. Chimpei; Chinhei	Tin-peng	Demb; Hokuto-gun	29. Dojo	Tho-sian	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun
17. Chinhei		See Chimpei	30. Dokoshi	Tho-kho-a	Chikuto-sho, Hokuto-gun

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Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location
31. Dokugo	Tok-go	Eisei-sho, Irin-gun	27. Hatsucho	Pen-teng	Taichu City
E-1. Eibampo; Eibanho	Ianpoan-po	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun	28. Heicho	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun
2. Eibanho		See Eibampo	29. Heirin	Penna	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun
3. Eibanko	Ianpoankhau	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun	30. Heishicho	Pena-teng	Rokkoku-sho, chikuzan-gun
4. Eibanko	Ianpoankhau	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun			See Tohokoto
5. Ekiryu; Airyo	Al-liau	Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	31. Higashihokuto		See Tohonairyoshi
6. Ekiyoko	Eng-ku-o	Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun	32. Higashihonairyoshi		See Tomon
7. Eisei	Eng-cheng	Eisei-sho, Irin-gun	33. Higashimon		
8. Eiseiseki	Eng-teng-chhu	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun	34. Higashihiseihei	Tong-si-chhu-peng	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun
F-1. Fujukuyaku	Pngchhiu-kha	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun	35. Hika	Pi-ha	Hashin-sho, Irin-gun
2. Fukei	Pku-keng	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	36. Hikyaku; Pikyaku	Pi-kha	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun
3. Fukeito	Pku-keng-thau	Shoka City	37. Hinrotaku		See Binrotaku
4. Fukko; Hokko	Hok-heng	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	38. Hishiken	Pi-a-kin	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun
5. Fukko	Hok-heng	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	39. Hishinai	Pai-a-lai	Shoka City
6. Fukko; Hokko	Hok-heng	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun	40. Hishiryu	Phoe-a-liu	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun
7. Fukko	Hok-heng	Eisei-sho, Irin-gun	41. Hishito	Pi-a-thau	Omura-sho, Irin-gun
8. Fuko	Pho-heng	Tanaka-sho, Irin-gun	42. Hito	Pi-thau	Hito-sho, Hokuto-gun
9. Funen	Hun-hngn	Funen-sho, Shira-gun	43. Hitozan	Pi-thau-soan	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun
G-1. Gahyoseki	Hia-lau-chhu	Hashin-sho, Irin-gun	44. Hokkoeki; Hokukoeki	Pak-kang-khe	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun
2. Gaibanan	Goa-poan	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun	45. Hoan	Po-an	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun
3. Gaichu	Goa-tiong	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	46. Hobi	Po-boe	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
4. Gaigokanryo		See Sotogokenryo	47. Hobi	Pau-boe	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun
5. Gaiho	Goa-po	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	48. Hoen	Po-lam	Hoen-sho, Irin-gun
6. Gaiho	Goa-po	Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun	49. Hokko	Hok-heng	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun
7. Gairichikuto	Goa-leh-tek-tong	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun			See Hokko
8. Gaironshikyaku	Goa-lun-a-khan	Hoen-sho, Irin-gun	50. Hokkoeki		See Hokkoeki
9. Gaironshikyaku	Goa-lun-a-kha	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun	51. Hokumon; Kitamon	Pak-mngn	Shoka City
10. Gaisankaiseki	Goa-sant-chhu	Tanaka-sho, Irin-gun	52. Hokumon. gai		Shoka City
11. Gaishatei	Goa-chhia-tian	Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	53. Hokuseiko	Pak-se-khe	Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun
12. Gaisuibi	Goa-chhui-boe	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	54. Hokuseiko	Pak-se-khe	Sharoku-sho, Taiko-gun
13. Gaiyo	Hia-lau	Hoen-sho, Irin-gun	55. Hokuseinai	Pak-se-lam	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun
14. Gaiyoshi	Hia-lau-a	Tanaka-sho, Toyohara-gun	56. Hokuseiryu	Pak-se-liau	Hokuto-gai, Hokuto-gun
15. Gakuden	Hak-tian	Ujiku-sho, Daiton-gun	57. Hokuseishi	Pak-se-a	Irin-gai, Irin-gun
16. Gakushi	O-a	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun	58. Hokusen	Pak-soan	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun
17. Gancho		See Kancho	59. Hokusho	Pak-chngn	Kamioka-sho, Toyohara-gun
18. Ganseki	Gan-chhu	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun			Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun
19. Ganshika		See Kanishika	60. Hokuso	Pak-chhian	Hokuto-gai, Hokuto-gun
20. Ganshikyaku		See Kanishikyaku	61. Hokuto	Pak-tau	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun
21. Geha	Goe-bai	Niaho-sho, Toyohara-gun	62. Hokutoho	Prk-tau-po	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun
22. Getsubi	Goe-bai	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun	63. Hokuton	Pak-tung	Ryui-sho, Taiko-gun
23. Getsubiseki	Goe-bai-chhu	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun	64. Hokutoron	Hok-thau-lun	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun
24. Gobento	Go-pin-thau	Eisei-sho, Irin-gun	65. Hokutohingai	Pak-tau-sin-ke	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun
25. Gochori	Go-tiu	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun	66. Hokuzanko	Pak-soan-khe	Shushu-sho, Shoka-gun
26. Goho	Go-hong	Hashin-sho, Irin-gun	67. Hokyoron	Po-kiun-lun	Hori-gai, Noko-gun
27. Gorihai	Go-li-pai	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	68. Hori	Po-li	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun
28. Gokoshi		See Kokoshi	69. Horeki	Pau-chhu	Sharoku-sho, Taiko-gun
29. Gosei	Go-se	Gosei-gai, Taiko-gun	70. Hoshi	Po-a	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun
30. Goseki	Go-chhu	Muho-sho, Daiton-gun	71. Hoshiken	Po-a-kin	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun
31. Goseki	Go-chhu	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	72. Hoshinshi	Po-sim-a	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun
32. Goshinryo; Kyoshinryo	Hiang-chhin-liau	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun			Irin-gai, Irin-gun
33. Goshoshi	Go-chngna	Chikuto-sho, Hokuto-gun	73. Hoshiryu	Pau-a-liau	Takeyama-gun
34. Gunkoryo	Kun-kong-liau	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	1-1. Irin	In-lim	See Sekko
35. Gunkoryo	Kun-kong-liau	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun	2. Inshirin	I-a-nan	See Seihito
36. Gyochei	Hi-ti	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun			Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun
37. Gyoheiseki; Jobeiho	Giau-peng-chhu	Dembi-sho, Hokuto-gun	3. Ishioka	Chap-hun	Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun
38. Gyuokuden		See Oden	4. Ishito	Hui-lau	See Kamigiyoshi
39. Gyoryo	Hi-liau	Taiga-sho, Hokuto-gun	J-1. Jippun; Jufun		See Johatto
40. Gyuchoko	Gu-tiau-khe	Niaho-sho, Toyohara-gun	2. Jiyo		Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
41. Gyuchoshi	Gu-tiau-a	Shoka City	3. Jogyuohshi		See Gyoheiseki

Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location
18. Kaihoseki	Hai-po-chhu	Ryui-sho, Taiko-gun	102. Koenkyaku	Hiong-in-kha	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun
19. Kaikenseki	Hai-kin-chhu	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun	103. Kohekiho	Au-piah-po	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun
20. Kaikenseki	Hai-kin-chhu	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun	104. Kohekiaseki	Au-piah-chhu	Kamioka-sho, Toyohara-gun
21. Kakan	E-kham	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun	105. Kohoshi	Au-po-a	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun
22. Kakei	Koe-khe	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun	106. Kokan	Kong-koan	Taichu City
23. Kakeikaku	Ka-chi-kak	Tanishi-sho, Toyohara-gun	107. Kokan	Kong-koan	Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun
24. Kakeishi	Koe-khe-a	Keishu-sho, Hokuto-gun	108. Kokan	Kong-koan	Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun
25. Kako	Koe-kau	Omura-sho, Inrin-gun	109. Kokan	Kong-koan	Sharoku-sho, Taiko-gun
26. Kokujukuyaku	Kak-chhiu-khah	Hoen-sho, Inrin-gun	110. Koken	Kau-kin	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
27. Kakyorin	Ka-lat-nan	Omura-sho, Inrin-gun	111. Koko	Khenkhau	Muho-sho, Daiton-gun
28. Kamifujuyaku	Siang-png ⁿ chhiu-kha	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun	112. Kokoshi	Au-kang-a	Shoka City
29. Kamigyuhoshi	Siong-gu-po-a	Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun	113. Kokoshi	Au-o-a	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun
30. Kamiinrin	Siang-i ⁿ na ⁿ	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun	114. Kokusei	Kok-seng	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun
31. Kamiyokoyama	See Kamiozan	See Kamiozan	115. Kokuseisei	Kok-seng-chen	Shoka City
32. Kaminanko	Siong-lam-khe ⁿ	Toyohara-gai, Toyohara-gun	116. Kokutsuryo	Ang-kut-liau	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun
33. Kamioka; Shinko	Sin-kong	Kamioka-sho, Toyohara-gun	117. Kokyakuso	Ho-khah-chhng ⁿ	Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun
34. Kamiozan; Kamiyokoyama	Siong-hoai ⁿ soa ⁿ	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun	118. Komosha	Ang-mng-sia	Dembi-sho, Hokuto-gun
35. Kamisekihi; Josekihi	Siong-chioh-pi	Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun	119. Kori	Au-li	Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun
36. Kamishichori; Joshiichori	Siang-chhit-tiu ⁿ le	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	120. Koritsuho	Hau-lit-po	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun
37. Kancho; Gancho	Kham-teng	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun	121. Koritsurin	Hau-lat-na ⁿ	Tanishi-sho, Toyohara-gun
38. Kanhoen	Han-po-hng ⁿ	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun	122. Koroshi	Au-long-a	Taichu City
39. Kanjo-cho	Khong-khe	Taichu City	123. Koryo	Au-liau	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun
40. Kankei	Khian-kang-a	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	124. Koryo	Au-liau	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun
41. Kankoshi	Kam-chiah-lun	Tanishi-sho, Toyohara-gun	125. Koryo	Au-liau	Kamioka-sho, Toyohara-gun
42. Kansharon	Kham-a-e	Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun	126. Koryuko	Kau-leng-khe ⁿ	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun
43. Kanshika; Ganshika	Kham-a-khah	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun	127. Koeirin	Kang-sai-na ⁿ	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun
44. Kanshikyaku; Ganshikyaku	Kam-a-na ⁿ	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun	128. Koseki	Ng ⁿ chhu	Omura-sho, Inrin-gun
45. Kanshirin	Kam-a-chen ⁿ	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun	129. Koseki	Au-chhu	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
46. Kanshisei	Koan-su-chhu	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	130. Koseki	Ang-chhu	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun
47. Kanshoseki	Ka-le	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun	131. Koseki	Ng ⁿ chhu	Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun
48. Kari	E-le	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun	132. Koseki	Kong-chhu	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
49. Kari	E-lun	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun	133. Kosekishi; Gosekishi	Au-chhu-a	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun
50. Karon	E-soa ⁿ kha	Taigo-sho, Hokuto-gun	134. Koshi	Oat-a	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
51. Kasankyaku	Ho-chhu	Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun	135. Koshien	Kau-a-kin	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun
52. Kaseki	Ka-sek	See Shimosekihi	136. Koshiken	Kau-a-kin	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun
53. Kasekihi	E-sin	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun	137. Koshinai	Khe ⁿ ai-lai	Shoka City
54. Kashaku	E-sin-chhu	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun	138. Koshinai	O-a-lai	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
55. Kashin	Koe-chun	Nisui-sho, Inrin-gun	139. Koshi	Khu-chng ⁿ	Katan-sho, Shoka-gun
56. Kashinseki	Ka-chau-liau	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun	140. Koshoshi	Au-chng ⁿ a	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun
57. Kashun	Hoa-tan	Katan-sho, Shoka-gun	141. Koshu	Ho-siu	Hoen-sho, Inrin-gun
58. Kasoryo	Kah-tang-kha	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun	142. Kosuiko	O-shui-khe ⁿ	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun
59. Katan; Kadan	Ka-tang-khah	Shoka City	143. Kotensankyaku	Khong-chiam-soa ⁿ khah	Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun
60. Katoyaku	Ka-tang-khah	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	144. Koto	Kau-thau	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
61. Katokyaku	Ka-tang-khah	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun	145. Kotobuki-cho	Ko-leng-kha	Taichu City
62. Katokyaku	Ka-tang-khah	Omura-sho, Inrin-gun	146. Kureikyaku		Rokkoku-sho, Chikuzan-gun
63. Katokyaku	Ka-tang-na ⁿ	Taichu City	147. Kusunoki-cho		Taichu City
64. Katorin	Khe-boe-liau	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun	148. Kyakuri	Khok-li	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun
65. Kawabata-cho	Khe-pak	Katan-sho, Shoka-gun	149. Kyosai	Chhiam-sai	See Kyosei
66. Keibiryu	Khe-kin ⁿ chhu	Keishu-sho, Hokuto-gun	150. Kyosei; Kyosai	Kho-chhu-liau	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun
67. Keihoku	Khe-o	Keiko-sho, Inrin-gun	151. Kyosekiro		Shato-sho, Inrin-gun
68. Keikanseki	Khe-khau-chhu	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun	152. Kyoshinryo		See Goshinryo
69. Keiko	Khe-lam	Katan-sho, Shoka-gun	153. Kyoshito	Kio-a-thau	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
70. Keikoseki	Hui-lai-chhu	Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun	154. Kyoshito	Kio-a-thau	Katan-sho, Shoka-gun
71. Keinan	Ke-long-soa ⁿ	Shushu-sho, Nootaka-gun	155. Kyoto	Kio-thau	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun
72. Keiraiseki	Khe-a-teng	Dembi-sho, Hokuto-gun	156. Kyoto	Kio-thau	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun
73. Keiryuan	Khe-sim-tan	See Keishitan	157. Kyuan	Kiong-an	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun
74. Keishicho	Khe-chiu	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun	158. Kyubi	Ku-bai	Keishu-sho, Hokuto-gun
75. Keishimba	Khe-chiu	Keishu-sho, Hokuto-gun	159. Kyubukyaku	Kiong-chiau-kha	Hashin-sho, Inrin-gun
76. Keishintan; Keishimba	Khe-chiu	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun	160. Kyuchoko	Ku-tioh-kah	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
77. Keishu	Khe-chiu	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun	161. Kyuchori	Kau-tiunle	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun
78. Keishu	Khe-chiu	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun	162. Kyuchori	Kau-tiunle	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun
79. Keishu	Khe-chiu-a	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun	163. Kyukaiseki	Kau-te-chhu	Chikuto-sho, Hokuto-gun
80. Keishushi	Khe-chiu-a	Rokkoku-sho, Rokkoku-sho	164. Kyukan	Shashin-sho, Inrin-gun	Hashin-sho, Inrin-gun
81. Keitei	Khe-teh	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun	165. Kyusekishi	Khu-chhu-a	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun
82. Keito	Khe-thau	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun	166. Kyusha	Muho-sho, Daiton-gun	Muho-sho, Daiton-gun
83. Keito	Khe-thau	Rokkoku-sho, Rokkoku-sho	167. Kyusha	Kusia	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun
84. Kenkeiko	Khian-khe-khau	Funen-sho, Shoka-gun	168. Kyusha	Ku-sia	Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun
85. Kenko	Kimkau	Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun	169. Kyusha	Ku-sia	Funen-sho, Shoka-gun
86. Kensho	Koan-chng ⁿ	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun	170. Kyusha	Ku-sia	Shato-sho, Inrin-gun
87. Kiko	Ku-khah	Funen-sho, Shoka-gun	M-1. Machikko; Machikuko	Moan ⁿ tek-khe ⁿ	Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun
88. Kikoku; Kiryo	Ku-khah	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun	2. Machikyaku; Machikukyaku	Moan ⁿ tek-khah	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun
89. Kikoro	See Soburro	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun	3. Machikuko		See Machikko
90. Kinjoshu	Kim-tia-chng ⁿ	See Soburro	4. Machikukyaku		See Machikyaku
91. Kinoshita-cho	Kim-chun-lu ⁿ	Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun	5. Maento	Moan ⁿ hng ⁿ thau	Nanto-sho, Daiton-gun
92. Kinshuyo	Kim-tia-chng ⁿ	Taichu City	6. Majiho	Moan ⁿ chi-po	Nanto-sho, Daiton-gun
93. Kinton	Kim-chun-lu ⁿ	See Kikoku	7. Mako		See Bako
94. Kiryo	Ku-a-thau	Shushu-sho, Shoka-gun	8. Makoseki		See Bakoseki
95. Kishito	Ku-a-thau	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun	9. Mameiho; Bameiho	Be-beng-po	Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun
96. Kishito	Ku-a-thau	Rokkoku-sho, Rokkoku-sho	10. Mampo; Manpo	Gu-po	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun
97. Kitamon	Kia-thau	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun	11. Mango	Ban-hap	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
98. Kito	Chheng-chui	See Hokumon	12. Manko	Ban-heng	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
99. Kiyomizu; Shimizu	Ko-bi	Chikuzan-gun	13. Mannen	Ban-ni ⁿ	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun
100. Kobi	Kang-boe-a	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	14. Manpo		See Mampo
101. Kobishi		Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun	15. Mantoroku; Bantoroku	Ban-tau-lak	Muho-sho, Daiton-gun
			16. Marikho		See Barikho
			17. Maryutan		See Baryutan
			18. Mei-cho	Bin-chian-chhu	Taichu City
			19. Menzeneki	Bin-cheng-chhu	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun
			20. Menzeneki		Chikuto-sho, Hokuto-gun

RESTRICTED

Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location
21. Midori-cho; Midorigawa-machi		Taichu City	22. Roken	Lo-khian	Ujitsu-cho, Daiton-gun
22. Midorigawa-machi		See Midori-cho	23. Rokkaiyori; Rokukaiyori	Lak-te-liau	Sensai-cho, Shoka-gun
23. Mokugisho	Bak-gi	Dembu-cho, Hokuto-gun	24. Rokkaiseiki;	Lak-te-chhu	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun
24. Mokuriran; Bokuriran	Chha-kiah-lan	Gyochi-cho, Niitaka-gun	Rokukaiseiki		
25. Mokushiko; Bokushiko	Bok-a-khau	Toyohara-gai	25. Rokko; Rokuko	Lak-ko	Muho-cho, Daiton-gun
		Toyohara-gun	26. Rokko; Rokuko	Lok-ko	Gyochi-cho, Niitaka-gun
26. Mompaitan; Monpaitan	Mng ^h pai-tham	Shushu-cho, Niitaka-gun	27. Rokko; Rokuko	Lok-kang	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
27. Monpaitan		See Mompaitan	28. Rokko; Rokuko	Lak-to	Gaiho-cho, Taiko-gun
28. Muho	Bu-hong	Muho-cho, Daiton-gun	29. Rokkoku; Shikatan	Lok-kok	Rokkoku-cho,
29. Muho; Boho	Hmg ^h ppo	Gyochi-cho, Niitaka-gun			Chikuzan-gun
30. Murakami-cho		Taichu City	30. Rokoseki	Lo-khau-chhu	Hito-cho, Hokuto-gun
N-1. Nijuihi	Lai-chhiu-phoe	Rokkoku-cho,	31. Rokubun		See Rokufun
2. Nairoku		Chikuzan-gun	32. Rokubunryo		See Rokufunryo
3. Nairyō	Lai-liau	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun	33. Rokuchori	Lak-tiun ^{le}	Tiaga-cho, Toyohara-gun
		Takeyama-cho,	34. Rokufun; Rokubun	Lak-hun	Gaiho-cho, Taiko-gun
		Takeyama-gun	35. Rokufunryo;	Lak-hun-liau	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun
4. Naisankaiseiki	Lai-sa-te-chhu	Tanaka-cho, Inrin-gun	Rokubunryo		See Rokkaiyori
5. Naishin	Lai-sin	Osato-cho, Daiton-gun	36. Rokukaiseki		See Rokkaiseiki
6. Naishinseki	Lai-sin-chhu	Chikuto-cho, Hokuto-gun	37. Rokuko		See Rokko
7. Naisuibu	Lai-chui-boe	Gaiho-cho, Taiko-gun	38. Rokuroseki	Lak-lo-chhu	Sharoku-cho, Taiko-gun
8. Naiwan	Lai-on	Tanaka-cho, Inrin-gun	39. Rokuryo	Lok-liu	Chikuto-cho, Hokuto-gun
9. Nama	Beng-kan	Nama-cho, Nanto-gun	40. Rokuryo	Lok-liu	Sharoku-cho, Taiko-gun
10. Nammon	Lam-mng ⁿ	Shoka City	41. Rokuryo	Lok-liu	Takeyama-cho,
11. Nammon-cho;		Shoka City	42. Rokuryo		Takeyama-gun
Nammon-cho;					Shushu-cho, Niitaka-gun
12. Nampai; Nanhei	Lam-peng	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun	43. Rokuryoko	Lak-liu-khe ⁿ	Takeyama-cho,
13. Nampo; Nanho	Lam-po-po	Taian-cho, Taiko-gun	44. Rokushiko	Lok-a-khe ⁿ	Takeyama-gun
14. Nampo; Nanho	Lam-po	Soton-cho, Nanto-gun			See Rokkaiyori
15. Nanhei		See Nampo	45. Rokutosekko	Lok-to-chioh-khe ⁿ	Taihei-cho, Daiton-gun
16. Nanho		See Nampo	46. Rombi; Ronbi	Lun-boe	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
17. Nanka	Lam-ga ⁿ	Shato-cho, Inrin-gun	47. Ronbi		See Rombi
18. Nankaku	Lam-koe	Shoka City	48. Ronga	Lun-ga ⁿ	Shato-cho, Inrin-gun
19. Nankan	Lam-kan	Gosei-gai, Taiko-gun	49. Ronryu	Lun-leng	Gyochi-cho, Niitaka-gun
20. Nankan	Lam-kan	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	50. Ronshi	Lun-a	Hito-cho, Hokuto-gun
21. Nanko	Lam-kang	Hoensho, Inrin-gun	51. Ronshi	Lun-a	Eisei-cho, Inrin-gun
22. Nanko	Lam-kang	Kokusei-cho, Noko-gun	52. Ronshikyaku	Lun-a-kha	Keiko-cho, Inrin-gun
23. Nankokyu	Lam-kang-ku	Eisei-cho, Inrin-gun	53. Ronshikyaku	Lun-a-kha	Hoensho, Inrin-gun
24. Nankosei	Lam-kang-sai	Dembu-cho, Hokuto-gun	54. Ronshikyaku	Lun-a-kha	Hito-cho, Hokuto-gun
25. Nankosei	Lam-kang-sai	Eisei-cho, Inrin-gun	55. Rosuiko	Lo-chui-khe ⁿ	Takeyama-cho,
26. Nanmon		See Nammon			Takeyama-gun
27. Nansei	Lam-se	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun	56. Royo	Lau-iau	Nirin-cho, Hokuto-gun
28. Nanseio	Lam-se-po	Hoensho, Inrin-gun	57. Ryoimpo; Ryoimho	Liang-in ^{po}	Taiga-cho, Toyohara-gun
29. Nanseiko	Lam-se-khe ⁿ	Sharoku-cho, Taiko-gun	58. Ryoimho		See Ryoimpo
30. Nansho	Lam-chng ⁿ	Taian-cho, Taiko-gun	59. Ryoisanju	Liang-soa ⁿ chhiu	Osato-cho, Daiton-gun
31. Nantei	Lam-te	Shato-cho, Inrin-gun	60. Royseki	Liau-chhu	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
32. Nanto	Lam-tau	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun	61. Royoshi	Liau-a	Daito-cho, Taiko-gun
33. Nanton	Lam-tun	Nanton-cho, Daiton-gun	62. Ryuganrin	Leng-ga ⁿ na ⁿ	Churyo-cho, Nanto-gun
34. Nenseki	Liam-chhu	Fukko-cho, Shoka-gun	63. Ryujun	Liu-chhiu-lam	Muho-cho, Daiton-gun
35. Nibunho		See Nifumpo	64. Ryumokusei	Leng-bak-che ⁿ	Ryui-cho, Taiko-gun
36. Nichinan	Jit-lam	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	65. Ryusei; Tatsui	Leng-che ⁿ	Ryui-cho, Taiko-gun
37. Nihinan	Jit-lam	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	66. Ryuseki	Lau-chhu	Katan-cho, Shoka-gun
38. Nifumpo; Nibunho	Nng ⁿ hun-po	Hokuton-cho, Daiton-gun	67. Ryuseki	Lau-chhu	Nanton-cho, Daiton-gun
39. Niitaka-cho		Taichu City	68. Ryutohei	Liu-tin-po ⁿ	Takeyama-cho,
40. Nijukei	Nng ⁿ teng-khe	Churyo-cho, Nanto-gun	S-1. Saidokyaku; Ratokyaku	Chhi-tong-kha	Takeyama-gun
41. Nijunan	Nng ⁿ teng-lam	Hashin-cho, Inrin-gun	2. Saenaku	Chhai-hng ⁿ kak	Shoka City
42. Nirin	Ji-lim	Nirin-cho, Hokuto-gun	3. Saehan; Seihan	Sai-phoa ⁿ	Fukko-cho, Shoka-gun
43. Nishiki-cho	Kim-teng	Taichu City	4. Saiko; Seiko	Sai-kang	Keishu-cho, Hokuto-gun
44. Nishihiseiki	Sai-si-chhu-peng	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun	5. Saikyo	Chhan-kio-thau	Taigo-cho, Hokuto-gun
45. Nisui	Nng ⁿ chui	Nisui-cho, Inrin-gun	6. Salmonko; Seimonko	Sai-mng ⁿ khau	Shushu-cho, Niitaka-gun
O-1. Oboryo; Omoryo	Ah-bo-liu	Gosei-gai, Taiko-gun	7. Sairyō	Chhoa-liu	Shoka City
2. Oden; Gyokuden	Ong-tian	Taiko-cho, Taiko-gun	8. Saisei; Seisei		Taigo-cho, Hokuto-gun
3. Oimatsu-cho	Lau-chheng	Taichu City	9. Saisei; Seisei	Sai-se	Taiko-gai, Shoka-gun
4. Oiwake	Tui-hun	Taiko-cho, Taiko-gun	10. Saiseishi	Sai-sei-a	Fukko-cho, Shoka-gun
5. Oko	Ong-kong	Taito-cho, Taiko-gun	11. Saiseiko	Sai-se-o	Shoka City
6. Okoryo	Ong-kong-liu	Shazan-cho, Hokuto-gun	12. Saiseiryō	Sai-se-liu	Hoensho, Inrin-gun
7. Omoryo		Nirin-cho, Hokuto-gun	13. Saiseiseki	Sai-se-chhu	Sharoku-cho, Taiko-gun
8. Omura	Toa-chhoan	See Oboryo	14. Saishito		Keiko-cho, Inrin-gun
9. Ongaryo	Un-nga ⁿ liu	Omura-cho, Inrin-gun	15. Saiton	Sai-tun	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
10. Osato; Tairi	Toa-li	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	16. Saitosei	Chi-thau-che ⁿ	Saiton-cho, Daiton-gun
11. Oshi	Ong-a	Osato-cho, Daiton-gun	17. Saiwai-cho	Heng-teng	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun
		Toyohara-gai,	18. Sakae-machi		Taichu City
12. Oshun	Hoai ⁿ chun	Toyohara-gun	19. Sakura-cho		Taichu City
13. Otake		Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	20. Samben; Sampan	Sanpin	Taichu City
P-1. Pikyaku		See Hikyaku	21. Sambento; Sampento	Sanpinthau	Taihei-cho, Daiton-gun
R-1. Raseki	Lo-chhu	Hashin-cho, Inrin-gun	22. Sampan		Fukko-cho, Shoka-gun
2. Rasekibu	Loa-chhu-long	Hokuton-cho, Daiton-gun	23. Sampeicho; Sanheicho	Soan ⁿ penteng	See Samben
3. Rengeichi		See Renkachi			Takeyama-cho,
4. Renkachi	Lian-hoe-ti	Omura-cho, Inrin-gun			Takeyama-gun
5. Renkachi; Rengeichi	Lian-hoa-ti	Gyochi-cho, Niitaka-gun	24. Sampen; Sanhen	Soan ⁿ pin	Takeyama-cho,
6. Renkoseki	Lian-kau-chhu	Hito-cho, Hokuto-gun			Takeyama-gun
7. Renseiko	Lian-ne ⁿ kh ⁿ	Kokusei-cho, Noko-gun	25. Sampento		See Sambento
8. Renshikoko	Liam-a-khe ⁿ khau	Toyohara-gai,	26. Sampi; Sanhi	Soan ⁿ phoe	Kamioka-cho,
		Toyohara-gun			Toyohara-gun
9. Ribun		See Rifun	27. Sampumpo; Sanbunho	Sanhun-po	Hokuton-cho, Daiton-gun
10. Rifun; Ribun	Le-hun	Sharoku-cho, Taiko-gun	28. Sanbunho		See Sampumpo
11. Rigyobi	Li-hi-boe	Takeyama-cho,	29. Sanchokoshi	Soan ⁿ ti-o-a	Rokkoku-cho,
		Takeyama-gun			Chikuzan-gun
12. Rikoku-cho		See Toshikumi-cho	30. Sanheicho		See Sampeicho
13. Rimbi; Rinbi	Na ⁿ boe	Shushu-cho, Niitaka-gun	31. Sanhen		See Sampen
14. Rinbi		See Rimbi	32. Sanhi		See Sampi
15. Rinschi	Na ⁿ chhu	Saiton-cho, Daiton-gun	33. Sanjoshu	San ⁿ tiau-chun	Keishu-cho, Hokuto-gun
16. Rinschi	Na ⁿ a	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun	34. Sanjoshun		See Sanjoshun
17. Rinschito	Na ⁿ a-thau	Soton-cho, Nanto-gun	35. Sanjuchori	San ⁿ chap-tiun ^{le}	Dembu-cho, Hokuto-gun
18. Ritoseki	Le-thau-chhu	Omura-cho, Inrin-gun	36. Sanjuko	San ⁿ chap-kah	Taian-cho, Taiko-gun
19. Ritoseki	Le-thau-chhu	Nirin-cho, Hokuto-gun	37. Sanjoshun; Sanj ⁿ shun	San ⁿ tiau-chun	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun
20. Rochikunan	Lo-tek-lam	Ujitsu-cho, Daiton-gun	38. Sankaiseiki	San ⁿ te-chhu	Taigo-cho, Hokuto-gun
21. Rojoseki	Lo-riong-chhu	Shazan-cho, Hokuto-gun	39. Sankaiseiki	San ⁿ te-chhu	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun
			40. Sankaiseiki	San ⁿ te-chhu	Keiko-cho, Inrin-gun

Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location
41. Sankaiseki	Sa ⁿ te-chhu	Hito-sho, Hokuto-gun	130. Shimobushi	E-po-a	Rokkoku-sho, Chikusan-gun
42. Sankaiseki	Sa ⁿ pi-chhu	Nanton-gai, Daiton-gun	131. Shimochikuishi	E-tek-ai-a	Osato-sho, Daiton-gun
43. Sankaiseki	Sa ⁿ te-chhu	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun	132. Shimofujukiyaku	E-png-chhiu-kha	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun
44. Sankaiseki	Sa ⁿ te-chhu	Ryui-sho, Taiko-gun	133. Shimogyucho	E-gu-tiau	Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun
45. Sankaiseki	Sa ⁿ te-chhu	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun			
46. Sankaiseki	Sa ⁿ te-chhu	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun			
47. Sankakushi	Sa ⁿ ka-k-a	Kamioka-sho, Toyohara-gun	134. Shimogyuho		See Kagyuho
			135. Shimogyuhoshi	E-gu-po-a	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun
48. Sankambi; Sankanbi	Soa ⁿ ka ^m -boe	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun			
49. Sankanbi	See Sankambi	See Sankambi	136. Shimoinrin	E-in ⁿ an	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun
50. Sankashun	Sa ⁿ ke-chhun	Katan-sho, Shoka-gun	137. Shimokaikenseki	E-hai-kin ⁿ chhu	Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun
51. Sankyaku	Soa ⁿ kha ^h	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun	138. Shimokaro	E-ka-lau	Funen-sho, Shoka-gun
52. Sankyaku	Soa ⁿ kha ^h	Shoka City	139. Shimokeiken	E-khe-kin	Chikuto-sho, Hokuto-gun
53. Sankyaku	Soa ⁿ kha	Ryui-sho, Taiko-gun	140. Shimokeishu	E-khe-chiu	Kamioka-sho, Toyohara-gun
54. Sankyaku	Soa ⁿ kha	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun			
55. Sanryo	Soa ⁿ liau	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun	141. Shimokenko	E-kin ⁿ khu	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun
56. Sanryo	Soa ⁿ liau	Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun	142. Shimokyakuto	E-kha ⁿ -tho	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun
57. Sansa	See Sansa	See Sansa	143. Shimokyoshito	E-kio-a-thau	Taichu City
58. Sansakyaku	Soa ⁿ chah-kha ^h	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun	144. Shimonako	E-lam-kang	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun
59. Sansei	Sa ⁿ che ⁿ -sian	Hoen-sho, Inrin-gun	145. Shimonanko	E-lam-khe ⁿ	Toyohara-gai, Toyohara-gun
60. Sansekijo	Sa ⁿ che ⁿ -sian	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun			
61. Sansha; Sansa	Sa ⁿ che ⁿ	Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun	146. Shimoozan	E-hoai ⁿ soa ⁿ	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun
62. Sanshicho	Soa ⁿ a-teng	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun			
63. Sanshikyaku	Soa ⁿ a-kha	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun	147. Shimoeikihi; Kasekihi	E-chioh-pi	Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun
64. Sanshikyaku	Soa ⁿ a-kha	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun	148. Shimoeichichori		See Shimoeichichori
65. Seibanko; Seihanko	Se ⁿ hoan-khong	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	149. Shimoeichichori	E-chhit-tiu ⁿ le	Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun
66. Seidorin	Chhe ⁿ tang-na ⁿ	Muho-sho, Daito-gun			
67. Seihan	See Saihan	See Saihan	150. Shimoeiuiho	E-chui-po	Keishu-sho, Hokuto-gun
68. Seihanko	See Seihanko	See Seihanko	151. Shimotaihan	E-toa-an	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun
69. Seio	Chhe ⁿ po	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	152. Shimoyokoyama		See Shimoozan
70. Seihokuto	Nai-pak-tau	Hokuto-gai, Hokuto-gun	153. Shinensho	Sin-ni ⁿ chng ⁿ	Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun
71. Seiko		See Saiko	154. Shingai	Sin-ke	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun
72. Seimonko		See Saimonko	155. Shingai	Sin-ke	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun
73. Seisei		See Saiei	156. Shinakko	Sin-pek-kong	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun
74. Seishito; Ishito	Chhe ⁿ a-thau	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun	157. Shinja		See Shinsha
75. Sekihekkiko		See Sekihekkiko	158. Shinjo	Sin-sian	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun
76. Sekihekkiko; Sekihekkiko	Chioh-pia ⁿ -khe ⁿ	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun	159. Shinko		See Kamioka
77. Sekihiko	Chioh-pai-khe ⁿ	Shoka City	160. Shinko	Chhim-khe ⁿ	Rokkoku-sho, Chikusan-gun
78. Sekihikyaku	Chioh-pi-kha	Hoen-sho, Inrin-gun			
79. Sekisho	Chioh-ai-chhi ⁿ	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun	161. Shinko	Sin-kang	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun
80. Sekikaku		See Sekkau	162. Shinryo	Sin-liau	Rokkoku-sho, Chikusan-gun
81. Sekioka		See Sekko			
82. Sekiratan	Chioh-le-tham	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun	163. Shinseki	Sin-chhu	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
83. Sekisui	Chhia-chui	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun	164. Shinsekikan		See Shinsekkan
84. Sekitoto	Chioh-thau-po	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun	165. Shinsekishi	Sin-chhu	Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun
85. Sekitoki	Chhia ⁿ -tho-kiah	Katan-sho, Shoka-gun	166. Shinsekkan	Sin-chhu-koan	Keiko-sho, Inrin-gun
86. Sekitoko	Chioh-thau-kong	Shato-sho, Inrin-gun			
87. Sekkaku; Sekikaku	Chioh-kak	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun	167. Shinsha; Shinja	Sin-sia	Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun
88. Sekko; Ishioka; Sekioka	Chioh-kong	Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun	168. Shinsho	Sin-chng ⁿ	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun
			169. Shinshoshi	Sin-chng ⁿ a	Kamioka-sho, Toyohara-gun
89. Senkohei	Sian-thong-pe ⁿ	Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun			
90. Sensai; Sensei	Soa ⁿ sai	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun	170. Shinshoshi	Sin-chng ⁿ a	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
91. Sensai-cho		See Chitose-cho	171. Shinshoshi	Sin-chng ⁿ a	Ryui-sho, Taiko-gun
92. Sensei		See Sensai	172. Shinshoshi	Sin-chng ⁿ a	Hito-sho, Hokuto-gun
93. Sensekien	Chiam-chhu-hng ⁿ	Osato-sho, Daiton-gun	173. Shinshoshi	Sin-chng ⁿ a	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun
94. Sensekishi	Chiam-chhu-a	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun	174. Shinshoshi	Sin-chng ⁿ a	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun
95. Senshuseki	Choa ⁿ chui-chhu	Sensai-sho, Shoka-gun	175. Shinsui	Siu-chui	Hoen-sho, Inrin-gun
96. Sentoho	Chun-thau-po	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	176. Shinten	Sin-thiam	Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun
97. Shabi	Sia-boe	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	177. Shintomi-cho		Taichu City
98. Shaheiron	Chhia-pe ⁿ lun	Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	178. Shisekhei	Si-chhu-peng	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun
99. Shai	Sai-phoe	Toyohara-gai, Toyohara-gun	179. Shishibi		Shoka City
			180. Shitchori; Shichichori	Chhit-tiu ⁿ le	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
100. Shako	Sia-kha ^u	Kamioka-sho, Toyohara-gun	181. Shobi	Chng ⁿ boe	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun
			182. Shobu	Chia-po	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun
101. Shako	Sai-kha ^u	Funen-sho, Shoka-gun	183. Shofuryo	Chio ⁿ pho-liau	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun
102. Shako	Sia-kha ^u	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	184. Shohakko	Chheng-pek-khe ⁿ	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun
103. Shakoryo	Chhia-kng ⁿ liau	Rokkoku-sho, Chikusan-gun	185. Shohanten	Siau-poan ⁿ thin	Rokkoku-sho, Chikusan-gun
104. Shakyaku	Sia-kha	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun	186. Shohanzan	Siau-poan ⁿ soa ⁿ	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun
105. Sharoho; Sharyuho	Chhia-long-po	Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun	187. Shoho Village	Sio-po-sia	Hori-gai, Noko-gun
106. Sharoken	Chhia-lo-kin	Toyohara-gai, Toyohara-gun	188. Shohoshin	Sio-po-sim	Hito-sho, Hokuto-gun
			189. Shoka	Chiong-hoa	Shoka City
107. Sharoku	Soa-lok	Sharoku-sho, Taiko-gun	190. Shoka City	Chiong-hoa	Taichu
108. Sharyo	Sai-liau	Takeyama-sho, Takeyama-gun	191. Shokomo-sha	Siau-ang-mng ⁿ Daia	Dembi-sho, Hokuto-gun
			192. Shokyo		See Shokyo
109. Sharyokaku	Sia-liau-kak	Sekko-sho, Tosei-gun	193. Shokyo; Shokyo	Chho-hiong	Rokkoku-sho, Chikusan-gun
110. Sharyuho		See Sharoho			
111. Shashi	Sia-a	Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	194. Shoraisan	Sio-lai-soa	Thaei-sho, Tosei-gun
112. Shato	Sia-thau	Shato-sho, Inrin-gun	195. Shoshikyaku	Chheng-a-kha ^h	Keishu-sho, Hokuto-gun
113. Shayama		See Shazan	196. Shoshikyaku	Chheng-a-kha	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun
114. Shazan; Shayama; Sunayama	Soa-soa ⁿ	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun	197. Shuko	Chip-heng	Tanishi-sho, Toyohara-gun
			198. Shuryo	Chun-liau	Keishu-sho, Hokuto-gun
115. Shibaan; Shimaan	Si-ma ⁿ an	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun			
116. Shichichori		See Shichichori	199. Shuryo	Chun-liau	Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun
117. Shichifun	Chhit-hun	Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun	200. Shuryo	Chun-liau	Toyohara-gai, Toyohara-gun
118. Shichikaieki	Chhit-te-chhu	Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun			
119. Shichori	Si-tiu ⁿ le	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	201. Shusekiron	Chiu-chhu-lun	Hito-sho, Hokuto-gun
120. Shikalseki	Si-te-chhu	Keiko-sho, Inrin-gun	202. Shushisan		See Jushisan
121. Shikalseki	Si-te-chhu	Muho-sho, Daiton-gun	203. Shushu	Chip-ship	Shuchu-sho, Niitaka-gun
122. Shikalseki	Si-te-chhu	Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun	204. Shusui	Siu-chui	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun
123. Shikalseki	Si-te-chhu	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun	205. Shusui	Siu-chui	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun
124. Shikalseki	Si-te-chhu	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	206. Shusui-seki	Siu-shui-chhu	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun
125. Shikatani		See Rokkoku	207. Shuto	Chun-to	Kamioka-sho, Toyohara-gun
126. Shikishima-cho		Taichu City			
127. Shikoko	Si-kang-khe ⁿ	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	208. Shutusuiko	Chhut-chui-kang	Hoen-sho, Inrin-gun
128. Shimaan		See Shibaan	209. Sobirei	Ch'au-be-nian	Nanto-gai, Nanto-gun
129. Shimizu		See Kiyomizu	210. Sobunro; Kikoro	Song-bun-lo	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun
			211. Sokiishi	Siang-khe-chhui	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun

RESTRICTED

Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location
212. Soko	Chhau-o	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun	44. Taironbi	See Taironbi	
213. Soko	Chhau-o	Osato-sho, Daiton-gun	45. Taironkyaku	Toa-lun-khah	Shazan-sho, Hokuto-gun
214. Sokobi	Chhau-kang-boe	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun	46. Taisankakutan	Toa-sa ⁿ khak-tham	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun
215. Sokocho	Chhau-kang-tiong	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun	47. Taisekko; Taisekiko	Toa-chioh-kho	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun
216. Sokoko	So-khau-khen ⁿ	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun	48. Taisha	Toa-sia	Kamioka-sho,
217. Sokoto	So-khent ⁿ thau	Rokkoku-sho,			Toyohara-gun
		Chikuzan-gun			Nama-sho, Nanto-gun
218. Sonan	Chhau-lam	Gosei-gai, Taiko-gun	49. Taisho	Toa-chng ⁿ	Gosei-gai, Taiko-gun
219. Soryo	Chhiang-liau	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	50. Taisho	Toa-chng ⁿ	Taichu City
220. Sosekiron	Chan-chhu-lun	Demb-sho, Hokuto-gun	51. Taisho-cho		Rokkoku-sho,
221. Sosekiseki	Chan-chhu-chhu	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun	52. Taisuikutsu	Toa-chui-khut	Chikuzan-gun
222. Soto	Siang-tang	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun	53. Taitotsu	Toa-tut	Keiko-sho, Inrin-gun
223. Sotobokenryo;	Goa-go-kan-liau	Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun	54. Taiwan	Toa-oan	Chikuto-sho, Hokuto-gun
Gaigokanryo			55. Taiwanko	Tai-uan-kau	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun
224. Soton	Chhau-tun	Soton-sho, Nanto-gun	56. Taiyu	Toa-iu	Hoen-sho, Inrin-gun
225. Suehiro-cho		Taichu City	57. Takara-machi		Taichu City
226. Suiaakutsu	Chui-ke-khut	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	58. Takasago-cho		Taichu City
227. Suibento; Suihanto;	Chui-keng-thau	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	59. Takeyama; Chikuzan	Tek-soan	Takeyama-sho,
Suihento					Takeyama-gun
228. Suibento	Chui-pin ⁿ thau	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun	60. Takunaitan	Toh-nai-tham	Tanaka-sho, Inrin-gun
229. Suibi	Chui-boe	Keishu-sho, Hokuto-gun	61. Tanaka	Chhau-tiong	Tanaka-sho, Inrin-gun
230. Suibi	Chui-boe	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	62. Tanken	Tham-kin	Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun
231. Suichoryu	Chui-tiong-lau	Kokusei-sho, Noko-gun	63. Tanryo	Thoa ⁿ liu	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun
232. Suihanto		See Suibento	64. Tanshi	Tham-a	Tanashi-sho, Toyohara-gun
233. Suihento		See Suibento	65. Tasshiwan	Tat-a-oan	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun
234. Suikaku	Chui-khah	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun	66. Tatsui		See Ryusei
235. Suikaku	Chui-khah	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun	67. Teidai	Teng-tai	Muho-sho, Daiton-gun
236. Suikeito	Chui-keng-thau	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	68. Tobeiko	Tho-bi-kne ⁿ	Hori-gai, Noko-gun
237. Suikutsuto	Chui-khut-thau	Saiton-sho, Daiton-gun	69. Tobeiko	Tho-bi-khe ⁿ	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun
238. Suinan	Chui-lam	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	70. Tobenko; Tohenko	Tau-pinkhen	Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun
239. Suirko	Chui-li-khe ⁿ	Shushu-sho, Niitaka-gun	71. Togyuko	Thai-gu-khe ⁿ	Hori-gai, Noko-gun
240. Suiryuto	Chui-lau-tang	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	72. Tohenko		See Tobenko
241. Suiseishi	Chui-che ⁿ a	Toyohara-gai,	73. Tohkuto;	Tang-pak-tau	Hokuto-gai, Hokuto-gun
		Toyohara-gun			
242. Suisha	Chui-sia	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun	74. Tohonairyoshi;	Tang-po-la-liau-a	Rokkoku-sho,
243. Suisha	Chui-chhia	Takeyama-sho,	Higashihonairyoshi		Chikuzan-gun
		Takeyama-gun			
244. Suishiryo	Chui-su-liau	Ryui-sho, Taiko-gun	75. Toimpo; Toinho	Tang-i ⁿ po	Tanashi-sho, Toyohara-gun
245. Suiteiryo	Chui-te-liau	Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun	76. Toinho		See Toimpo
246. Suiteiryo	Chui-te-liau	Takeyama-sho,	77. Tojo	Tho-sian	Osato-sho, Daiton-gun
		Takeyama-gun	78. Tokaseki	Thau-ka-chhu	Tanashi-sho, Toyohara-gun
247. Suito	Chui-thau	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	79. Tokatsukutsu	Tho-kat-khut	Ryui-sho, Taiko-gun
248. Sunayama		See Shazan	80. Toko	Tho-kho	Nanton-sho, Daiton-gun
T-1. Tachibana-cho		Taichu City	81. Toko	Tin-o	Takeyama-sho,
2. Taian	Toa-an	Takeyama-sho,			Takeyama-gun
		Takeyama-gun			Shoka City
3. Taianko	Toa-an-kang	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun	82. Tomon	Tang-mng ⁿ	Naiho-sho, Toyohara-gun
4. Taibuho; Taimuho	Toa-hmg ⁿ po	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun	83. Tonshikyaku	Tun-a-kha	Takeyama-sho,
5. Taichiku; Otake	Toa-tek	Shoka City	84. Toppora	Tang-po-lap	Takeyama-gun
6. Taichu City		Taichu			Hito-sho, Hokuto-gun
7. Taidenshin	Toa-tian-sim	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun	85. Torokko; Torokuko	Tau-lak-kah	See Torokko
8. Taiga	Toa-ngan ⁿ	Taiga-sho, Toyohara-gun	86. Torokuko		Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
9. Taigan	Toa-gan	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun	87. Toryo	Tang-liau	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun
10. Taigyo	Toa-giau	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun	88. Tosei	Tang-se	Taian-sho, Taiko-gun
11. Taihaisha	Toa-pai-soa	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun	89. Toseibi	Tang-se-boe	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
12. Taihei	Thai-peng	Hashin-sho, Inrin-gun	90. Toseisha	Tang-se-sia	Taichu City
13. Taihei	Thai-peng	Tanaka-sho, Inrin-gun	91. Toseishi-cho	Tang-se-a	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
14. Taihei	Toa-peng	Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun	92. Toseiseki	Tho-chhu-chhu	Daito-sho, Taiko-gun
15. Taiheicho	Thai-peng-teng	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	93. Tosento	To-chun-thau	Shoka City
16. Taiho	Toa-po	Shoka City	94. Tosento	To-chun-thau	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun
17. Taiho	Toa-po	Funen-sho, Shoka-gun	95. Toshi	Thau-sia	Tosei-sho, Tosei-gun
18. Taihoseki	Toa-po-chhu	Tanashi-sho, Toyohara-gun	96. Toshi	Thau-sia	Taichu City
19. Taijinto	Toa-lang-tang	Takeyama-sho,	97. Toshikuni-cho;		
		Takeyama-gun	Rikoku-cho		
20. Taijo	Toa-sian	Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun	98. Toshiro	Tho-a-lun	Nirin-sho, Hokuto-gun
21. Taikikyaku	Toa-kia-kha	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun	99. Toto	Thang-thau	Takeyama-sho,
22. Taiko	Toa-khe ⁿ	Hokuton-sho, Daiton-gun			Takeyama-gun
23. Taiko	Toa-o	Taihei-sho, Daiton-gun	100. Toyohara	Hong-goan	Toyohara-gai,
24. Taiko	Toa-khe ⁿ	Takeyama-sho,			Toyohara-gun
		Takeyama-gun			
25. Taiko	Toa-kah	Taiko-gai, Taiko-gun	101. Tozan	Tong-soa ⁿ	Inrin-gai, Inrin-gun
26. Taikobi	Toa-kang-boe	Hashin-sho, Inrin-gun	102. Tozenryo	Thau-chian-liau	Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
27. Taikoken	Toa-khong-kin	Nama-sho, Nanto-gun	103. Tozeneki	Thau-cheng-chhu	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun
28. Taikomoshu	Toa-ang-mng ⁿ sia	Tanaka-sho, Inrin-gun	104. Tozeneki	Thau-chiau-chhu	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun
29. Taikonai	Toa-khe ⁿ lai	Katan-sho, Shoka-gun	U-1. Ugyuran	O-gu-lan	Toyohara-gai,
30. Taikoro	Toa-khng ⁿ long	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun			Toyohara-gun
31. Taikoseki	Toa-o-chhu	Hito-sho, Hokuto-gun	2. Ugyuran	O-gu-lan	Hori-gai, Noko-gun
32. Taikoto	Toa-kah-tang	Gaiho-sho, Taiko-gun	3. Ugyuranko	O-gun-lan-khe ⁿ	Toyohara-gai,
33. Taikyuen	Toa-khu-hng ⁿ	Nisui-sho, Inrin-gun			Toyohara-gun
34. Taikyuen	Toa-khu-hng ⁿ	Churyo-sho, Nanto-gun	4. Ujitsu	Oh-jit	Ujitsu-sho, Daiton-gun
35. Taikyuen	Toa-khu-hng ⁿ	Rokkoku-sho,	5. Umegae-cho	Ho-bi	Taichu City
		Takeyama-gun	W-1. Wabi; Wami		Wabi-sho, Shoka-gun
		See Taibuho	2. Wakamatsu-cho	Ho-khe-chhu	Taichu City
36. Taimuho			3. Wakeiseki		Takeyama-sho,
37. Tainan	Toa-lam	Shinsha-sho, Tosei-gun			Takeyama-gun
38. Tainan	Toa-lam	Hori-gai, Noko-gun	4. Wako	Oan-a-khau	Rokko-gai, Shoka-gun
39. Tairi		See Osato	5. Wami		See Wabi
40. Tairin	Toa-na ⁿ	Gyochi-sho, Niitaka-gun	6. Wanshiko		Katan-sho, Shoka-gun
41. Taironbi; Taironbi	Toa-lun-boe	Shusui-sho, Shoka-gun	Y-1. Yanagi-machi	Iun ⁿ chhu-liau	Taichu City
42. Tairon	Toa-lun	Omura-sho, Inrin-gun	2. Yosekiro	Iu-chhia-tiam	Kiyomizu-gai, Taiko-gun
43. Tairon	Toa-lun	Fukko-sho, Shoka-gun	3. Yushaten	Chiu-chhu	Hashin-sho, Inrin-gun
			4. Yuseki		Taijo-sho, Hokuto-gun

APPENDIX V

JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights

<i>Momme</i>	=0.13228 oz.	=3.75000 grams
<i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	=1.32277 lbs.	=0.60000 kilograms
<i>Kan</i> = 1000 <i>momme</i>	=8.26733 lbs.	=3.75000 kilograms
<i>Koku</i> (fish) = 40 <i>kan</i>		
Metric system:		
Kilogram	=2.20459 lbs.	=0.26667 <i>kan</i>
Gram	=15.43210 grains	=0.26667 <i>momme</i>
Metric ton	=1,000 kilograms	=2,204.6 lbs.
Long (gross) ton	=1,016.064 kilograms	=2,240 lbs.

Measures of length

<i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>cho</i> = 2,160 <i>ken</i>	=2.44030 miles	=3.92727 kilometers
<i>Ken</i> = 6 <i>shaku</i>	=5.96516 feet	=1.81818 meters
<i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i>	=0.99419 feet	=0.30303 meters
<i>Shaku</i> (cloth measure) = 1.25 <i>shaku</i>		
<i>Tan</i> (a roll of cloth) = about 35 <i>shaku</i>		
Metric system:		
Kilometer	=0.62137 miles = 3,280.8 feet = 9.16667 <i>cho</i>	

Measures of surface

Square <i>ri</i> = 1,296 <i>cho</i>	=5.95505 sq. miles	=15.42347 sq. kilometers
<i>Cho</i> (<i>chobu</i>) = 10 <i>tan</i> = 3,000 <i>tsubo</i>	=2.45064 acres	=99.17355 ares
<i>Tsubo</i> (<i>bu</i>)	=3.95369 sq. yards	=3.30579 centiares
<i>Ko</i> (<i>Taiwan</i>) = 2,934 <i>tsubo</i>	=2.397 acres	
Metric system:		
Hectare = 10,000 sq. meters	=2.471 acres	=1.00833 <i>cho</i>
Are = 100 sq. meters	=119.6 sq. yards	=30.25000 <i>bu</i>
Sq. kilometers = 0.386 sq. miles	=247.10 acres	=0.06484 sq. <i>ri</i>

Measures of capacity

<i>Koku</i> = 10 <i>to</i> = 100 <i>sho</i> = 1,000 <i>go</i>	=5.11902 bushels	=47.95389 gallons
<i>Koku</i> (capacity of vessels)		=1.80391 hectoliters
<i>Koku</i> (timber)	=10th of a ton	
<i>Shakujime</i> (timber)	=about 10 cubic feet	
<i>Taba</i> (faggots, etc.)	=about 12 cubic feet	
Metric system:		
Hectoliter	=2.7511 bushels	=26.418 gallons

Source: *The Japan Yearbook, 1939-40.*

